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SESSIONAL PAPERS

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Third Session of Eleventh Legislature

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SESSION 1907

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No. 3. . Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature 14th February, 1907. *Printed.*

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No. 6. . Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 8th March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 7. . Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths during the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 30th January, 1907. *Printed.*

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No. 21. . Report of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1907. *Printed.*

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No. 42. . Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1907. *Printed.*

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No. 47. . Report upon the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd January, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 48. . Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Province, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April 1907. *Printed.*

No. 49. . Report, with the evidence, of the Text-book Commission. Presented to the Legislature, 1st February, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 50. . Copies of Orders-in-Council, under section 27, of the Act respecting the Department of Education. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 51. . Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1906, for a Return shewing the names of all License Inspectors appointed since the first day of February, 1905, together with their addresses and the dates of their appointment; the business or occupation of each Inspector prior to his appointment and the present occupation or business, other than their official business, of each such Inspector. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1907. Mr. *McMillan*. *Not printed.*

No. 52. . Return to an Order of the House, of the thirtieth day of January 1907, for a Return giving the following information regarding the Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited. 1. Date of incorporation. 2. Applicants for Incorporation. 3. Objects of the Company. 4. Names of the Provisional Directors. 5. Amount of Capital. 6. Increase of Capital Stock. 7. Names of the Directors and Shareholders of the Company, according to the last Return to the Government. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1907. Mr. *Hoyle*. *Not printed.*

No. 53. . Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of February, 1907, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member or official thereof, and any other person or persons, with reference to the dismissal of James Gillespie, of Picton, from the office of Sheriff of the County of Prince Edward. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1907, Mr. *Currie*. *Not printed.*

No. 54. . Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of February, 1907, for a Return shewing:—(1) List of names of Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Essex, on the 31st January, 1905. (2) List of names of Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Essex, appointed since February 1st, 1905. (3) Names of those who have qualified as Police Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace, in the County of Essex. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1907. Mr. *Auld*. *Not printed.*

No. 55. . Return of all Fees received by the Master of Titles under Rule 77 of the Land Titles Act, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 56. . Copies of Orders-in-Council commuting the Fees payable to His Honour Judge Finkle and increasing the commutations paid to His Honour Judge Benson, His Honour Judge McDonald, His Honour Judge Hardy and His Honour Judge Snider, under Section 187 of the Judicature Act and Subsection 2 of Section 84 of the Surrogate Courts Act. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 57. . Return to an Order of the House of the thirteenth day of February 1907, for a Return shewing the various kinds of Patents issued to Locatees on St. Joseph Island. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1907. Mr. *Smith* (*Sault Ste. Marie*). *Not printed.*

No. 58. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fifth day of February, 1907, for a Return shewing all Estates now unsettled upon which Succession Duty was claimed by the Treasury Department where the due date was on or before the first day of January, 1905, and the estimated amount of duty due and the reasons why unsettled. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1907. Mr. *Kerr* *Not printed.*

No. 59. . Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of March, 1907, for a Return shewing the amounts credited to the cities, towns, villages and organized townships in the Province of Ontario, from the sum received under Section 2, Subsection 5, of the Supplementary Revenue Act, 1899, as amended from time to time, and also the amount charged against each such city, town, village or organized township, respectively, for the maintenance of inmates of lunatic or other asylums in the Province under the provisions of Subsection 2, of Section 4, of Chapter 9 of the Statutes of 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1907. Mr. *Hislop.* *Not printed.*

No. 60 . Statement shewing cash expenditure on construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, as of December 31st, 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 61. . Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of March, 1907, for a Return of:—1. Copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member or Official thereof and any person or persons, relating to the cancellation or granting of a liquor license to the Palace Hotel, at Fort Frances. 2. Copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member or Official thereof and any person or persons, relating to the cancellation or granting of a liquor license to one Thomas Wilson, at Fort Frances 3. Copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member or Official thereof and any person or persons, relating to the resignation or dismissal of the License Inspector or any member of the Board of License Commissioners at Fort Frances. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1907. Mr *McDougal.* *Not printed.*

No. 62. . Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board upon certain Bills amending the Municipal Act *in re* the Conmee clauses, referred to the Board by the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, in the Session of 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 63. . Report upon the Feeble-minded in Ontario. Presented to the Legisture, 15th April, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 64. . Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of March, 1907. for a Return of copies of all correspondence and papers relating to or in the matter of the protest of Mr. Chisholm Livingstone and the Davis Estate, against the purchase price awarded them by the arbitrators for their property for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1907. Mr. *Fraser.* *Not printed.*

No. 65. . Report upon the Horse Industry of Ontario, for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 66. . Return to an Order of the House, of the first day of March, 1907, for a Return shewing the number of Mining Companies incorporated in the year 1906, also total amount paid into the Treasury Department from incorporation of Mining Companies in 1906, including licenses to companies previously incorporated. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1907. Mr. *Pearce. Not printed.*

No. 67. . Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-seventh day of February, 1906, for a Return shewing, according to Counties—1. How many persons held Commissions and were qualified as Justices of the Peace, within the Province, on the 7th day of February, 1905. 2. How many persons held Commissions on the 7th day of February, 1906. 3. How many persons were included in the General Commission of the Peace, issued by the present Government. 4. How many of the persons named in such General Commission were continued in office from previous Commissions. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1907. Mr. *Ross. Not printed.*

No. 68. . Return to an Order of the House, of the seventh day of February, 1907, for a Return shewing:—1. The names of Counties which have adopted the "Alternative Method" of selecting Jurors under the Amendment of 1902 to the Jurors' Act. 2. For a Comparative Statement shewing the expenses incurred under the old and new system in said Counties from the years 1902 to 1906, both inclusive. 3. The Counties (if any) in which the "Alternative Method" has been repealed and have returned to the old system of selecting Jurors. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1907. Mr. *Hoyle. Not printed.*

No. 69. Return to an Order of the House, of the sixth day of March, 1907, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Northumberland-Durham Power Company, with respect to a lease of water power at Healey Falls. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1907. Mr. *Pense. Not printed.*

No. 70. . Return to an Order of the House, of the seventh day of February, 1907, for a Return, shewing the number and names of the settlers located in the Township of Gaudette and Hodgins in the District of Algoma, since the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1907. Mr. *Smith (Sault Ste. Marie). Not printed.*

No. 71. . Documents and correspondence regarding Petawawa Camp. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1907. *Printed.*

No. 72. . Statement of distribution of Revised and Sessional Statutes. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 73. . Copy of a letter from His Honour A Constantineau, Judge of the Counties of Prescott and Russell, addressed to the Attorney-General of Ontario in the matter of the case Chatillon *vs.* Bertrand. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1907. *Not printed.*

No. 74. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-second day of March, 1907, for a return of copies of all correspondence between the Nipissing Mines Company, or any Official thereof and the Government, or any Member thereof, relating to the property, or title thereto, of the said company, or any part or or parcel thereof situated in the Cobalt District; or to any application relating to the same; its title, or to the operation of the mines of the company, made by or on behalf of the company, or any of its Directors or Officers. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1907. Mr. *McMillan*, *Not printed.*

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

Highway Improvement

Ontario

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
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To His Honour W. Mortimer Clark,

Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please your Honour :—

I herewith beg to present for your consideration the eleventh annual report of A. W. Campbell, relating to Road Improvement in the Province of Ontario.

Respectfully submitted,

J. O. Reaume,
Minister of Public Works.

To the Honourable J. O. Reaume,

Minister of Public Works.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you, the eleventh annual report on Highway Improvement in Ontario.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. Campbell,
Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
February 18th, 1907.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

A steadily increasing interest has been shown throughout the Province during the past year in the question of road improvement. This is producing systematized management. Better management is in turn resulting in better roads. Statute labor is giving place to business methods. Townships are putting their road work on a cash basis, are centralizing the supervision in from one to four commissioners, are using labor saving machinery, are building better bridges, and are in many ways seeking greater permanence and durability. While this applies to many, it does not as yet include all municipalities, but the good roads movement is one which, from necessity, must be taken up in every section of Ontario.

The total outlay on country roads in Ontario during the ten years, 1896-1905, represents a value of twenty-one million dollars. This is made up of a cash expenditure of $10,432,902, and 10,510,900 days of statute

Gravel Road in Simcoe County.

labor. The average exceeds a value of two million dollars a year. This includes the expenditure of townships and only a portion of that made by counties on country highways. The expenditure on town and city streets represents a large additional amount. From this it is evident that the roads are by no means being maintained by statute labor alone. The magnitude of these figures is concealed from year to year by the distribution among a large number of municipalities. They show, however, the great extent of the work, and the necessity for intelligent direction.

Good roads are largely a question of cost. The greater the expenditure the more rapidly can the highways be improved. But by adopting the best and most efficient methods, the cost can be reduced. One dollar properly spent is more effective than two dollars squandered. Good methods and good management are the aim of the good roads movement. By this means only can the best results be derived from the available expenditure.

To encourage a larger outlay before proper systems of construction and management are well understood, is to encourage a greater waste.

The results from the expenditure on the roads of Ontario for the past ten years are not an argument in favor of the principle of municipal ownership. Were private companies for no better service to collect in the form of toll, what is annually paid for the roads by the public in statute labor and taxes, a tremendous outcry would result.

County Systems.

The county systems of roads established under the Highway Improvement Act, whereby the Province contributes one-third of the cost, are producing excellent results. Not only is substantial work being accomplished on the county roads themselves, but they are affording models in construction and management, which are being followed by the townships. In this way a double benefit is derived.

Wherever good roads are being built, in England, France, Germany, the United States or elsewhere, it is a recognized principle that the highways must be classified according to traffic, and given to separate organizations to manage and construct. In Ontario it is a simple matter to select certain roads in every district to form main market lines, these to be in charge of the county councils. The remainder comprise a class to be controlled by the townships.

The Highway Improvement Act is the only plan heretofore adopted in Ontario whereby the towns can assist in constructing country roads. In order to perfect a system of main highways throughout the Province, it is essential that the old idea be given up, that country roads are of value to farm owners only. The Act provides that towns and villages shall bear their share of the cost, in the general county rate. Only through a county system can towns and villages assist in the construction of country roads. Country road building is a public work of great magnitude and expense, and if left solely to farm owners it must be years before the condition of the roads is sufficient for the complete development of the country's resources.

The residents of towns know how important it is to have free and uninterrupted communication with the surrounding farm districts at all seasons of the year. Trade is dependent upon it. If the farmer must come over the roads to the centres of population and the railway station to dispose of his farm produce, it is equally important that he should use the roads to draw the merchant's goods back to the farm. Country roads are nearly, if not fully, as much benefit to the townsman as to the farmer. Because the farmer provides the wagons and teams and does the driving, it does not follow that he should pay the whole cost of the roads as well.

The progress of the towns in every agricultural district is dependent upon the progress of the country. The town is the product of the country. The towns, as a matter of self-interest, should accept their portion of the task of improving the country roads.

The principle of government aid is one which is regarded as the only means of meeting the rapidly growing demand for better roads, practically the world over. Since 1891, when New Jersey adopted a plan of State aid, the list has increased until at the present time twenty-one states are contributing in this way. The State of New York in 1905 authorized a bond issue of $50,000,000 for country road improvement. The "long

haul'' is being well provided for in Canada by the construction of railways and canals, but the construction and maintenance of the common roads is a public work of equal importance. The railways cannot exist without common roads to feed them. Commerce flourished without railways—but never without good country roads.

Automobiles.

The situation is at present being complicated by the growing use of the roads by automobiles. The automibile on the country road is undoubtedly producing, at the present time, much hardship. Occasionally accidents are reported, and that the number is not greater, is partially due to the fact that farmers, and their wives and daughters especially, are compelled to use the roads with horses less than they would otherwise do, owing to the fear of meeting an automobile. This is most unfortunate and it is not a matter of surprise that much feeling has arisen antagonistic to the automobile.

The automobile, however, is a new invention, and like other inventions which have disturbed established conditions, is meeting with much opposition. It is a machine the usefulness of which is certain to increase. At the present time the cost is excessive, but that is a matter which time will regulate. Automobiles are at present controlled by many patents, and changes are constantly being made in their mechanism. When the highest type has been reached, the parts will be standardized, the increased

County Road in Wentworth.

use of these vehicles will cause many more to be manufactured, and the price will be reduced. Each automobile comprises not a carriage alone, but horse and harness as well. When the entire outfit, represented in this way, can be produced for the price of a horse, carriage and harness, they will be used not only by people of wealth, but by the citizens generally.

In England the use of highways by automibiles is much in excess of the condition in Canada. In France, Germany and other European countries the situation has become much more acute. A vastly greater number of these vehicles are used on a more limited road mileage. But they are being adapted to farm traffic, and motor-trucks are used to collect and carry agricultural produce to the markets.

Demands upon automobilists, and the regulation of the use of roads by automobiles, while a matter of the greatest necessity, should therefore be made with a view to the future use of these machines, as well as the present. Past history shows that the steam engine, spinning machines, the bicycle and other innovations, have been received with opposition, but such struggles can only end in the survival of the fittest.

None, perhaps, realize the unpleasantness of the situation more than do responsible users of automobiles. It is greatly to the credit of the Automobile Club of Toronto and similar organizations, that they are using their influence to discourage the unreasonable use of these machines on the public highways, aiding in the conviction of those who transgress the provincial statutes in this respect. The raised hand of a driver, or the evidence that horses are becoming unmanageable, should always cause a reasonable automobilist to bring his machine to a standstill, and to aid the driver in controlling frightened horses.

COUNTY ROADS.

Substantial progress was made during the year 1906 on the county road systems of Wentworth, Wellington, Simcoe, Lanark, Hastings and Lincoln. These roads are being constructed under the Highway Improvement Act, whereby one-third of the cost is contributed by the Provincial Government. Three counties in addition to the above passed by-laws under the Act, during the year. Other counties are showing a very active interest in the matter, and are likely to establish county systems in the near future.

County Expenditure, 1903-1906.

The expenditure under this Act has been as follows :—

County.	Year of commencement under 1 Edw. VII., chap. 32.	Total Mileage.	Exp. 1903-05.	Exp. 1906.	Total Exp.	Gov. aid to to date.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lennox and Addington	1906	160	.....	18,999 53	18,999 53	6,333 18
Middlesex	1906	200	.....	21,424 07	21,424 07	7,141 36
Peel	1906	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	1904	36	16,386 00	10,994 91	27,380 91	9,126 97
Oxford	1904	271	53,034 71	.....	53,034 71	17,678 27
Wellington	1903	170	34,896 85	18,634 27	53,531 12	17,843 70
Hastings	1904	472	43,887 33	23,428 93	67,316 26	22,438 75
Lanark	1903	98	67,308 88	24,069 68	91,378 56	30,459 53
Wentworth	1902	140	191,531 14	68,869 60	260,400 74	86,800 24
Simcoe	1903	427	229,793 10	64,023 64	293,816 74	97,938 91
Totals	.....	2,076	636,838 01	250,444 63	887,282 64	295,751 91

The work carried out by these counties has not been of an expensive order, but the excellent results have shown what can be accomplished by good management. The average cost has been about $800 per mile.

While the expenditure has ranged from $500 to $1,500, yet the latter figure has been reached only for short stretches of an exceptional nature.

The principal factors affecting the cost of construction are, the kind of road metal used, whether gravel or broken stone, and the length of haul. If gravel of a good quality can be had, the cost of crushing is saved. A team of horses can travel about 24 miles in a day, so that in the length of haul there is room for much variation. The grading and drainage do not, as a rule, greatly influence the expenditure.

The Act Outlined.

The Act to Aid in the Improvement of Highways is one whereby the Provincial Government will pay one-third of the cost of constructing a system of county roads.

The Act applies solely to county roads. There is no provision whereby townships can, independently, secure aid.

Any county council may pass a by-law designating and assuming certain roads, to be improved as a county system.

Concrete Arch faced with Natural Stone, at Mimico.

It is not now necessary as formerly, to submit the by-law for the approval of the township councils. The county council may, if so desired, submit the by-law to a vote of the ratepayers, but this is not obligatory.

The by-law may provide for compensating any township in which roads are not assumed or which by reason of the location of the highways or of the unequal distribution of the expenditure, may not benefit proportionately. This may be an annual grant, or a specific sum, or both, and is to be expended in the improvement of highways of the township so compensated.

The county council may from time to time make grants to incorporated villages and towns for the purpose of improving certain roads in such villages and towns.

The by-law and any special grants made under it must be approved by the Provincial Government.

The county council must maintain the county roads for at least three years after their construction.

The roads need not form a connected system, but it is generally desirable that they should do so. They are usually what are now the most heavily travelled roads, leading to the different market towns.

The work to be done on these roads is decided by the county council. Fixed specifications of the Public Works Department require that whatever work is done, whether grading, draining, gravelling, etc., shall be done in accordance with right principles and with a view to economy and durability. Expensive work is not demanded.

The work and expenditure is carried on under the direction of the county council, and the road superintendent or superintendents appointed by them. A Government engineer is not placed in charge of the work. Inspection made by the Department is largely with a view to assisting and advising the county councillors and road superintendent.

The county road superintendent need not be a civil engineer; although civil engineers are especially qualified for the position. The county council is at liberty to select any responsible local man whom they consider competent to direct the work.

The amount to be spent on the roads is fixed by the county council. It need not provide for a greater expenditure than is already being made on the roads. The work need not be done in one year, nor in a fixed period, but may be carried on from year to year, as the council considers expedient.

At the end of each year the county council present to the Government a statement of the work done, and amount expended. This should show that the expenditure has been confined to the roads named in their by-law. It should be accompanied by the report of the county road superintendent and certificate of the county treasurer. When these reports are presented to the Government, there will be forwarded to the county treasurer a cheque for one-third of the expenditure.

The expenditure may include the cost of toll roads purchased by the county and included in the county road system, also the cost of road machinery.

The amount spent on the county roads may be raised in the ordinary manner as required from year to year, or the council may issue debentures extending over thirty years; the total amount of such debentures not to exceed two per cent. of the equalized assessment of the county.

Object of the Act.

The object of the Act is solely to encourage road construction throughout the Province. The basis upon which Government aid is granted is, therefore, the cost of the work. Any other basis such as assessment, area, or population is foreign to the needs of road improvement, just as it is foreign to any other public work. In certain counties the necessary expenditure is light because of a plentiful supply of gravel; in others there is no gravel, and broken stone has to be used. In some cases road metal has to be brought in by rail, while in others the difficulties of securing good drainage will increase the outlay.

The Government contributes one-third of the cost. Any unwise or excessive expenditure is fully guarded against by the provisions of the Act, which require that the county council shall provide two-thirds of the outlay, also that each county system shall be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus guarding against an excessive road mileage, while the class of work is subject to the approval of the Highways Branch.

Counties Only.

The tendency of township management is to starve the main roads to permit the repair and improvement of roads of little importance.

In road and street construction it is found essential the world over to adopt systems of classification according to traffic over them, so that the treatment of each class may have a certain measure of uniformity.

The Act, therefore, applies exclusively to county systems, and only through a county system can municipalities participate in the grant.

Lincoln County Stone Road.

County systems wherever adopted, have been exceedingly successful. It is a means of classifying the roads, so that those of most importance and most heavily travelled will receive corresponding treatment.

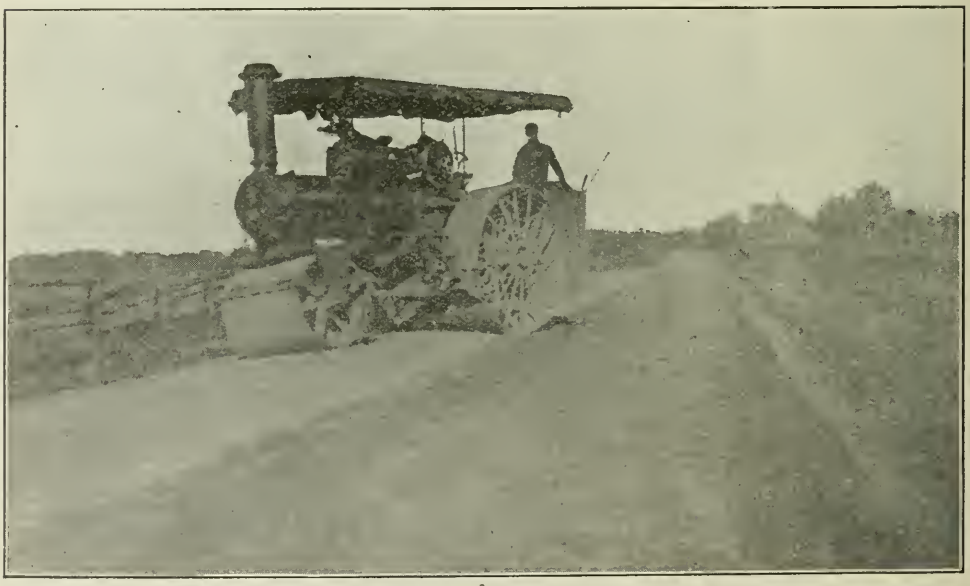
County councils have only a limited system of roads to construct and maintain. This they can do in a uniform manner, spending sufficient year after year to keep them in repair. Township councils, where a county system is not established have all the roads to improve, and the main roads suffer in order that expenditure may be diverted to the improvement of little travelled roads. A Government grant to townships would be so scattered that little improvement would result. This has been confirmed by experience where townships receive grants through county systems.

Roads Assumed.

A well-kept, not a long county system, is desirable. The aim is to secure uniform and systematic work, to employ and properly operate modern and economical implements, to provide careful, constant, and methodical supervision and maintenance, to provide object lessons in the care and treatment of roads, and set examples for those having charge of the remainder.

The roads to be assumed should be those which are or which, if improved, will be most used by the public, and which will best serve the requirements of the people in each section. One road in each township, or several roads, or part of one road, or parts of several roads, may be selected. As a general thing, they should consist of what are now the most heavily travelled roads in each township leading to the market town or village of the district.

It will be of advantage in most cases to have the roads connect and form a continuous system of county roads, but it is not necessary that they should do so. In some counties the trend of travel is all in one direction, leading to one market centre. In other counties the trend of travel is divided by a number of district centres. Nor is the trend of travel marked by county or township boundaries, but is divided according to local conditions. The most important factor in determining the line of travel is, as a rule, the nearest or best market. Local circumstances should be taken



Steam Road Roller, Wentworth.

into consideration in framing a county system of roads, and the aim should not be so much a connected system as a useful one. What has been done would indicate that the county system of roads has been made to comprise about one-tenth or one-fifteenth of the road mileage within the county, but these have been selected wholly with a view to local markets and the trend of travel.

The highways to be assumed as county roads, the distribution of the expenditure upon these roads, where the work is to be undertaken, and similar details of management, are left to the judgment of the county council and the municipalities interested. The actual improvements may be placed wherever they will be most serviceable and effective in bettering the condition of the roads, and the distribution of the expenditure must, therefore, be governed by local circumstances.

The county road system as proposed under the Act, should not be confused with county road systems which may previously have existed. Many old county roads, at one time of importance, are now little travelled, owing to the construction of railways and the growth of new local markets and shipping points. Those roads should be selected which are now the roads of greatest travel. This is a matter which county councils will undoubtedly view from a county standpoint, and by them the best possible selection will be made, so that it is not a matter upon which the Act places undue restriction.

Not Expensive Roads.

A large expenditure is not required by the Act, nor by any regulations under it. The Act does not necessarily propose even an increased outlay by the ratepayers. New roads are not created. The roads to comprise the county road system are what are now the most heavily travelled roads maintained by the townships. To combine the more important roads in one class under one management, with proper methods and machinery for dealing with this special class of work, is a measure that will reduce the cost rather than increase it, and it will at the same time produce a better class of roads.

An increased expenditure will no doubt be made, but this will be fully covered by the Government grant. Township councils will thus be able to devote greater attention to the roads of less travel, many of which are now neglected because the heavily travelled roads (which will be taken over by the county) are absorbing all the possible expenditure. By this system the main roads receive better attention from the county councils, and the remaining roads receive better attention from the township councils. All the expenditure placed on roads will be spent in the several townships, and returned, in a great measure, to those who contributed in the first place, together with the Provincial grant.

Material and Methods.

The intention is that local material shall be used. If, as in some counties there is practically no local gravel or stone, councils may follow their own judgment as to whether they will put metal on the roads, or will merely maintain the ordinary earth roads to the best of their ability. In extreme cases, the plan of councils would probably be to build a few miles of good road each year, bringing the stone or gravel in by rail, and gradually extending the work until the entire system is brought to a good condition for main roads.

As distinguished from the usual township methods, some of the main features which mark the work, and some of the benefits arising are:

The improvement is made in long stretches, instead of short, disconnected and irregular patches.

The gravel or broken stone used, is applied neatly and carefully, the depth uniform and such as will consolidate into a compact bed—instead of being scattered to an irregular depth and width.

As a preliminary to the work, road allowances are straightened, brought to their proper place, and the metalled roadway itself is straightened and graded to the centre of the allowance.

Hills are cut down, and ravines filled to a permanent grade, before gravel or stone is placed on them.

Work is undertaken in a comprehensive manner and completed; instead of being left partly graded, partly gravelled, and partly drained. Unfinished roads are no more durable and lasting than any other half-finished work.

Gravel is properly treated in the pit and on the road so as to make it most serviceable; large stones are raked out at the pit, the material is evenly spread on the road, and coarse material is raked forward so as to lie in the bottom.

In hauling gravel and broken stone, the size of wagon boxes is specified, and the number of loads to constitute a day's work is fixed. Teams and wagons which do not comply with these conditions are at once discharged.

A proper outfit of road machinery and implements is procured. It is used to the best advantage, and is kept steadily at work throughout the roadmaking season.

Roads are given special attention until the metal is perfectly consolidated, and the shape of the road is in this way made such as to give the best service with the minimum of wear.

Bridges and culverts are being permanently built of steel, concrete and stone.

Stone Road in Wentworth.

Distribution of Expenditure.

The Act places no restriction upon the distribution of the expenditure. Provisions which might be applicable to one set of conditions would not apply to another, and to establish regulations in this respect would be to make the Act unworkable for the Province generally. In some counties there is an understanding, a resolution or a by-law of the council to the effect that the expenditure will be distributed upon a basis of assessment: in another upon road mileage; in another the requirements of the work form the only consideration. Any or all of these may be taken into consideration, and if assessment or road mileage forms a basis, special grants may be made for work of an exceptional nature. The true basis, however, should be the requirements of the work, which as a rule will result equitably for all; as the cost of a given mile of road will depend largely upon the amount of travel over it. Sectional feeling in this regard should be avoided as it is in the interest of neither the individual citizen nor the general public.

Grants to Townships.

Circumstances arise in some cases requiring that certain townships be omitted from the county scheme. To meet such cases, the Act provides that the county council may make a specific or an annual payment to township councils not benefited by the proposed county road system, to reimburse them, wholly or in part, for the amount they pay annually to the county road fund. The county council may also make grants to towns and villages in certain instances.

Statute Labor along County Roads.

Statute labor assessed against property along county roads, belongs to the townships. It may be worked out on other roads in the ordinary way or may be commuted under a township by-law. Township councils may direct that the statute labor from lands along county roads be commuted, and the amount paid over to the county, to be applied in repairing the roads, removing snow, and keeping them open in winter. The matter of keeping snow roads open in winter is of serious difficulty in certain parts of the Province, and of much importance to the community affected. In any event, it is manifest that the commutation money from lands fronting on the improved roads may properly go to assist in the maintenance of the county roads; but this is a matter for the townships to determine.

ACT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The Highway Improvement Act, providing for county systems of roads, and the payment of one-third of the cost of construction by the Province, was revised and consolidated at the last (1907) session of the Legislature. Several important changes have been made, relating to procedure in establishing a county system, and to special grants made to townships and villages.

County councils are now empowered to designate and assume a system of county roads without the approval of the township councils. This was deemed proper in view of the fact that county councils are now composed of the reeves and deputy reeves of the several municipalities, thus fully representing the local councils. The by-law may be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers, but this is not necessary.

Provision is more definitely made for the making of grants to townships not proportionately benefited by the county road system; also for making grants to towns and villages, to be spent on continuations of the county road system. These grants are to form a recognized part of the county expenditure, and one-third will be paid by the Province.

The Act has been simplified in several respects, and is as follows:—

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

$1,000,000 appropriated for road improvements.

1. The sum of $1,000,000 is hereby set apart to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province to aid in the improvement of public highways subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth. 1 Edw. VII, c. 32, s. 1.

County by-law adopting system of road improvement.

2.—(1) The county council of any county may by by-law adopt a plan for the improvement of highways throughout the county by assuming highways in any municipality in the county in order to form or extend a system of county highways therein, designating the highways to be assumed and improved and intended to form or to be added to such system; and in case it may be impracticable to benefit all the townships in any county equitably by a system of county highways, such plan may provide for compensation to any township or townships which by reason of the location of such highways or of the unequal distribution of the expenditure thereon, may not benefit proportionately, by a grant of such specific amount or annual sum or both, to be expended in the improvement of the highways of such township or townships, as when so expended will make such plan equitable for the whole county.

Plan may include abolition of toll roads.

(2) A plan adopted by the county council, under this section, may include the purchase of toll roads or freeing the same from toll. 1 Edw. VII, c. 32, s. 5.

Grants to incorporated villages and towns.

(3) A county council may from time to time while carrying out a plan of road improvement under this Act, by by-law make grants to incorporated villages or towns not separated from the county for the purpose of improving such highways or portions of highways in such villages or towns as may be designated in such by-law and which are extensions of, or form connections between different portions of county roads, but no such highways shall by reason of such by-law or of the expenditure of any such grant thereon be deemed to have been assumed by the county or to form part of the county system of highways, and any grant made under this subsection and approved of by the Minister of Public Works, shall be deemed to form part of the expenditure in carrying out a plan of road improvement in such county so as to entitle the county to share in the aid granted by this Act. 3 Edw. VII, c. 26, s. 7.

Regulations of Public Works Department.

(4) Every highway constructed or repaired in pursuance of a plan adopted by by-law approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under this Act shall be constructed or repaired according to the regulations of the Public Works Department with respect to highways. 1 Edw. VII, c. 32, s. 6.

By-law may be submitted to ratepayers.

(5) It shall not be necessary for the county council to submit to the ratepayers any by-law for the borrowing of money for the purposes of this Act, but before the final passing of a by-law under this Act the county council may submit the same for the approval of the majority of the ratepayers of the county qualified to vote on money by-laws, but a by-law so submitted may be thereafter amended by the council in order to meet any requirements of the Department of Public Works, and need not by reason of any such amendments be again submitted to the ratepayers.

Approval of by-law by order in council.

3.—(1) No county shall be entitled to receive any portion of the sum set apart by this Act until the by-law adopting a plan for the improvement of highways therein passed under the provisions of

this Act, together with an estimate of the cost of the proposed work, has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. 3 Edw. VII, c. 27, s. 4.

(2) Upon the application of any county council for the approval of a by-law under this Act, the Minister of Public Works may obtain such report upon the plan adopted by such county council as he may deem necessary, and may hear any township council which may be dissatisfied therewith before presenting such application for consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Payments to county out of appropriation.

4.—(1) When a plan of road improvement adopted by by-law, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under this Act has been carried out, or at any time during the progress of the work, the county council may submit to the Department of Public Works a statement setting forth the expenditure to date in carrying out the said plan, including all payments of grants authorized by this Act, together with the declaration of the treasurer of such county that such statement is correct and also the report of the county engineer or road superintendent that such work is in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Public Works, and on the receipt of such statement and certificate by the Provincial Treasurer, certified and approved by the proper officer of the Department of Public Works, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct the payment to such municipal corporation out of the fund set apart under this Act of a sum equal to one-third of the amount of such expenditure. 6 Edw. VII, c. 43, s. 2.

Work in united counties.

5. The council of any union of counties which has passed a by-law under this Act designating the roads to be improved within the united counties after such by-law has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, with the consent of two-thirds of the representatives of any county in the union, by by-law apportion the amount to be expended in any year in such county and may provide that the amount so to be expended shall be raised by special rate upon the property liable to taxation in such county, or with the like consent the council of the united counties may by by-law provide for the issue of debentures for the amount to be expended and may declare that such debentures shall be a charge upon the property liable to taxation in such county, and that the amount required to be raised annually for principal and interest of any debt so created shall be levied and collected in each year during the currency of the said debentures by an annual special rate upon the property liable to taxation in such county. 6 Edw. VII, c. 43, s. 3.

Issuing debentures for expenditure on highways.

6. The municipal council of any county taking advantage of this Act, may raise by debentures, payable in thirty years, as provided by the Municipal Act, such sums of money as may be necessary to meet any expenditure on highways under this Act, but in no case shall the debentures issued under this Act exceed two per cent. of the equalized assessment of the county. 1 Edw. VII, c. 32, s. 9; 2 Edw. VII, c. 12, s. 27 (1).

Statute labor, application of upon roads aided.

7. The council of any township may by by-law direct that the statute labor for which lands fronting on roads in such township constructed or repaired under this Act may from year to year be liable may be commuted, and the amounts so received may be paid over to the county and applied in repairing such roads and in removing snow therefrom and keeping the same open during the winter months. 5 Edw. VII, c. 27, s. 2.

Aid to county where road system established prior to 1 Edw. VII., c. 32.

8. Where before the passing of this Act the council of any county had established a system of county roads approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as provided by the Act for the Improvement of Public Highways, such system of county roads shall be deemed to be within the meaning and intent of this Act. 3 Edw. VII, c. 26, s. 6.

Intersection of other highways by county road.

9. Wherever a county road intersects a highway which is not a county road the continuation of the county road to its full width across the road so intersected, including the bridges and culverts thereon or touching thereon, shall be a part of the county road system. 3 Edw. VII, c. 26, s. 8.

County council not liable for sidewalks on county roads.

10. A county council shall not be liable for the building, maintenance or repair of sidewalks on any county road or portion thereof. 3 Edw. VII, c. 26, s. 9.

Counties to have powers as to snow fences. Rev. Stat. c. 240.

11. The county council shall in respect to county roads have all the powers given to townships, cities, towns and incorporated villages under the Act respecting Snow Fences. 3 Edw. VII, c. 26, s. 10.

Roads in respect of which aid granted to be county roads.

12. Except as in subsection 3 of section 2 of this Act otherwise provided, all roads constructed or repaired under this Act, and for the construction or repair of which aid may hereafter be granted out of the fund set apart under this Act, shall thereafter be deemed to be county roads and shall be maintained and kept in repair by the corporation of the county in which such roads are situate. Provided that after three years subsequent to the construction and completion of the county system of roads, the county council may with the approval of two-thirds of the minor municipalities in the county expressed by by-law declare that such system of county roads shall on the 1st day of January following, revert to the local municipalities in which the same are situate, and such roads shall thereafter be maintained as township roads. 5 Edw. VII, c. 27, s. 4.

1 Edw. VII., c. 32 and amendments repealed.

13. The Act passed in the first year of His Majesty's reign, Chaptered 32, and the amendments thereto, are repealed and the foregoing provisions are substituted therefor.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING HIGHWAYS.

All county road improvement under the Highway Improvement Act is to be done under the supervision of a capable superintendent appointed by the council.

Improvements are to be of a character suited to the requirements of the district, as regards the amount of travel, nature of the soil, quality of road metal available, and other local conditions.

A proper system of keeping road accounts is to be adopted, showing the extent and location of each work of improvement, and the cost of labor and materials used. Time sheets or time books are to be used for the payment of men.

"Old" roads herein referred to include such highways as have been previously well graded and metalled with gravel or broken stone, and which have a solid and deep road-bed. Former toll roads, and roads of a similar character will usually fall within this class.

"New" roads in general include earth roads which may or may not have been previously graded, and which have had little or no gravel or stone placed upon them.

Work on old gravel or stone roads of the nature of reconstruction or repair may consist of:—

(*a*) Grading by cutting away shoulders of earth and sod at the sides, and improvement of drainage.

(*b*) Grading, drainage and resurfacing with gravel or broken stone.

Work on new roads may consist of:—

(*a*) Grading and draining.

(*b*) Grading, draining and gravelling.

(*c*) Grading, draining and metalling with broken stone.

It is essential that roads be properly graded and crowned before putting on gravel or broken stone. In this, see that old gravel and stone road-beds are not ruined by being covered with earth and sod from the sides. In general, the work should comply with the following requirements:—

1. The steepness of hills should not exceed a rise of one foot in ten.

2. The roadway graded for traffic should be in the centre of the road allowance and should have a uniform width between the inside edges of the open ditches. The width of the roadway on cuts and fills should not be less than eighteen feet. Main roads should be graded to a width of 24 feet, and roads of least travel should not be less than 18 feet.

3. Side slopes in cuts and fills should be one and one-half feet horizontal to one foot vertical.

4. The crown given the newly finished roadway should be uniform and have a rise of from one to two inches to the foot from the ditch to the centre of the road; giving the metalled portion a crown of 1:12, and the earth sides, 2:12. Roads on hills should have a sharper crown than the longitudinal slope, otherwise water instead of flowing to the side drains, will follow the wheel tracks, washing and deepening them to ruts.

5. When gravel or broken stone is used, it should be placed in the centre of the grade, to a width and depth sufficient to form a serviceable road, having due regard to the character and extent of traffic.

6. The gravel or broken stone used on the road should preferably be obtained in the vicinity of the road, but must be of good quality.

7. As a rule the gravel or stone should not be of a less width than seven feet, nor of a less depth in the centre than six inches.

8. Where roads have heretofore had gravel or broken stone placed on them, they should be re-constructed or repaired by cutting off shoulders, with a grader, and adding a sufficient amount of gravel or broken stone to fill ruts, depressions, properly crown and make a road sufficiently strong to accommodate the travel. The sod and soft material should be thrown outward, never drawn to the centre.

9. The gravel or broken stone placed on any road should be thoroughly rolled, otherwise the grade should be maintained by raking or scraping until compacted by traffic. In applying gravel containing many large stones, have a man on the road to rake the large stones forward from the loose gravel, spreading them so as to be underneath the next load and in the bottom of the road.

10. Good drainage is of primary importance. Provide open drains at the sides of the road, with a constant fall to a free outlet, to carry away surface water.

11. Durable sluices and culverts should be built when necessary. Bridges must be substantial in character, preferably of concrete or steel, and built under a proper specification.

12. Tile underdrains should be laid, so as to carry away excessive subsoil water, lower the water-line, and secure a dry road-bed wherever a moist, damp or springy condition of the sub-soil exists.

13. Modern machinery and implements should be used, as far as possible, to secure the greatest results from the expenditure, and to provide the best work.

14. Where, owing to special local conditions, any radical departure from the foregoing regulations may be desired, upon application of the council, an examination of the road or roads in question will be made, free of charge, by the engineer of the Highways Branch for the purpose of deciding upon a suitable plan.

WENTWORTH COUNTY ROADS.

The Wentworth County road system was established in 1902, under the Highway Improvement Act. The system, which is nearly 140 miles in total length, includes 32 miles of toll roads purchased in 1902 for $69,104. Since that time there has been expended for permanent construction $191,296.74; a total expenditure under the Act of $260,400.74, of which the Province has paid $86,800.24.

The work last year comprised 29½ miles of broken stone road, 8½ miles of gravel road, 1¼ miles of road graded but not metalled, seven small steel and concrete bridges, and eight concrete culverts.

All work is directed by a county road superintendent. Wherever construction is in progress a foreman is put in charge. Also, for maintenance, a foreman is appointed for every five miles of road. Each foreman receives his instructions from the superintendent, who supplies him with a time book in which he keeps a strict record of all work performed. The foreman returns his book every two weeks to the road superintendent to be copied on duplicate time sheets. One copy is retained by the superintendent. The other, signed by the warden, goes to the county treasurer who pays to the superintendent the amount in the time sheet, and he in turn pays to each person whose name is entered in the time book, the latter signing his name in the receipt column.

A Wentworth County Road.

The following is a copy of instructions given the foreman by the county road superintendent:—

1. All foremen must take their instructions from the county road superintendent, and it shall be the duty of foremen to report to the superintendent any person in the employ of the county who refuses to comply with the instructions given to foremen.

2. It shall be the duty of every foreman appointed by the road superintendent to keep a close watch on the roads of his division, and see that the culverts and bridges are in good condition, and in case of a washout, land-slide, or broken plank in bridges, or any other obstruction, to have the same put in repair at once, sufficient to safeguard the public from accident.. Anything serious must be guard railed, and a red lantern kept in position during the night, and notify the superintendent at once.

3. Every foreman will be supplied with a time book in which he will keep a strict record of all work done by himself and those employed under his charge, and return the time book to the road superintendent every two weeks in the working season, to be copied in the time sheets. Time book must be returned to road superintendent by mail, not later than Fridays.

4. Foremen shall see that every person working for the County of Wentworth signs the foreman's time book, in the receipt column, before receiving his pay, in the division where the work has been done.

5. Any foreman who finds any person cutting, pruning or otherwise defacing any trees standing on the county road system, without a written order from the county road superintendent, shall cause the same to be arrested without further notice, and to notify the superintendent or county solicitor when such arrests are made.

6. Any foreman who wilfully refuses or neglects to comply with the above rules will be subject to immediate dismissal.

(Signed) James L. Taylor,
County Road Superintendent.

The general construction consists of an earth grade 24 feet wide, stoned or gravelled in the centre to a width of from 8 to 14 feet—the latter being on heavily travelled roads on the outskirts of Hamilton. The ordinary depth of metal is nine or ten inches. About 300 cords of stone is usually provided for an 8 foot road. The metalled portion is given a crown of 1 : 12, and the earth or clay sides, fall with a slope of 2 : 12 or 2 : 15.

In some cases the metal has been placed at the side of the grade so as to provide an earth track for summer use, but this form of construction is not a success, as the roads so built cannot be kept in shape to shed water to the side drains, and they are rapidly rutted and destroyed.

Very little gravel is obtainable in Wentworth County, but stone is fairly well distributed, and is used almost entirely. Owing to the absence of gravel the average cost of roads in Wentworth has been higher than in most counties.

The length of haul in Wentworth is in some cases very considerable. Broken stone has been hauled as far as nine miles, making an average of 6½ miles for several roads. A common haul is from two to three miles. Wagon boxes three feet wide, two feet deep and eleven feet long are used, holding half a cord. Teaming costs 35 cents per hour, but a day's work is regulated as far as possible by the number of trips. Teams can cover from 20 to 26 miles in a day, so that for a two mile haul there are six trips a day; for a three mile haul, four trips a day; and for a 6½ mile haul, two trips a day. In hauling gravel it is found that six or eight teams are more profitable than more, as they are not so apt to crowd in the pit. For stone, the number of teams employed is regulated by the length of haul and output of crusher.

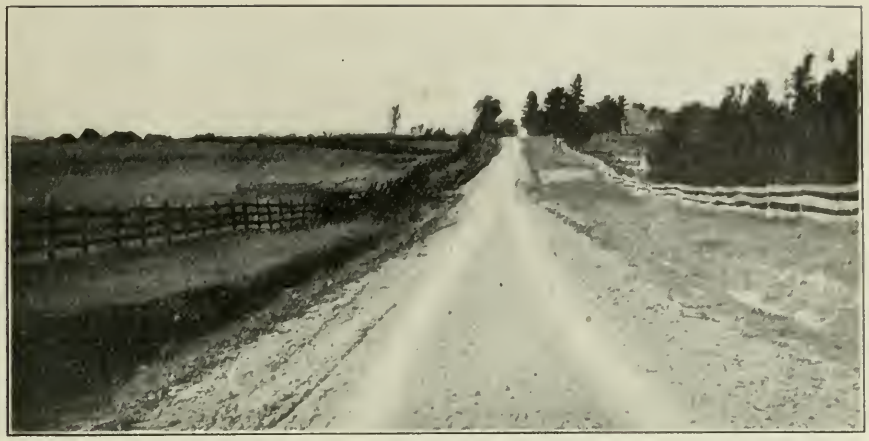
A considerable mileage of the Wentworth County system consists of old toll roads constructed years ago, and since kept in a fair state of repair. As with the majority of roads of this class, the graded and metalled portion is excessively wide for the amount of traffic. In the general treatment of these roads, the practice is to cut off the old shoulders at the side of the road, open the drains and water-courses, and resurface the centre with gravel or stone.

The county owns two steam rollers. One weighs 10 tons 900 lbs. neat, carries 1,500 lbs. of coal and 250 gallons of water, sufficient to operate for 2 or 2½ days. The cost was $2,500 f.o.b., Hamilton. The other weighs ten tons and cost $2,750. During the year, the county kept in continuous operation four crushers, each with a capacity of from 10 to 14 cords per day. Ordinary wages have been, for labor, $1.60 to $1.75 per day; teams, 35 cents per hour; ordinary foremen, $2.00 per day; crusher foremen, 25 cents per hour; and roller engineers, 30 cents per hour.

LANARK COUNTY ROADS.

The Lanark County road system was established in 1903. The total length is ninety-eight miles, or about 12 per cent. of the total road mileage in the county. Of this, twenty miles were toll roads bought in 1903 at a cost of $19 346.60. The remainder were selected from the township roads in the county. There was expended on these roads for permanent construction in 1904, $23,637.85; in 1905, $24,324.43; and in 1906, $24,069.68, making a total of $91,378.56. Of this the county has received from the Province, $30 459.53 under the Highways Improvement Act. This expenditure includes grants made to the Townships of Montague and North Elmsley, which were omitted from the county scheme.

There is very little gravel in the county, but rock is plentiful. Gravel where a good quality can be obtained within two or three miles of a road is used. Otherwise broken stone is employed. For this, field stone is largely used. Farmers in the vicinity of the road to be improved, deliver it on the road at a rate per cord.



Stone Road near Pakenham, Lanark County System.

Construction is in charge of a county road superintendent who takes up the work wherever directed by the council. He personally supervises the main work in progress, and employs foremen to take charge in other parts of the county—visiting these from time to time.

During the past season, the county used three rock crushers; one owned by the county; one loaned by Drummond Township, and one owned by a local contractor. In the last case, the county furnished stone in piles on the road, and the owner of the machine crushed and placed it on the road for $3.50 per cord.

The county crusher will average from 12 to 14 cords of field stone in ten hours, but has broken as much as 18 cords of quarry stone. In its operation, from four to eight men and a team are required. The number of men vary with the size of the stone, and the distance it has to be wheeled from the stone pile to the crusher. A water tank used with the crusher holds 200 gallons, which lasts not quite one day. Other machinery owned by the county includes a 17 horse power engine, two spreading wagons, a grading machine and minor implements. A roller is rented occasionally from Carleton Place or Perth. As a rule, a roller is not used, but considerable care is taken to keep the wheel tracks full, until the new road is consolidated by traffic.

It is found of advantage to have a road camp for some of the principal works, as the men and teams cannot readily find accommodation in the vicinity. The men in camp, in the early part of the season were paid $1.00 per day, with board, but this was increased to $1.40. The price for teams increased from $2.30 to $2.50. Where the men and teams board themselves, wages are from $1.40 to $1.60 for the former, and $3.00 to $3.75 for the latter.

The work for the year 1906 comprised fifteen miles of stone road, four miles of gravel road, two miles of grading, and other scattered improvements. One of the principal works was 4¾ miles of macadamized road leading westerly from Perth, on the boundary between Bathurst and Burgess, and known as the Scotch Line. This road allowance is 132 feet in width. It was at one time a toll road, but had greatly deteriorated. The grade was wide and flat between ditches, and it had an old macadam road-bed. Field stone for crushing, to be used in the improvement of the road, were collected and piled on the road allowance in 1905.

In carrying out the reconstruction of this road, it was considered too flat to try to save the old roadbed. In grading and narrowing the roadway, the earth from the sides was drawn to the center, to raise the crown. A substantial coating of broken stone was applied and a ridge of earth was drawn to the sides of the stone to hold the stone in place.

The stone used is an average quality; some having been quarried from the road in reducing grades and straightening the road. It has been crushed to good dimensions, about 200 cords per mile being used. A roller was used, but not sufficiently to compact the material, and the work is not, therefore, representative of the results of thorough rolling.

While this road is, in general, of a substantial character, the placing of earth over an old and hardened road-bed is necessarily injurious. This road is somewhat heavily travelled, and the teaming of stone during a wet period prior to inspection had caused this defect to be very noticeable, especially in the low places where the greatest amount of soft material had been drawn to the crown. Ruts had commenced, evidently caused by the yielding of mud between the two layers of stone.

SIMCOE COUNTY ROADS.

The Simcoe County road system, established in 1903, is 441 miles in length. Of this there has been permanently improved under the Highways Act, 335 miles, at a cost, with bridges and culverts of $293,916.74. The Province has contributed of this sum, $97,938.91. In 1906, the expenditure was $64,023.64, and 75½ miles were constructed. Of the expenditure of 1906, there was spent on bridges and culverts $8,200, leaving $55,823.64 for roads proper, or an average of less than $745 per mile.

The road metal used in 1906 was practically all gravel. The chief exception was in the Township of West Gwillimbury, where 2½ miles of crushed stone road was made; the metal 6 feet wide and 8 to 10 inches in depth.

Hurontario Street, County of Simcoe.

Gravel was drawn distances varying from ¾ to 4 miles, an ordinary haul being about 2 miles. The usual construction is to grade the earth roadway to a width of 24 feet. Gravel is put on to a width of from 6 to 8 feet, and a depth of from 6 to 10 inches. Wages paid averaged for men $1.50 per day, and for teams $3.25.

The work for 1906 included 105 culverts or bridges. Of these, 83 were of concrete tile or arches. The principal bridge for the year is under construction on the town line between Flos and Vespra, and is to be wholly of concrete reinforced with steel. The total length is 325 feet, and consists of two 40-feet and two 80-feet arches. The bridge was not completed last year. The cost will be $15,000. A small concrete bridge in Medonte Township, of 18 feet span, and 12 feet wide, cost $500.

HASTINGS COUNTY ROADS.

The Hastings county road system is 472 miles in length, and is principally in the southern, and settled part of the county. The northern, and little occupied townships are given an annual grant for road purposes in lieu of county roads. Since and including 1904, there has been spent on permanent construction $67,316.26, of which the Province has paid $22,438.75 under the Highway Improvement Act.

The roadwork in Hastings is in charge of a County Road Superintendent who, subject to the direction of the council, has general oversight of all work performed. Under him there have been at work, during the past season, six groups of men, each in charge of a foreman. It was formerly the practice for the county to board the men in camps; but the present plan is to supply each foreman with tents or a covered van, and a camp outfit, and allow the men to board themselves. They find their own provisions and do their own cooking. The rate of wages on this plan has been, for laborers $1.50 per day; and for a man and team $3.00 per day.

The county owns two rock crushers, each rated at 100 cubic yards per day. The experience is that the crushers will turn out all they can be fed which ranges from 50 to 80 cubic yards per day each. The county owns also a traction engine, 22 h.p., made with extra wide wheels to provide against settlement when used on soft ground. One engine is rented; so that during the threshing season, when this engine cannot be secured, only one crusher can be continued in operation. The stone crushers give much satisfaction.

The stone used on the roads varies considerably in quality. Field stone is generally employed. Much of it is gneiss, there is much tough blue limestone, and in some sections, a limestone that weathers badly. Gravel is also used where plentiful, and of good quality. The stone is crushed to good dimensions, and very little large stone was noticed on the roads, an ordinary size being 1½ inches largest diameter. The most satisfactory stone used, is the blue limestone. It is not difficult to crush, and it packs and wears well. Care is taken to use only clean stone, and no sand or other binder is used.

Farmers living along the roads to be improved, place the stone in convenient piles, and when work on the road is undertaken, the crusher is set up beside them, the stone crushed and hauled to the roads. Where very plentiful, the stone is crushed as a favor to the farmer; in other cases, the county pays from 7 to 10 cents a yard for the material.

The roads of Hastings are, to a large extent, old stone roads. Many were made too wide in the first instance, and nearly all have worn and settled until they are too flat, with square and high shoulders at the sides. On the Dundas road running east from Belleville, this is noticeably the case. The road has this year been improved in part by a heavy coat of gravel.

but the sides of the road have not been cut off, nor was sufficient attention given to grading before applying the gravel. This defect, however, is not general, and other sections of road inspected, showed an evident tendency to follow the better plan of grading, cutting off square shoulders, narrowing the roadbeds, and giving a higher crown. Good drainage is sought, and the rolling nature of the district affords every opportunity for a good fall to frequent outlets.

Steel Bridge on Stone Piers and Abutments.

Across the Bay of Quinte at Belleville; total length 1,900 feet, consisting of 13 spans of 100 feet each, 2 spans 150 feet each, one 60 foot span and one 240 foot swing span; erected in 1890 at a cost of $130,000.

There are numerous hills in the district. There is a tendency to improve these as rapidly as possible, bringing them to a permanent grade. Hills are given a noticeably higher crown than the level roads, and an effort is made to dispose of the water in such a way that washouts cannot occur.

The condition of the roads is such that work is not, as a rule, performed in long stretches. The tendency is to improve the worst sections first, gradually bringing the entire system to a proper standard. The work, however, is carried out in a substantial way, is steadily effecting a permanent improvement, and a reconstruction of the system.

New roads are built by first bringing the sub-soil to a permanent grade, crowning it, and making suitable side drains. The earth sub-grade is then covered with broken stone or gravel to a depth of six inches. Narrow grades are the rule, as they are found ample to accommodate traffic. Nearly all the grading and ditching is done with the grading machine. A width of eighteen or twenty feet between ditches is found sufficient, with the central seven feet metalled.

MANAGEMENT OF TOWNSHIP ROADS.

Statute labor is an excellent means of constructing roads under certain conditions. These conditions no longer exist in Ontario. The Province has

outgrown statute labor methods. The time has come to "put away childish things," and adopt methods that accord with the spirit of the age, and the serious work to be done.

Statute labor was suited to pioneer conditions and to the work required on an inferior class of road. For roads of a better class, statute labor has always been insufficient. For this reason, many roads in the Province were originally built by toll road companies, by the Provincial Government, or by county councils. Statute labor in every township of the Province, has for many years been supplemented by money grants. These grants have been steadily increasing, and they now exceed the value of the statute labor. The work heretofore done on the roads is by no means due to statute labor alone.

The defects of statute labor have been repeatedly discussed in the reports of this Department. As has been pointed out, statute labor is unjust: but a small proportion of it really reaches the roads; some men work faithfully, others do little or nothing; very few bring teams or wagons capable of doing a fair day's work; the work is not available when and where most needed; there are too many pathmasters, there is not an experienced, responsible head, and the work is scattered without continuity from year to year.

The great reason, however for doing away with statute labor is that a better system is available. Thus it is not the abandonment of statute labor that is being primarily urged. It is useless to do so until those interested in roads know and realize why it should be given up. Statute labor could be abolished by Act of Parliament, but this would not educate municipal officers, nor the general public in respect to the efficient management of the system established in its place, and the proper methods of roadmaking. No system can be efficient that is not faithfully and energetically put into operation.

Modern System Outlined.

Among the chief points of the modern system of township road management are:

(1) That roadmaking be placed on a cash basis, and to this end, that statute labor be wholly commuted at a fixed rate per day; or that it be abolished, and a special rate for roadmaking levied with the ordinary taxes.

(2) That the council appoint a road commissioner to oversee the work of roadmaking; or if the township is large, two or three or four commissioners may be appointed.

(3) That the council determine what works are to be undertaken each year, the amounts to be spent on each, and in a general way decide upon the methods to be followed.

(4) That the function of the road commissioner be that of an executive officer reporting to and carrying out the instructions of the council.

(5) That the management be such that the roads shall receive attention throughout the year, not merely during the period of statute labor.

(6) That an accurate method be followed by the commissioner of keeping accounts for labor, material, and all roads expenditure.

(7) That, if desired, the township be separated into divisions for the purpose of returning the expenditure to the districts contributing it, in an equitable manner.

Commutation of Statute Labor.

Under the "Commutation System" as ordinarily understood, a by-law of the township provides that all statute labor must be commuted at a fixed rate per day. This rate in some cases remains one dollar, and it is advisable that, if possible, it should do so. Certain townships, however, reduce the rate to 75 cents or 50 cents a day. No ratepayer has the option of working out his tax; but any are eligible to get employment on the road when the work is being performed. Occasionally the old statute labor divisions and pathmasters are retained, each being given, to spend on the roads, the amount collected in his division, but this plan retains many of the chief defects of the statute labor system. The usual plan is to appoint one or more road commissioners to manage the road-work of the township under the direction of the council. By "Commutation System" is now understood the commutation of all statute labor, the roads being put in charge of a road commissioner.

Steel Bridge at Belleville; Swing Span Open.

The general statute labor law as carried out throughout the Province provides that any person may commute his statute labor at the rate of one dollar per day; or for a less amount if the municipal council so provides by by-law. With the object of inducing ratepayers to commute instead of working out their labor, many townships have passed such by-laws reducing the rate of commutation, but leaving it optional with the persons assessed to commute or work out the tax. This step is of little if any practical benefit, as it does not appreciably increase the amount received in commutation of statute labor. This optional method is not what is known as the "Commutation System."

Abolition of Statute Labor.

The complete abolition of statute labor is ordinarily recognized as the most equitable plan to adopt, collecting the necessary amount for road purposes in the general rate levied on the township assessment. Under

the commutation system, the statute labor list is retained and each ratepayer is levied a certain number of days, which he cannot work out, but must pay for in cash at a fixed rate per day. The statute labor schedules, however, operate unfairly, the small property owner paying more, or performing more labor proportionately than the large owners. Thus a man whose property is assessed at only $250 may have to pay for two days' of labor or $2.00, while a man with an assessment of $3,000 is levied for only ten days' labor, or $10.00. If levied on a basis of assessment, as is the case where statute labor is abolished, for $10.00 paid on $3,000, an assessment of $250 would pay only 84 cents.

When the statute labor list is retained for the purpose of collecting a commutation rate, a difference of $5.00 in the assessment may make a difference of a day's labor in the amount with which a ratepayer is levied. This is practically in the hands of the assessor, and does not work out with a difference of a few cents, as a rate levied in the same manner as other taxes would.

To do away with these inequalities a number of townships, instead of wholly commuting statute labor, have abolished the list entirely. In some cases a special rate on the assessment is collected with the ordinary taxes. In other cases a special rate is not levied, the cost of road improvement for each year being met out of the general funds which are increased for this purpose.

THE TOWNSHIP ROAD BY-LAW.

The Municipal Act empowers township councils to pass, in the ordinary manner, a by-law wholly commuting or abolishing statute labor. Councils may, if they so desire, first submit the question to a vote of the people, but this is not necessary. Unless serious opposition is likely to arise, it is preferable that councils pass the necessary by-law without a vote of the ratepayers. If a proper plan is adopted in place of statute labor, and if this is carried out in an energetic and painstaking manner, any ordinary opposition will be short-lived, and will be converted into strong support, by the benefit which is sure to result to the roads.

The by-law should not be in too great detail, but should be sufficiently flexible to meet special conditions as they exist or arise in each township, striving to adopt methods that will commend themselves to the ratepayers and the condition of the roads, as determined by previous experience. Whatever plan is finally adopted should be carried into effect with care and energy. No system can be established by by-law, and then left to itself to make and repair the roads. The best plan that can be devised will prove a failure, unless the council and people make good use of it. Mistakes will be made the first year both in plans and work, but these must be rectified in the light of experience, the system becoming gradually perfected year by year.

While the by-law should be general, the council should prepare for the commissioner, a list of special instructions for his guidance, and these can be readily changed and amended from time to time, in the light of experience.

Among the more important matters to provide for in the by-law are the following:

Disposal of Statute Labor.

(1) Provision should be made for the method of disposing of statute labor. This may specify a rate at which the labor to which each person is liable shall be commuted, usually fifty or seventy-five cents, although some townships go as low as thirty-five cents, while others collect one dollar.

In view of the advanced rate of wages it is desirable that the commutation rate be not lower than seventy-five cents. This is reasonable in every way as not only does it now cost more to get roadwork done than formerly, but the value of every land-owner's time for work on his own farm has also increased.

Some townships prefer to abolish the statute labor roll completely, and an additional rate on the township assessment is levied instead, for road purposes. This is, as a rule, the fairer method, as under the statute labor schedule five dollars in the amount of assessment of a farm may make a difference of a day in the amount of statute labor required. On the other hand, it is feared in some cases, that, were the statute labor roll abolished it might be difficult to make up an equal amount by a special rate, in addition to the usual appropriation from the general funds.

Where the statute labor roll is abolished, and a special rate provided in its place, this rate should be specified; and it should also be distinctly stated that this rate is in lieu of statute labor. The rate should be such as to produce an amount at least equal to the statute labor if commuted at what is considered a proper rate per day.

If the statute labor roll is retained it may be well to re-state the schedule in the by-law, but this will depend in part on the previous by-laws of the township affecting statute labor.

Road Divisions.

(2) While the former statute labor road divisions or "beats" should be abolished, nevertheless other larger divisions may be created to separate the work of road commissioners; or divisions may be made to assist in adjusting and distributing the expenditure. It is desirable. as far as possible to concentrate the expenditure sufficiently to secure permanent work. At the same time, there is apt to be a feeling on the part of many of the ratepayers that the commutation money should be returned each year in road improvements, to benefit the people who contributed it. While durable work commencing at a few points and extended from year to year is the better plan, yet any method which seems to unfairly devote expenditure to a few roads will meet with disapproval.

Work should be distributed throughout the different sections of each road division as evenly as possible, always endeavoring to make the roads permanent, giving preference in this respect to highways most used by the public. Anything that has even the appearance of favoritism in this respect will create dissatisfaction, and cause a desire to return to the old system. When the new system has become well-established, when its benefits have become apparent, when the ratepayers have learned the advantage of doing permanent work, they will not then raise the same objection to a concentration of the expenditure, as each will know that, with the extension of permanent roads from year to year, his own turn will come in a substantial manner.

Even if only one road commissioner is appointed for the entire township, two or more divisions are frequently desirable, to assist in returning the road-money to the sections of the township which have contributed it. It may be well to specify that the money collected for road purposes (exclusive of that contributed from the general funds) shall be returned annually, in road-work, to each of these divisions according to the township assessment or statute labor roll. The number of these divisions varies with local circumstances, but they are commonly two, three, four or five. In defining their limits, three points should usually be kept in view: The work of the road commissioners if more than one is appointed; the convenience of councillors with whom the commissioner is to consult; the return of the road money to the ratepayers contributing it.

The Number of Road Commissioners.

(3) The number of road commissioners which it is wise to appoint is not the same for all townships. Where possible, the best plan is to select one commissioner only; he to employ foremen for works in the different parts of the township which he cannot personally oversee. In this way, the entire work gets the benefit of the general supervision of the best man available for the position. One good man can, as a rule, direct the work of the average township for a season; but this is dependent on the amount of work undertaken, the road mileage of the township and the class of foremen he is able to obtain. Where the township is large, two or three commissioners may be appointed with good results, and the work apportioned so as to give 75 or 100 miles to each. The objection to appointing too many commissioners is that, as a rule, the kind of men best adapted for the position are rare, and on the ability of the commissioner, the success of the new system in a very large measure, if not wholly, depends. Some townships provide that the councillors shall act as commissioners, but this, as elsewhere pointed out, is not the most desirable plan, as their tenure of office is uncertain, etc. They should, however, act as committeemen, one or more to each division, with whom the commissioner may consult.

Duties of Road Commissioners.

(4) A clause should provide for the principal duties of the road commissioners. It is well to outline these in a general manner, so as to define the work of the commissioners, and show what is expected of them. The duties may be more specifically stated in a set of instructions given the commissioners, and which are more flexible and easily changed than is a by-law. The duties of the road commissioner, such as might be included in the by-law are:

(1) To attend regular meetings of the council, or special meetings if so desired by the council, so as to receive instructions regarding works to be undertaken and carried on by him; the commissioner also reporting at such meetings of the council as to the road work then in progress.

(2) To report to the council early in each year as to the work required the coming season, to carry out the instructions of the council with regard thereto, and to perform such other services as may be required of him from time to time, under the instructions of council.

(3) To supervise all work and repairs on the roads and bridges within his division, and to have charge of all road machinery belonging to the township.

(4) To acquaint himself with the best methods of constructing and maintaining good roads, and of operating graders and other road machinery used by the township.

(5) To employ, direct and discharge all men and teams required to carry on the work, and to purchase necessary materials.

(6) To see that all washouts, drain and culvert obstructions, bridge failures, and other unforeseen defects are repaired or protected with the least possible delay so as to prevent further injury to the road, or accident to the users of the road, and to act promptly in all cases of emergency.

(7) To collect the poll tax in his division.

(8) To keep an accurate record of the men employed and the work done, and to furnish this written form to the council or road committee at proper intervals for their approval, in order that the township treasurer, under authority of their certificate, and upon being satisfied with the correctness of the statement, may issue cheques for the payment thereof.

(9) To stake out all works (especially work for the road grader) and see that they are undertaken systematically, so that no time be lost in taking men, teams and machinery from one part of the township to another.

(10) To supervise the performance of all work done by contract, and certify as to completion, acting as inspector for the township.

(11) To supervise the opening of snow roads under such regulations as, in the opinion of the council, the needs of the township may require.

(12) To report to the council at the close of each year, showing in detail the character, location, and cost of each separate work undertaken.

(13) Works, the cost of which will exceed a certain fixed amount (ordinarily from $10 to $20, as may be determined by the council) may be let by contract to the lowest satisfactory bidder, but in the event of any work being duly advertised to be let by contract, and the tenders being too high, in the opinion of the commissioner or reeve, it should be the duty of the former to undertake the work by day labor under his own direction.

Method of Paying for Work Done.

(5) The by-law should specify the method of paying for work done. It is usually required that the commissioner keep an accurate record of the men employed, the time during which they work, and the work on which they are engaged. At proper intervals, varying from one week to one month, pay lists are made out by the commissioner, are certified by him, and are then submitted to a certain authority for approval. This may be the reeve, a member of the council for the road division in which the work is done, a committee of the council for the road division, or the council itself.

It is generally preferable that the men be paid weekly, or fortnightly; in which case the reeve, a councillor, or committee of the council authorizes payment, as the council does not meet frequently enough. The pay sheet, certified by the road commissioner, and approved by the proper authority, is then handed to the treasurer, who makes out cheques for each person, or provides cash to make payment. The men may then be required to call at the treasurer's office, or the cheques or money may be handed to the men by the commissioner, each man signing the pay sheet as he receives the amount thereon specified. The pay sheets as thus signed, are then open to the examination of the council at its next meeting, and to the scrutiny of the township auditors at the close of the year.

Work and material are paid for in cash if desired, but preferably by cheque, where a bank is convenient; payment to be made in accordance with the pay roll submitted by the commissioner accompanied by necessary receipts and accounts, and such information as may be required.

As the commutation money is not collected until the end of the season with the regular taxes, it is necessary to make arrangements with a local bank to advance the money as required, in the usual manner; the total amount so advanced being repaid to the bank before the end of the year, when the taxes have been paid in to the township.

Rate of Wages.

(6) It is not well to specify in the by-law the rate of wages to be paid commissioners and others, as this is a matter subject to change from time to time. But it is proper to state that a day shall consist of ten hours' faithful service, exclusive of the time spent going to and from work, payment to be by the hour except in case of job or contract work. The wages of men and teams will be according to the ruling rate of the locality.

Appropriation from General Funds.

(7) The by-law may provide that the council shall supplement the commutation fund by an appropriation, as previously, from the general funds, the amount so set apart to be expended by the commissioner as directed by resolution or instruction of the council. While it is frequently advisable that the commutation fund shall be returned to the road divisions in somewhat the same proportion as it is collected, yet the appropriation from the general funds need not be so divided. It may be used as previously, and is usually applied to the purchase of machinery, such jobs and contracts as have hitherto been met by the general funds, construction of bridges, culverts, improvement of hills, and other work of an exceptional nature. It may be reserved for the more durable road improvements which it is desired to extend from year to year.

Roadways, Gutters, Footpaths.

(8) The by-law may define the general dimensions of the roads to be improved, directing that the roadway between gutters shall not be less than 18 nor more than 24 feet wide according to the importance of the road; that the width shall be uniform and in the centre of the road allowance as far as practicable; that gutters or ditches shall be constructed on each side of the roadway, of sufficient depth and width to properly drain the road; that these gutters shall be lined true and straight with sides evenly sloped; that they shall have a sufficient fall to free outlets at frequent intervals, emptying into natural watercourses; that such gutters shall be kept open and free from obstruction; that all portions of the highway outside of the gutters shall be kept apart as a footpath for the convenience of persons travelling on foot, and that it shall be unlawful, under a proper penalty, for any person to travel thereon either on horseback or in a vehicle drawn by a beast of burden or propelled by steam, electricity or other motive power.

Snow Roads.

(9) In some districts it is important to make provision for keeping snow roads open. For this purpose, the council or commissioners may

appoint men with power similar to pathmasters to collect the necessary labor and teams to open roads when blocked. Men should be appointed only for roads which will be required for traffic, as it is unnecessary to open all roads. In some cases there are certain points which are liable to become blocked, and men can be appointed for these only. A certain mileage of road may be left for the commissioner to take charge of, this to be opened by the use of snow plows. Where there are wire fences the road seldom becomes blocked, but may need to be cut down with a disk harrow and then thrown out with a snow plow. This is a matter, however, in which immediate action is necessary for travelled roads, and one or two road commissioners cannot attend to it as well as other work.

The council or commissioner should therefore appoint men in different parts of the township, where required, to collect the necessary labor and act promptly when roads are blocked with snow, the men employed to be paid in cash by the council in the usual way. Or if so determined by the council, the amount earned may be accepted as part payment of taxes for the year.

GRAVEL ROADS.

In the construction of gravel roads the main points to observe are:

(1) That the roadbed is first properly graded and crowned.

(2) That the drains at the sides of the road have a steady fall to a good outlet, and that every drain has an outlet.

(3) That the gravel is clean, and neither too fine nor too coarse.

(4) That the gravel when dropped on the road is kept in a straight line, and is evenly spread.

(5) That, when spreading the gravel, large stones are raked forward so as to be under the next load.

(6) That old gravel roads with a solid foundation have the shoulders cut off and thrown outward—not drawn to the centre. To cut away these shoulders will frequently do the road more good than to put on a covering of new gravel.

(7) That the cost of hauling the gravel is kept at a minimum by fixing the size of the loads, and the number of loads to constitute a day's work.

Gravel is very satisfactory road metal under light traffic. It is not, as a rule, so durable as broken stone. Under average conditions, one wagon load of broken stone on a road would be equal to two loads of gravel.

Good Gravel.

The best pit gravel for roadwork is clean, free from an excess of sand and clay, composed of stones of varying size up to one and one-half inches in diameter, with just enough fine stuff to fill the voids and make a compact mass. The appearance in the face of a pit, is that of an almost solid mass of pebbles, from the size of marbles up to 1½ inches in diameter. Where such gravel stands upright in the pit, after the spring thaw, with no trace of slipping, it may be considered fit for use on the road without any treatment.

River gravel is frequently better than pit gravel from the fact that an excess of clay or sand is washed out of it, and it is less waterworn than lake gravel. Lake gravel, if not too coarse and shaley, makes a very good surface, but packs slowly.

A Hastings County Gravel Road.

The sound made by metal tires in passing over the road is a good means of judging the quality of the gravel. A continuously smooth and gritty sound is most favorable. If the gritty sound is absent the gravel contains too much earthy material, while an interrupted, intermittent sound indicates too many large stones.

"Dirty" gravel is the chief thing to avoid. Gravel containing much clay, sand or earthy material packs quickly and makes a good dry-weather road. But in the wet weather of spring and fall it turns to mud and slush, and ruts readily. It soon wears out.

Avoid very fine gravel, and gravel that packs quickly. It lacks strength and is usually dirty. It is the stone that is needed on the roads. There is usually enough earth and clay on the roads without paying for more. A road surface of stony material will wear and keep its shape, but fine material becomes "slushy," flattens out under traffic, and the crown of the road is lost.

If the gravel is of fair quality, except for a few large stones, these stones may be raked out as it is spread on the road, and drawn forward so as to be spread under the next load. Or if large stones are too numerous to be sufficiently removed by this treatment, a man may also be stationed in the pit to rake out as many stones as possible from the gravel as it is being shovelled into the wagons.

Where gravel consists of a mass of large stones and boulders it should be treated as rock, and put through a crusher. A rotary screen attached to the crusher is always desirable to separate the crushed stone into coarse and fine grades. But where there is an excess of clay, earthy matter or sand, a rotary screen is especially useful in removing such objectionable material.

Screening Gravel.

Gravel which is not too coarse, but which is "dirty" should be screened to remove the excess of sand or clay. A rotary screen may be used, operated by steam power. The gravel can be drawn in wagons to an elevated platform, dumped into a hopper from which it passes through the rotary

screen, and from the screen to an elevated bin, from which the screened gravel is again loaded into wagons to be taken to the road, since by means of the elevated bins the expense of shovelling into wagons is saved.

The additional cost is the objection raised to screening. The cost of screening is measured by the cost of the additional handling and the amount of refuse removed; the entire cost of screening being chargeable to the quantity of clean gravel obtained for use on the road. And the profit is measured by the increased durability and to some extent by the cost of hauling from the pit to the road. Thus if half the material as it comes from the pit is screened out as useless, and the cost of hauling is 50 cents. a cubic yard, the result would be:

Cost of hauling 2 c. y. of unscreened gravel		$1 00
Cost of hauling 1 c. y. screened gravel	50c.	
Cost of screening	25c.	
	——	75
Profit on each load of screened gravel		25

Screened gravel packs more slowly than does unscreened. But although it packs more slowly, the bond when finally obtained is much more durable. It is a firm mechanical clasp of one stone upon another aided by the cementing properties of the stone dust created by the stones rubbing against each other.

Gravel beds and pits should be stripped of the layer of earth and sod which usually covers them before gravel is removed from the pit. If this is not done, as the gravel is removed from beneath it, the soil and sod fall in lumps into the pit, are mixed with the gravel and are drawn with it to the road. Teamsters should be watched to see that, in their haste to get the wagons loaded, they do not unnecessarily throw in refuse, earth, sod and large stones. There is enough earth and sod already on the roads without paying for more.

Teaming Gravel.

The cost of gravel roads depends largely on the cost of hauling gravel. In teaming gravel the size of the wagon box should be fixed, and a definite number of loads should constitute a day's work. It is not uncommon to see teams going out of a pit drawing half or even quarter of a cubic yard, whereas a load should contain from a yard and a quarter to a yard and a half, weighing something over two tons.

Spreading Gravel.

Always spread the gravel. To leave it in an irregular mound as it falls from the wagons is dangerous and wasteful. When left a mound of loose material it is avoided by users of the road until late in the fall, when the muddy and rutted state of the road compels them to drive along the mound. Gradually it is flattened down and, after a year or so, during which time it has been mixed largely with the soil beneath, assumes the shape of a road. The utility of roads made in this way is largely wasted. Roads must be made for traffic, not by it.

As roads are commonly constructed with the gravel dumped loosely, the fine material sinks to the bottom, allowing the large stones to protrude and roughen the surface. In placing gravel on a road, large stones not

removed at the pit should be raked out of the material when it is being spread, and drawn forward so as to be beneath the next load. These stones should not be left in a mound but should be scattered, otherwise they create an uneven and wavy surface when the road settles.

Another cause of this wavy surface arises not only when loads of gravel are dumped without being spread, but also when the metal is improperly spread by merely "raking off" the tops of the mounds. The gravel should be dropped well back on the preceding load and then drawn forward. The gravel consolidates at the point where it is dropped from the load, and to lightly "rake off the tops" leaves a deficiency of metal between each load, causing a wavy surface.

BROKEN STONE ROADS.

Broken stone is being very largely used throughout the Province for road metal. This applies more especially to districts where suitable stone for crushing is plentiful, and where gravel is scarce or of a poor quality.

Broken stone costs more than gravel to the extent of the cost of crushing. But under heavy traffic it is much more durable than gravel, and in a term of years will very often be found a cheap road metal. The counties of Lanark and Wentworth use it largely on the county roads; and Simcoe, Wellington and Hastings use it to some extent. Among the townships using it are: Ameliasburg, Belmont, Bertie, Brighton, Burleigh, Camden East, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Drummond, Hawkesbury East, Hawkesbury West, Luther East, Montague, Oxford West, Pickering, Richmond, Smith, Saltfleet, St. Vincent, Winchester, Yonge and Escott Rear.

Practical Points.

Among the most practical points to observe in the construction of broken stone roads are:

(1) That the roadbed is properly prepared to receive the broken stone by grading and draining;

(2) If the road has an old gravel or stone roadbed, it should be preserved by cutting off the shoulders of sod at the sides, throwing this material outward, never drawing it to the centre;

(3) That the grade is straight, hills brought to a permanent level, and all drains given a good fall to a free outlet;

(4) That the stone is placed in a straight line, and properly spread;

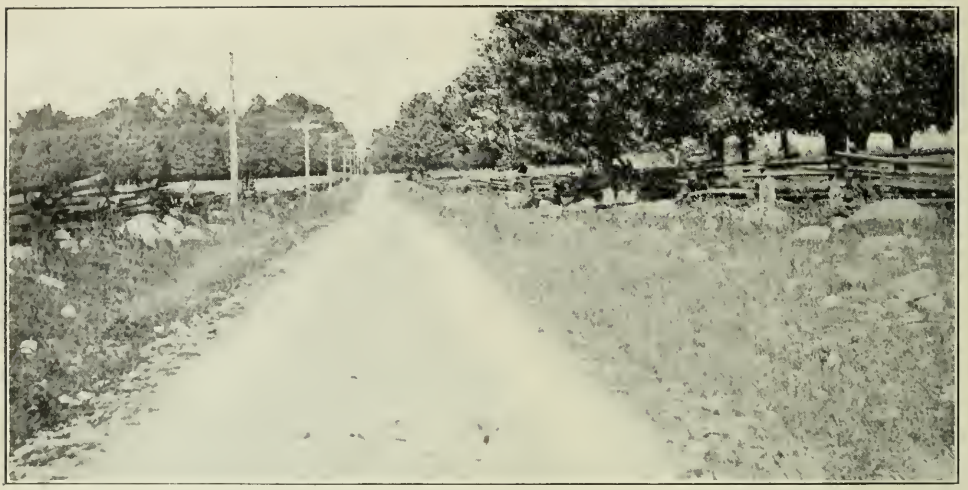
(5) That a good quality of stone is used. Special care should be taken to avoid stones that weather or "rot" quickly. If field stones are used, cull all that are weak or brittle;

(6) That the stone is graded according to size, and the coarsest spread in the bottom and the finer on top;

(7) That a roller is used, first to compact the earth sub-grade, then to consolidate the road metal.

Broken Stone vs. Gravel.

Broken stone very often gives less satisfaction than gravel, because the latter binds quickly under traffic owing to the presence of sand and clay. To get the best service from broken stone a road roller should be used to consolidate it; otherwise the stone will roll loosely for a considerable length of time.



Stone Road, Simcoe County.

The feeling of councils with regard to its use is that it makes a passable road for a short time in fall and spring, but that a good dirt road for summer use is spoiled. Townships which have only broken stone for road metal will receive decided benefit from the use of a steam or horse road roller, which will at once consolidate the stone, and make a thoroughly good and smooth road for all seasons of the year. There must be a sufficient body of broken stone to consolidate into a compact layer. A sprinkling of stones over the the surface is useless. It merely impedes travel on what might otherwise be a good dirt road. Six inches of broken stone is the least which should be used in making a durable roadway for any purpose, and it should be the aim of councils to thicken this covering as circumstances will permit.

Quality of Stone.

Stone varies greatly in quality, and a selection requires experience and care. Some rocks are difficult to quarry, but very quickly to turn to clay when exposed to the air. Limestone, granite, and gneiss are very commonly used in the province. A good quality of any of these, makes a good road metal. Limestone is frequently softer than others, but its binding qualities are excellent, enabling it to make a more waterproof road covering. A heavy stone is usually better than one that is light. A stone that breaks into cubical shapes is desirable ; while one that breaks into thin, flat shapes is objectionable.

A practical man can judge of the qualities of a stone by applying simple tests; by breaking the stone with a hammer, wearing it on a grindstone, crushing it in a blacksmith's vice, scratching with an iron nail, breaking small pieces with the fingers; by such simple means a general idea of the stone can readily be formed, but no test is so conclusive as actual wear on the road.

Graded Stone.

Broken stone should be separated into grades according to size, the coarser stone to be placed in the bottom of the road and the finer at the top. This grading of stone is done by means of a rotary screen attached to the

crusher. If the stone is placed in the road without being graded in this manner, the smaller stones wear more rapidly than the larger, and a rough surface results. Large stones at the surface, moreover, are more apt to become loose, to roll under the horses' feet or the wheels. For country roads there should be placed in the roadbed:

(1) A layer of stones such as will pass through a 2½ inch ring;

(2) On this a layer of stones such as will pass through a one inch ring;

(3) On this a sprinkling of screenings—that is, the dust and chips created in crushing.

Teaming Stone.

The cost of broken stone can be kept at a minimum by careful management of labor including teams. This includes a skilful arrangement of the quarry, and of the crushing outfit. The wagons for hauling should be of a specified size, and the number of loads to constitute a day's work should be fixed. Teams can usually travel 24 miles in a day, and the number of loads can be fixed accordingly. The County of Wentworth in the county road work requires wagon boxes to hold two cubic yards.

EARTH AND CLAY ROADS.

Certain townships and even counties of the Province have little or no gravel or stone for roadmaking. While every district of the Province has some earth or clay roads, others have nothing else.

While little can be done to make clay roads other than mud under certain conditions in spring and fall, yet it is to be said that for six months of the year they may be as good a driveway as can be desired for light travel. If properly cared for they can be made to relieve gravel and stone roads of a considerable portion of the wear they would otherwise be subjected to, during the summer months. In order to extend their usefulness, there are a number of important principles to be observed in their construction and maintenance, among which are:

Principles.

(1) Grade the road to a high crown that will shed water as quickly as possible to the side drains.

(2) Give the side drains a constant fall to a free outlet.

(3) Lay a tile underdrain along one side of the road, under the open drain at a depth of 2½ or 3 feet.

(4) See that no water is allowed to stand along the sides of the road, but provide the best drainage possible.

(5) Repair holes by filling them with the class of earth forming the road. To use harder material will in the end cause two holes instead of one. If the spot is a wet one, drainage is needed.

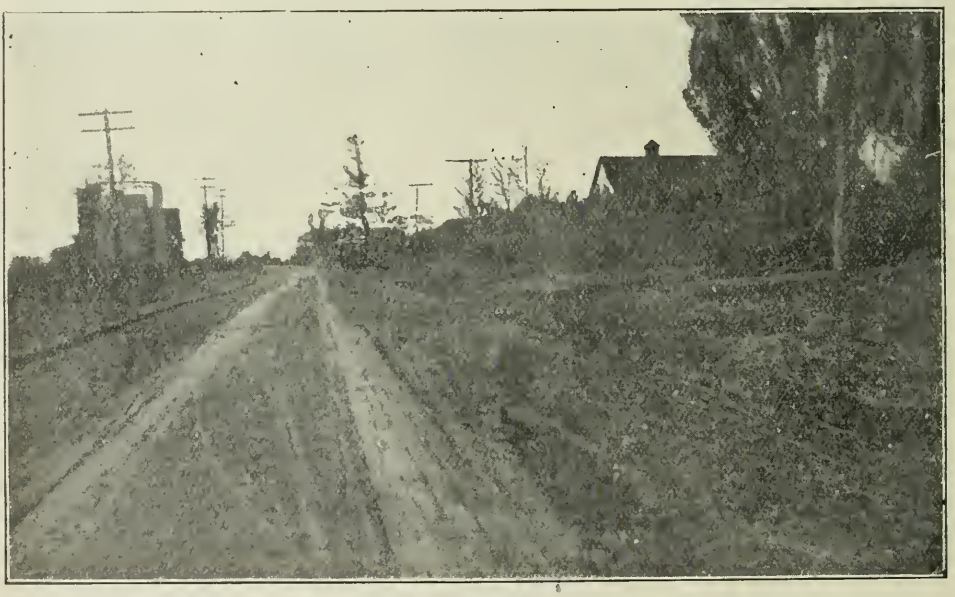
(6) Use a grading machine to construct the roads.

(7) Establish a system of regularly going over the roads, with a grading machine, a "split-log" or other form of scraper. One team can do 7 miles in a day, going up one side and back the other.

Drainage.

Clay roads differ from gravel and broken stone roads merely in regard to the surface covering. Good drainage is the fundamental requirement. This is largely the object to be attained by grading, which forms the principal part of the work of making a clay road.

The first matter to consider is the drainage outlets, which are usually the natural watercourses adjacent to, or crossing the road. When these are determined, the grading should be carried out in such a way that the side drains will lead, with a continuous fall to these outlets. There should be no hollows or depressions along the roadside to hold water. Drains which hold water, instead of carrying it away are useless, as the water soaks into and softens the travelled roadway, just as water is drawn up into the pores of a sponge.



A Stone Road, Too Wide and Too Flat.

Keep clay or earth roads well crowned. Two inches to the foot, from side to centre is not too great. Clay roads are easily rutted, and without a good crown, water stands in the wheel tracks instead of flowing to the side drains. In grading, sod, and soil with weak supporting power, such as black muck, should not be placed in the centre of the road, but should be thrown across the open drain to the side of the road.

Drains and culverts should be placed wherever needed and always kept free from obstruction. Under- drains should be used freely. If a complete system is not used, tile drains should at least be placed where the water does not leave the side of the road early in the spring, or wherever the ground appears to be continually damp. If open drains are kept in good working order, and if the road is properly crowned, its condition in fall and spring will indicate the points at which tile drainage is most needed.

Repair.

Do not repair holes in an earth road by filling them with gravel or broken stone. The latter materials do not wear down so rapidly as the earth around them, with the result that they become humps or ridges, and the effect is to make two holes where there was originally only one.

The condition in which clay roads are frequently left by the performance of statute labor is exceedingly objectionable. Practically no effort is made in some cases to level the surface, and a rough mound of loose earth is left in the centre. Not only is this objectionable from a roadmaking point of view, but it is dangerous and a frequent source of accident. The road should at least be levelled so that consolidation will take place as evenly and as quickly as possible with the least interference with travel. The use of a heavy roller on clay roads, immediately after being graded or scraped will be found a source of great satisfaction to all users of the road, repaying the cost many times.

The Split Log.

The "split-log" method of repairing earth roads gives good results. A system can be established of going over all earth or clay roads after rains with this implement. A farmer can go up and down the road in front of his property during the dinner hour with little loss of time. The effect of the split-log is to level the ruts, draw material to the centr and smooth the roads. When used after rains on clay roads, the effect is to "puddle" the clay and make it impervious to rain, so that water is shed at once to the side drains, and the road remains firm. One form of this implement is as follows:

A log, nine or ten feet long, is split in halves. The halves are placed parallel to one another, the edges down and flat face to the front, and are firmly braced together in this position with cross-bars. A chain hitch is attached in such a manner as to incline the machine at an angle of 45 degrees, the forward corner being near the outer edge of the road, and the rear corner at the centre of the road. By dragging the machine up one side of the road and down the other, making a number of circuits, using two or three horses, the edges of the logs plane off the tops of ridges and rough places, drawing the material sideways and forward to fill hollows and ruts, and crowning it at the centre of the road.

The principle has been applied in using a steel scraper, a steel rail, or steel I-beam, and in even using ordinary fence rails fastened together. The results are excellent on earth and clay roads, but are not adapted to improved roads where a more careful treatment of the metal is needed, and where a hardened roadbed of gravel or broken stone would be much injured by drawing over it the sod and earthy material from the shoulders of the road.

To reach the best results with this method, presupposes the grading of the earth roadway with the modern grading machine. This forms the ditches or water-table, it crowns the roadway in a proper manner, leaving the grade such that good surface drainage is possible. The split-log and kindred scrapers are merely instruments of repair; the grading machine is the instrument of construction.

Management.

Townships which feel compelled for the present to use earth roads only, because of the absence of a local supply of gravel or stone, should not think that the more primitive means of making these roads, and the old time systems of road management are still suitable for them. If this class of road is to be maintained, there is all the more reason that they should be kept in good repair, and that the most efficient and economical system of doing this be adopted. To this end, road management should be placed in the hands of from one to four commissioners, who should have charge of all road machinery, and who should send the graders and planers over the roads as often as necessary to keep them smooth, to keep the ruts and wheel tracks filled up, and holes from forming. If pathmasters are retained, they should be required to act only in opening snow roads, statute labor being devoted to this purpose. For ordinary road maintenance, and the care of the earth roads, a special rate should be levied with the regular taxes, to be expended by the council and the road commissioners. In all respects, the model system of road management being adopted in numerous townships, is fully as well adapted to common earth roads as to the more permanent gravel and stone roads.

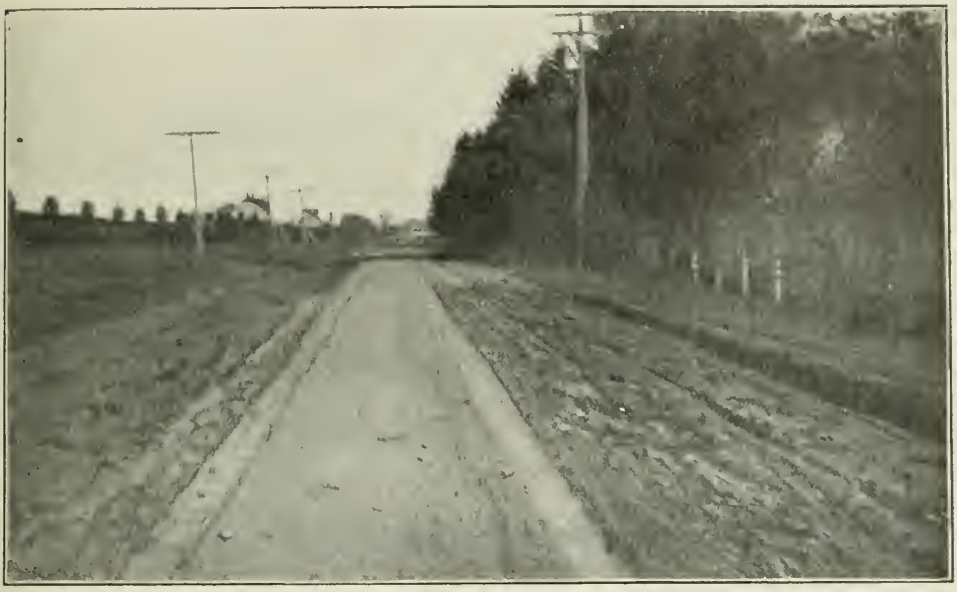
A dirt road nicely crowned and well drained will make an excellent foundation on which to place a layer of gravel. A driveway which has passed through an apprenticeship as an earth road, and has, during that time, had due attention given to its drainage requirements, will have indicated the points at which open drains, culverts, and underdrains are most needed. With these provided, gravel can be applied to the best advantage. Numerous townships are now obtaining gravel by rail. Gravel and broken stone can everywhere be procured cheaply by rail, and by taking proper precautions in construction and maintenance, a great deal of waste in using these materials can be overcome. By gravelling the main roads, and keeping the remaining clay roads in good condition, provision is made, in a large measure, for traffic throughout the year.

OLD STONE AND GRAVEL ROADS.

Hundreds of miles of road have been ruined, and thousands of dollars have been thrown away by improper methods of repairing and constructing old stone and gravel roads. Throughout the Province there is a great extent of road originally macadamized by toll road companies, and by municipal corporations, and which have been kept in repair by the annual application of new coatings of metal. The constant tendency of all such roads is to become flat in the centre, with high square shoulders, no matter how great the original crown may have been. Dust and fine material from the centre of the road is constantly being washed to the sides, where there grows up a high shoulder of earth and sod. Many of these old roads have become not only flat, but are actually higher at the sides than they are at the centre, making the roadway almost a drain.

With the advent of the grading machine a common practice has been to cut off the square shoulders at the side, and draw them to the centre of the roadway in order to raise the crown of the road. In the light of all that for many years has been said and written regarding road making, such a practice can only be criticized as the height of folly and stupidity. Mud

should be scraped off a road, not drawn on it. The only proper way of crowning these old roads is to cut off the shoulders, and instead of drawing them to the centre, draw them outward, across the ditch if necessary.



A Stone Road made Too Wide and Flat

So that vehicles use the earth sides, cutting them up and preventing surface drainage.

To draw the earth and sod from the side of the road to the centre is merely to create in the centre of the road a bed of mud that with the first wet season of spring and fall will become a perfect slough. The hard road-bed underneath prevents even ordinary drainage. The earth on top of it absorbs and holds the water until it becomes a fluid slush.

To attempt to improve these old roads by crowning them with earth and sod from the sides, and to place over this a coating of gravel or stone, is also a serious blunder. The process just described goes on, with the exception that the new metal settles until it reaches the old, hard roadbed, while the slush and mud ooze up through it. When such a method is followed ruts and mud quickly appear, and the new gravel or stone placed on to the road is very easily lost, and the durability is in any event seriously impaired.

With these old stone and gravel roads, the earth and sod which has accumulated to form shoulders, should always be turned outward. If drawn to the centre, whatever method is followed, it will simply become mud. Where roads have been treated in this way by drawing mud to the centre, no time should be lost in scraping it off, as the longer it remains, the more serious will be the injury to the road. On a large proportion of these old stone and gravel roads throughout the country, more can be done to improve their condition, by cutting off the square shoulders, thereby giving the road a proper crown, than can be accomplished by several years application of new material. New material may be required on these old roads to bring them

to a proper standard, but it should not be supplied until the road has been shaped and crowned by cutting away the square shoulders at the sides, which prevent proper surface drainage.

LABOR.

The cost of roads is made up chiefly by the cost of labor, including teaming. Very little is spent on material alone. Thus grading and draining are almost wholly a matter of labor. Gravel pits cost very little—but teaming gravel, handling it in the pit, and on the road soon count up. In the same way, the cost of broken stone grows out of the cost of labor for quarrying, crushing, hauling and spreading.

Important matters to consider in this regard are:

(1) Designate certain men for certain work, and keep them at it until there is no more of that kind of work to be done.

(2) Have the work well planned in advance, and keep it going in an orderly manner.

(3) Arrange the work so that the teams will be kept going steadily, as they are expensive.

(4) The number of men at each part of the work should be so balanced that all will be kept at work.

(5) Fix the size of the wagon boxes, and the amount of gravel or stone they must hold. Designate the number of loads to constitute a day's work.

(6) Use labor-saving machinery such as road-graders, rock crushers, wheeled scrapers, etc.

(7) See that every man is provided with proper tools.

To build a road cheaply means a proper direction of labor. The reason why contractors can so often do work for less than municipal corporations is because they exercise all the skill possible in directing and using labor to the best advantage. An important principle to follow in this regard is to designate certain men for certain work, and to keep each one at his own particular work until it is finished.

The number of men and teams should be so balanced that all can be kept steadily at work. Too many men and not enough teams, or too many teams and not enough men, mean that one or the other will be standing in idleness a considerable part of the time.

Teamsters should drive into a gravel pit in regular order. They should not crowd one another in a small pit, so that some few can fill their wagons with good material, while others haul sods and boulders. There are usually enough of the latter on the road without paying for teaming more.

A day's work in hauling gravel or broken stone, should be specified by the number of loads, according to length of haul, and every load should contain a certain quantity—usually one and a quarter, or one and a half cubic yards. It takes very little more time to go from the pit to the road with a yard and a half of gravel than with only half a yard. In fact the larger load represents almost a clear gain of the difference in size of the loads. Specify the size of the wagon box, and number of loads to constitute a day's work.

Manufacturers of roadmaking machinery are now supplying wagons with a hopper-shaped opening between the front and rear axles, made expressly for drawing gravel and broken stone, and distributing it over the

road. The opening of the hopper is controlled by a lever beside the driver. The metal can be distributed to any required depth, after a little experience, by regulating the extent to which the hopper is opened.

For screenings especially, in distributing them evenly over the stone, these wagons are particularly useful. A number of these wagons, coupled together, and drawn by a traction engine, affords one of the cheapest methods of hauling gravel or stone for a considerable distance, under certain conditions. Each wagon holds about 1½ cubic yards of metal.

Labor saving machinery should be used wherever possible. This does not mean that there will be less work for men to do on the roads, but that more work can be done for the same outlay.

DRAINAGE OF ROADS.

Give up the idea that gravel and stone, without drainage will make a road. Road construction is largely a matter of good drainage. Do not waste gravel and broken stone by putting them on roads that are not properly drained. The natural soil over which the road passes must be kept strong enough to support traffic. Dry earth will do this. Wet earth will not—for wet earth is mud, soft and yielding, whether on the surface or below it. Mud below a bed of gravel is worse than mud on top of it. In considering the improvement of a road, and its drainage, the following are important:

(1) Consider the main water courses crossing or adjacent to the road, which can be used as outlets, and the natural slopes of the road to these.

(2) Then grade the road, and open drains at the side so that water will flow steadily to these outlets.

(3) Every side drain should have an outlet; nor should depressions be left at the side to hold water.

(4) Place culverts under the road wherever needed to provide an outlet for the water.

(5) Crown the road well so that water will flow readily to the side drains.

(6) Dispose of the water in small quantities. Do not carry it in long ditches past natural outlets, to avoid making culverts.

(7) Lay tile drains to lower the water-line. In general, tile without gravel is better than gravel without tile. Tile drains are especially useful to underdrain hills where springs come to the surface.

The only road that will not be improved, by the most perfect system of drainage that can be given it, is a road of pure sand. In all other cases, every dollar put into drainage is well spent.

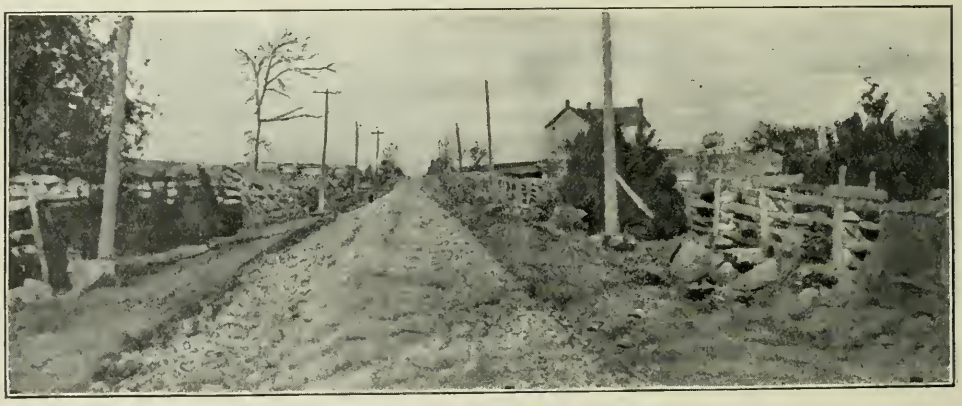
The drainage usually found on existing roads consists of open ditches on each side of the graded portion, with a depth of about eighteen inches. They are frequently carried through rises of ground, past natural water courses. Little attention is given to the regularity of the grade in the bottom, or to the amount of fall, as evidenced by the varying depths of stagnant water at wet seasons. The object of these drains was more to procure earth to raise the centre of the road above the water line than to lower the water. Very often they have no outlets.

A road that is built and maintained with a view to good drainage is almost certain to be a good road. If this is done, the road surface will be kept hard and smooth, and sufficiently crowned, so that water will not lie on it in depressions or ruts, but will flow immediately to open drains

at the side. These drains will have a regular and constant fall to a free outlet. Further than this, the underflow, or subsoil water, will be removed, where necessary, by tile drainage. The method and extent of drainage must depend largely upon the character of the soil over which the road passes; clay, loam, gravel, sand, swampy, springs, flat, undulating, are all terms suggesting conditions that modify the plan of drainage.

A drain without an outlet is useless—or worse than useless. If there is not an outlet, the water is held in elongated ponds by the roadside, to soak into and soften the travelled roadway. This water is drawn up into the entire roadway just as a sponge will absorb water and hold it in all its pores.

Rather than spend money year after year in a useless effort to maintain the road without drainage, it will be found a measure of economy to at once provide proper outlets, even if it is necessary to carry the drain a considerable distance across private property.



A Lanark County Stone Road near Perth.

A road should, in order to construct it economically, without hand labor, be such as modern machinery, especially graders, will readily form. For this reason, deep, open ditches, with sharp angles and narrow bottoms, are not now suitable; but instead, a cross-section of road should show gentle curves, the rounded surface of the road not sharply defined from the ditch. The latter should be about two feet wide in the bottom, where a wheeled scraper can work, and about eighteen inches in depth. The crowning of the road materially aids surface drainage, shedding water to the side drains. Roads should be well crowned when first constructed, as the tendency is to settle and become too flat. A well-rounded road will last much longer than one that is too low and flat.

TILE DRAINAGE.

Tile drains will do as much for roads as they will for farm land. Some roads can never be good roads until they are under-drained. Roads tiled without gravel will be better than if they are gravelled without tile. This applies to practically all roads except those on pure sand. Points of importance in this regard are:

(1) Tile drains lower the water-line and thereby make a deeper stratum of dry, and consequently solid earth underneath the road. In this way they take the place of deep and dangerous open drains.

(2) Lay the tile at the side of the road under the bottom of the open drain, at a depth of 2½ or 3 feet.

(3) A line of tile on one side of the road at a good depth will do nearly all that tile on both sides will do. If one side of the road is higher than the other, lay the tile on the high side.

(4) Lay the tile on an even grade with a constant fall to a good outlet; the fall being not less than three inches in one hundred feet.

(5) Always use tile to under-drain hills or wet spots where springs come to the surface, running a blind drain into the heart of the spring.

(6) A three inch or four inch tile will meet most conditions, but the size must depend on the length of the drain, fall, and amount of water to be carried away. The larger tile are less apt to become stopped through uneven laying.

(7) In quicksand, surround the tile with sawdust, sods, or straw.

Tile drains are permanent. They take the place of deep open drains and cost less to maintain. Their effect is most noticeable in spring, causing the roads to dry up quickly. In this way, and throughout the year, they save the gravel or stone covering as there is less mud for it to sink into.

Tile drains offer no difficulty to lay except in quicksand. In cases where the sand is troublesome, the tile may be surrounded with sawdust, sods, or straw to keep out the silt. If settlement is at all likely, boards should be laid in the bottom of the trench and firmly pressed down, and the tile laid on these. The roots of trees, particularly the willow, are apt to enter and, in time, block the tile. Where this is to be anticipated, the joints of the tile should be cemented for a distance likely to be reached by the roots.

Their location with respect to the road should be varied with circumstances. The most effective type of drainage employed is a system in which there is a tile drain on each side of the roadway underneath the open gutters, with V-shaped drains at intervals from the centre of the roadbed to the side drains. From this the scale descends to drains at the side of the roads only; then a drain at one side only, or in the centre of the road; then only an occasional drain at springy or damp points.

If municipalities cannot undertake to at once underdrain all their roads in this manner. They should place tile drains where they are evidently needed most, in low-lying sections, where water is seen to remain longest on the surface in the spring, after a heavy rain, where springs have a tendency to appear, or where the ground is found to be cold and wet during the summer.

REPAIRING ROADS.

The repair of roads is as important as construction. Roads should be maintained in good condition by never allowing them to get out of repair. Neglect to keep roads in repair, failure to repair them when repair is first needed, adds very much to the cost of roads. A good road which is not kept in repair, very quickly becomes a bad road, and the object of the orig-

inal expenditure is thus lost. To allow roads to degenerate for want of repair, means an immense waste of labor, material and money, which has to be made up in their reconstruction. Wherever good roads are built, arrangements should be made for a careful attention to their repair.

Smooth Roads.

It is not the even roll of a wheel over a smooth road that causes most injury. But it is the jarring action of wheels dropping from loose stones, from protruding stones, or sinking into shallow holes.

A smooth road, one with an even surface, will last much longer than will a road that is rough. Everyone has observed the hollows and pitch-holes formed on both sides of a wooden culvert or bridge projecting above the surface of the road. These pitch-holes form because every vehicle crossing the bridge drops down with a heavy jolt. Shallow at first, the deeper the holes become the more rapidly they increase in size and depth, because the pounding action of the wheels increases with the depth. Water collects and remains in these holes, and assists the wearing action of the wheels.

The same process of wear is going on at many places in the road, other than at bridges and culverts. Wherever there is a roughness of any kind, a projecting or loose stone, a soft or hollow spot in the road, there is the same pounding action of the wheels assisted by the collecting of pools of water, which lie in every depression. In the spring of the year, on roads which have been drifted, and on which the snow lies unevenly, the shallow places melt first, leaving the gravel or stone road exposed in spots, with mounds of snow on each side. Here the same action goes on. Wheels drop into the depressions kept soft by the melting snow. Pitch-holes commence, and a few days of traffic break up the road, and do a great amount of injury.

Rules for Repairing.

Principles of importance in the repair of roads are.

(1) Use the same material in the repair of roads as was used in construction.

(2) When square shoulders of earth and sod form at the sides of gravel or stone roads, they should be cut away with a grader, turning this material outward—never drawing it to the centre of the road.

(3) Never allow hollows, ruts or puddles to remain on the road, but fill them at once; if an earth road, use earth; if a gravel road use gravel; if a stone road, use stone.

(4) Deep holes in gravel and stone roads should have the earth and soft material cleaned out of them before putting in new metal.

(5) Ruts and holes should be filled a little above the surface of the road so that there will not be a depression when the material is consolidated.

(6) Loose stones should be raked into piles, to be taken up by a wagon and hauled away. This stone should be collected in a convenient place to be used afterward for crushing, putting into fills, or in such other manner as occasion may require.

(7) It is especially necessary that all ditches and drains shall flow freely in the early spring, so that the cold water may be drawn away as quickly as possible, permitting the frost to come out of the ground quickly.

If the ditches are not in condition to drain the macadam promptly, heavy loads will cut through the macadam into the wet and soft sub-soil, forming holes that are costly to repair.

(8) The ends of culverts should be watched to see that they are not obstructed by leaves, grass or other material. Snow and ice should be removed from culverts whenever there is an accumulation likely to cause obstruction in case of a thaw. Special care should b taken in this respect prior to the time of spring freshets.

(9) Water should never be allowed to flow in the wheel tracks, especially on steep grades, care being taken to preserve the crown so that the water will flow to the side ditches.

(10) Waste material from adjoining farms should not be allowed on the road. Any person using the roadside as a dumping ground for stone or other rubbish should be prosecuted. Noxious weeds and brush should be cut and removed.

(11) For the surface of a stone road never use stones larger than will go through a two-inch gauge; finer is preferable.

(12) Use chips or screenings as a binding material on stone roads. Earth, sod, dust and similar soft material will ruin the best road ever built.

(13) Do not allow dust and mud to lie on the surface of a gravel or stone road. Dust becomes mud in wet weather; and mud keeps a road in a wet condition for weeks, where it would dry in a few hours if the blanket of mud were removed.

(14) The rake is the most useful tool for making repairs, and should be frequently used on gravel and stone roads to keep wheel tracks filled with the metal forced out of them. This is especially true during the first year after construction.

(15) On earth roads, establish a system of regular treatment with the "split-log" or a similar implement.

(16) Smooth roads wear longest. They shed water quickly.

(17) Roads should receive constant attention. This is the most economical and satisfactory system of making repairs. Repairs should be made, not once a year, nor twice, but as soon as signs of wear appear. Special attention is needed in early spring and early fall, as at these two periods much can be done to prepare the roads for the ensuing seasons of particularly severe conditions.

Material Used in Repairing.

One of the first rules in making repairs is that whatever material is used in the construction of a road should be used in its repair. That is, holes and depressions on a clay road should be filled with clay; on a gravel road they should be filled with gravel; and on a stone road they should be filled with broken stone. If a soft material is used on a hard road, the hole will quickly reappear. If a harder material is used than the road is made of, two holes will be made instead of one. For instance, if a pitch hole in a clay road is filled with stones or gravel, holes will be made by traffic on each side of the hard material. If broken stone is used to repair depressions and holes on a gravel road, a hole will be cut through on each side of the patch of broken stone, where the wheels of wagons drop off on the softer gravel.

Earth Edges of Old Gravel and Stone Roads.

Shoulders and edges of turf should not be allowed to form along the side of the travelled road, between the metal and the ditch, but should be cut off and removed from time to time, taking care not to draw this sod and earth to the centre of the metalled road, as some townships have done when using a grading machine. These shoulders are made up of dust washed from the centre of the road, and they interfere with the ready flow of water from the wheel-tracks to the side drains. This material, if returned to the top of a hard covering of gravel or stone, will destroy the road. It should be either thrown across the drains to the side of the road and levelled off, or gathered up in wagons and used to fill a low grade on an earth road, or wherever it can be used to advantage.

Rolling.

Good results can be accomplished in the repair of earth roads by using the grading machine, following it with a road roller. Ideal summer roads can be formed in this manner. The grader puts the material where it is required, and the roller at once smooths and hardens the entire roadway. In many parts of Ontario where gravel and stone are scarce, and where clay roads are necessarily common, the use of a grading machine and a road roller every spring would keep these roads in their best possible condition, and would effect a most satisfactory improvement. After the first construction, a few weeks' work every spring with a grader and roller, would repair in this manner 100 miles of clay road at a very trifling cost. The roller for clay and earth roads need not be of an expensive kind. A land roller will break down the lumps, but it is, of course, preferable that the weight be heavy enough to compact the loose material. Some experiment with a light land roller on the clay roads, graded and scraped as described, when the soil is moist, is very convincing as to the value of rolling in the maintenance of earth roads.

System of Repair.

It is one of the general advantages of the new system of road management being adopted by townships and counties, that men can be employed on the roads whenever and wherever needed. Neglect to keep the surface of a road smooth and in repair permits it to break up badly in the spring and fall, and the gravel or stone is largely wasted, being mixed with mud from beneath. When this occurs a comparatively great expenditure is needed to make the road as good as before.

The overseer should give immediate attention to all emergency work rendered necessary by washouts, etc., either by personal or hired labor. He should be able to send a man over the roads as often as necessary to repair the effect of ordinary wear. Better still, a man should be employed to devote his whole time to a certain mileage of roads, to make repairs as they become necessary.

Where a council, as is commonly the case, provides materials, gravel, tile, etc., for road maintenance, out of the general funds, one man with horse and cart, and help when required, can keep in repair ten miles of gravel or stone road, at a cost not exceeding the statute labor along the road, commuted at one dollar a day.

Filling Wheel Tracks.

Wheel tracks very soon form after a road is first metalled with gravel or broken stone, particularly if not thoroughly consolidated with a roller. In forming these tracks, a certain amount of the metal is forced downward, by the wheels, but a greater portion is crowded outward. In this way, when wheel tracks are not filled, they become the weakest part of the road. Whereas the portion of the road supporting the wheels should have the greatest strength. These tracks or ruts should not be allowed to remain in the road. But, when they have formed, they should be filled by drawing metal into them again with a grading machine or by the use of a rake. By giving constant attention to these tracks until the road is thoroughly consolidated, keeping the road in proper shape, and the road metal in place, the wheel tracks become what they should be, the strongest part of the road, almost as firm as two lines of steel. When once a well-drained road has been given a proper form, and is thoroughly consolidated in this way, the subsequent cost of maintenance is greatly reduced.

A road as commonly built for country traffic should receive as much attention the first year after construction as it would require in the following two years. This is especially necessary if gravel or stone is placed loosely on the road and left for traffic to consolidate. A large part of the repair of roads is necessitated by defective construction. A poorly-made road will wear out much more rapidly than one which has been well built. To construct roads properly may be greater in first cost, but this is compensated by the reduction in the outlay for maintenance in addition to the benefits of better roads.

CROWNING THE ROADS.

One of the most common defects in country roadmaking is the failure to give the road a sufficiently high crown. A road always settles rapidly for the first year after construction; and this settlement continues in a less degree for all time.

A road when first built should be too high in the centre. If not, in a year's time it will be too low to properly shed the water; and in three years, the road will require re-construction. It will be flat and cut into a series of ruts.

Roads are now usually graded with road machines, and are given a uniform curve from the bottom of the open drain to the centre of the road. A width of twenty-four feet between the bottom of the drains with the central eight feet metalled is ample in most cases. When made of this width the centre of the road should be two feet higher than the bottom of the ditch. This gives a rise of two inches to the foot from the bottom of the drain to the crown of the road.

This will no doubt draw criticism from those using the road when it is first built. There will be prophecies of up-sets, and over-turned loads. The sanity of those who built the road may even be questioned. But one year of experience will turn the tables. The road with the high crown is the one that is smooth when others are rough. It is the road that will last when others are worn out.

In addition to a high crown, the side drains must be graded with a fall to free outlets. Drains without outlets are not drains. They are merely enlongated ponds, and are worse than useless.

Old stone and gravel roads when being re-constructed should and can be given a high crown. In doing this, do not draw in the sod and earth from the shoulders. These shoulders should be cut off and turned outward.

The crown can in many places be made up by putting on new material. If in low places this cannot be done, knolls on each side can often be cut off and the old stony material used in the low places.

If the old road has become too flat, and the grading of knolls does not offer a solution, it may be necessary to loosen up the old material with a pick plow, grade it to the centre, and then place new material.

To draw soft material from the sides of a road, place it on an old stone road, and then over this spread new metal, is absolute folly. In the first wet season, the new metal will be forced downward, and the mud will ooze to the surface. The hard surface of the old road will not let the water drain away. The soft earth over it is converted into muck. The new metal on top of the muck is soon lost.

The work of re-building old roads is often more difficult than making new roads. But to attempt to crown them by spreading sod and clay over them before placing the new metal, is to waste time and money.

There are communities wedded to the idea of making roads with a wide flat grade; with a gravel or stone track on one side, and a clay track on the other. Such roads are neither good in theory nor in practice. The earth track becomes cut up and rough. Having insufficient crown, surface drainage becomes impeded, the whole road soon becomes flat, rutted and shapeless. It is not a type of road that will last.

GRADING THE ROAD.

Good grading is the basis of permanent roadwork. For good grading implies at least good surface drainage. Grading is the cheapest part of roadmaking, yet it very often is badly done or neglected altogether. In grading, points requiring emphasis are:

(1) See that the longitudinal slopes follow the flow of the water.

(2) Never gravel or stone the road until the grading is properly done.

(3) Old gravel or stone roads will usually derive more benefit from cutting away high shoulders, and rounding the road off from the top outward, than from additional coatings of stone or gravel.

(4) Always grade away the sides of old roads before putting on new metal. Never draw this soft material to the centre.

(5) Grade to a high crown, as the constant tendency is for the road to spread and flatten. A newly graded road settles rapidly in the first year. If not made too high at first it will soon be too flat.

(6) Do not make the graded roadway wider than is necessary, and straighten crooked roads so as to have the roadway in the centre of the allowance.

(7) Use a grading machine for this work.

Do not try to form a gravel or stone roadbed till the grading has been properly done. It is a "penny-wise and pound-foolish" policy. Grade the roadway, cut down the knolls, fill the hollows, conform the slopes so as to drain to natural watercourses, crown the road with a good fall from centre to side. When this is done, gravelling and stoning will be a matter of permanent benefit.

Gravel and broken stone are largely wasted when the roads are not graded and crowned before the metal is placed on them. Before gravel or broken stone is put on the road, the roadbed should be put in right condition by using a grading machine. The water-tables should be given regular slopes to natural outlets crossing the road.

Hollows should not be left either on the roadway or in the open drains, in which water will stand. Drains from which the water does not flow away are merely enlongated ponds to hold water, permitting it to soak into and soften the roadbed. They make mud underneath the road, where it does more harm than on the surface; the dry crust is easily cut through. See that the road is so graded that there is a constant fall along all open drains or water-tables to natural outlets.

Old roads with a good bed of gravel or stone, are usually too wide and too flat in the centre, with square shoulders at the sides. These shoulders are of soft material, earth, dust, sod, and should be cut off and turned outward, never brought to the centre to cover the hardened roadbed; and if the roadway is too wide, as many old roads are, the grading machine will do all the work, carrying the shoulders outward and shaping the water-tables.

When this is done, if the roadbed is sufficiently high, it should be restored to shape and crowned by a new covering of metal. If not high enough, it should be plowed or picked up, then graded and crowned with the machine, and new material spread on top to the desired depth.

It is a mistake to make the graded roadway too wide. Twenty-four feet is ample; eighteen is sufficient for most country traffic. A wide roadway looks well and is more convenient for traffic if kept in good contion. But a wide, well-built, well-kept roadway means money. A narrow roadway in good condition is better than a wide, but poor road. Near towns and cities, where travel concentrates, it is well to provide a roadway suited for two lines of traffic so that vehicles can pass without going off the metal and sinking in the mud; but away from the town, eight feet of metal for a single line of travel is sufficient.

The graded roadway should be straight and located in the centre of the road. Ontario roads have grown up largely from pioneer conditions, when it was necessary to wind in and out to escape stumps and logs, sloughs and boulders. These conditions no longer exist, and before any road can be permanently made, before the first step to permanency can be taken, the roads must be straightened.

To delay straightening the roads merely means that much of the work now being put on them will be thrown away, will be torn up when the straightening of the road is undertaken. Keep the metal straight and in proper alignment. From the appearance of work done in some townships, one would think the roadmakers were trying to follow the crooks of the rail fences along the road.

GRADING MACHINERY.

Grading machines are in universal use throughout the Province, and are essential to economical earth-work. They are not automatic, however, as some roadmakers would appear to suppose. They must be handled intelligently with a full knowledge of what a road should be. Matters requiring emphasis are:

(1) Do not use the grading machine to cover an old gravel and stone roadbed with earth and sod from the shoulders, in the belief that you are crowning the road. Use the grader to scrape mud and dust off gravel and stone—but never to cover the metal with a layer of soft stuff.

(2) Plan the season's work in advance so that the different pieces of work can be taken up in regular order, with the least possible loss of time in moving the grader from place to place.

(3) Have the grader in use as early in the spring as the ground will permit, so as to do the work while the earth is moist, before it is baked and hard to handle.

(4) Employ a capable operator. A man who does not know how a road should be built, can do more harm with a grader in one season than can be rectified in ten.

(5) Having found a capable operator engage him from year to year as his growing experience is valuable to the municipality.

(6) The same horses should be used for the season. Green horses waste much time.

(7) Keep the grader "housed" and properly protected when not in use.

Grading machines are labor saving implements whereby more and better results can be had for the same expenditure under old methods. The average cost is two hundred and fifty dollars, and no outlay will afford better returns. But their value on the roads depends upon the skill and intelligence used in operation.

Grading machines are sometimes passed around among pathmasters to be operated in the performance of statute labor. This is permitted by councillors who, on their own farms, will not allow a "greenhorn" to plow a furrow, put on a load of hay, or drive a team of horses. A grading machine is not possessed of brains any more than a plow or a hay fork. Unless the operator is skilful, and unless the grading is done in the right way and at the right time, the grading machine will not give satisfaction.

The township road commissioner, councillors or a committee of the council (according to the local system of road management) should go over the roads early in the year and determine what grading is required.

The grader when it commences in the spring, can then go to each piece of work consecutively. It should be in use continuously until all the grading is done for that year.

In some townships it is customary for the grading machines to go here and there over the township without method—one day on one side of the township, next day on the opposite side, then to another distant part, back-

ward and forward, wasting a considerable part of the wages of men and teams in moving from one part of the township to another. By following a well-considered schedule the cost of moving the machine between the different pieces of work is reduced to a minimum.

Have the grader in use in the spring as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry. The soil is then in its best condition for manipulation, having been mellowed by frost; the roads are rough and most in need of treatment. Roads which are properly graded early in spring are at once compacted by traffic, and they will remain in their best condition all summer. If the work is left until late in the season, clay soils become baked and hardened, difficult to handle, and rough when finished. Sandy soils if loosened up late in the year will be much more dusty than if treated early in the spring, when they are damp and readily compacted by traffic.

The operator should be active and energetic, with some mechanical experience; one who will take an interest in his work, who will make a study of roadmaking and who will be willing to follow the instructions given him by the township road commissioner or councillor having supervision of the work.

When such a man is found he should be engaged from year to year as his growing experience will render him more efficient. There are some townships which do not employ a regular operator, but instead allow the grading machine to be handled by anyone and everyone. In some cases it is even passed around in the performance of statute labor from beat to beat. Managed in so careless a manner, a grading machine will be a source of disappointment only.

The same horses should be used in operating the grader for an entire season, at least "Green" horses are very awkward, will not pull together, waste much time, and even a reliable man as operator cannot, under such circumstances, do good work. It is a great waste in many ways to attempt to use a grading machine with horses provided, as is sometimes done, as a part of statute labor. Horses used continuously become accustomed to the work, to each other, to the driver, and will produce much better results. Three teams and more if necessary should be employed in order that the work may proceed without delay.

A traction engine is used for certain work by some townships. Where one can be rented from a local thresher, it can usually be obtained very cheaply in the early part of the year. Where a considerable stretch has to

be graded without turning, as in cutting off the shoulders of old gravel roads, a traction engine is much preferable to horses. It is more steady and does not stop for rest.

Where gravel or stone is regularly used for surfacing roads, only such an extent of new road should be graded as can be metalled and otherwise completed in the one summer. If this is not done the work of grading has practically to be done over in many cases before gravel can be applied, as the road will be so much cut by traffic, and washed out by rains and freshets of the ensuing wet seasons. In addition, the road is left in a very soft condition readily turning into a deep slough of mud. The ideal method for making a good road for traffic, and for conserving the road metal, is to roll down and consolidate the grade as left by the grader. On this should be placed a layer of broken stone and this in turn rolled down for traffic.

Road graders are of much use in the repair of old gravel and stone roads, in restoring the crown, but unfortunately it is no exaggeration to say that miles of roads have been ruined by misuse of graders in this work. Old roads are commonly flat, sometimes concave, but with square shoulders at the side. On no account should the square shoulders at the side be drawn to the centre of the road. These shoulders are composed of earth and sod, and if placed on top of the old gravel or stone foundation will merely turn to slush in wet weather and utterly ruin the road. The only way to repair such roads is to cut off these shoulders, throwing them away from the road across the open ditch, if necessary, and then to restore the crown by placing a coat of new gravel in the centre of the road. This earth removed from the roadway may be used in filling an adjacent ravine, the approach to a bridge or culvert, for levelling the sides of the road allowance or in numerous other ways that local conditions will suggest; and it can often be handled most conveniently by means of a wheeled scraper.

Where gravel or broken stone is newly spread on the road, wheel-tracks very quickly form, some of the metal being forced down and consolidated, the remainder being crowded outward. If this metal is not drawn back to fill the wheel-tracks, ruts are likely to form; whereas if these tracks are filled from time to time until the road is thoroughly consolidated they become almost as firm and hard as two lines of steel. An important use of the grader is to pass it up one side of the road, and down the other, drawing the loose gravel or stone back into the wheel-tracks. By this means a very much more serviceable and durable road is produced. A grader does this work cheaply; or, preferably, a man may be sent over the road with a rake from time to time until the wheel-tracks are filled and well consolidated.

ROLLING THE ROADS.

Rolling is profitable not only on town and city streets but on country roads as well. It is usually the last implement bought by townships, but the use of other machinery and the building of good roads always indicates the value of a roller. In this regard the points to be impressed are:

(1) By means of a roller newly made roads are at once placed in their best condition for use, vehicles are not compelled to drive on the edge of the ditches for a season to avoid a mound of loose material in the centre of the road.

(2) Rolling saves the gravel and stone; the sides of the road are not cut up by traffic, and the surface of the roads permits better drainage as ruts and wheel tracks hold water.

(3) A roller should be used on earth roads and on gravel roads, but is most useful on stone roads.

(4) The earth sub-grade should always be rolled—not merely the surface of gravel or stone. When this is done, less rolling is needed and a better road results.

(5) Rolling should commence at the sides and gradually approach the centre. To roll the centre first, crowds the loose metal out and flattens the crown.

(6) To drive a roller up and down a road a couple of times is not rolling. Rolling means the continued use of the roller until the road is thoroughly consolidated. A sprinkling cart should precede the roller, or the work should be done just after a rain.

(7) Towns, cities and counties should use steam rollers. Townships should have horse rollers.

Concrete Arch, Simcoe County.

Road rollers are now regarded as an unobtainable luxury by most townships. This feeling must pass away when their value and usefulness are better known. Rolling adds something to the cost of a road, but it also adds very much more to the durability and usefulness of the road. It saves the metal, compacts it into a solid bed where it is needed, makes a smooth and well crowned surface.

A number of townships are using horse rollers, while both horse and steam rollers are being used on county road systems. The county council of Wentworth has bought a second steam roller for use on the county roads. This is the result of two years' experience with the roller first purchased, and is a very emphatic method of endorsing the use of rollers in road construction.

A road should first be properly graded, crowned and drained. The roller should then be used to consolidate this earth sub-soil so that the gravel

or stone placed on it will not be forced down into loose earth, but will form a distinct coating. When this foundation is prepared, the metal can be placed over it and rolled and consolidated into a distinct crust.

The consolidation of loosely spread stone or gravel by traffic is a slow process, causing much inconvenience to travel, during which the earth or sub-soil becomes mixed with the stone. Earth intermixed with stone prevents the strong mechanical bond which clean metal will assume when the stones are wedged one against the other by a roller. The particles of earth, when wet, have a lubricating influence on the stone, and under the action of wheels the surface is more readily broken up.

By the use of a roller the earth sub-soil can be first thoroughly consolidated. The stone should be placed on this foundation in layers, and each layer well compacted. In this way a smooth, durable, waterproof coating of stone, free from earthy material, can be laid over a firm foundation. A road should be made for traffic, not by it. To leave loose gravel and stone in the roadway is neither an agreeable method of constructing a road, nor will it produce the most durable road.

The amount of rolling which can be done in a day varies according to the quality of the metal used, the kind and amount of binder, the thickness of the layer of stone rolled and the weight and type of roller. With broken limestone, rolled by a twelve-ton steam roller, the amount of stone compacted will average between forty and fifty cubic yards in a day of ten hours.

Rolling should commence at the side of the road, approaching the centre gradually. If the roller is first passed over the centre the loose metal is crowded out, and the shape of the road injured. The earth foundation should be rolled, and each succeeding layer up to the top dressing. When the latter is put on, the rolling should be continued in wet weather until the road is thoroughly compact and solid, able to resist, without displacement, the heaviest load passing over it.

A horse roller, weighing six or eight tons will do if a steam roller cannot be afforded, but the horse roller is not sufficiently heavy for the best results. It has to be used longer than the steam roller. The feet of the horses, in exerting sufficient strength to move the roller, sink into and disturb the road metal and injure the shape and quality of the roadway, while on hills it is at a disadvantage.

Steam rollers are of various weights, ranging from eight to twenty tons. Rollers of fifteen tons weight are those generally used by the towns and cities of Ontario. The cost of horse rollers is usually about $90 per per ton, or from $400 to $600 each. Horse rollers are, however, generally so constructed that the weight may be increased by iron castings, so that a roller of five tons may be made to weigh about eight tons. Steam rollers cost about $3,000. For operation, a horse roller, with two teams, will cost $6 per day. A steam roller will cost $10 a day, including interest and depreciation, but will do several times the amount of work done by a horse roller, so that the saving in operation is considerable.

A roller may seem an expensive implement. This should be considered in relation to the work it will perform. The cost is not confined to one mile of road, but is spread over a great many miles; it is not used up in one year, but will last many years. The cost per mile of road per annum is but slight, and the saving through greater durability will return the outlay many times.

THE STONE CRUSHER.

Stone crushers are necessary wherever broken stone is to be used, as they have wholly superceded the old method of breaking by hand. Among the points of note regarding them are:

(1) They may be used for crushing quarry stone, field boulders, or stone from coarse gravel beds.

(2) Crushers may be either portable or stationary. Portable crushers are mounted on wheels, may be moved from place to place, and are generally used for crushing field stone. Stationary crushers are heavier, and are designed for permanent location in quarries.

(3) Crushers may be either of the jaw type or the gyratory type. The latter are used only for stationary work.

(4) A rotary screen should always be used to grade the crushed stone so that the large size may be placed in the bottom of the road and the fine on top.

(5) A crusher should have capacity for 100 cubic yards in ten hours. Small sizes are not as a rule satisfactory.

(6) The efficiency of any crusher depends largely on the skill and method with which it is operated.

(7) The cost of crushing depends largely on the price of labor, the hardness of the stone, the size to which it is broken, and the ability of the man in charge.

Crushers are used in boulder pits, or in pits of very coarse gravel. By putting all the material, fine and coarse, through the crusher, then through a rotary screen, an excellent road metal is produced, free from dirt, and graded according to size.

Where field stone is plentiful, the property owners are very glad, as a rule, to have a means of disposing of them, especially when they can be hauled in winter time. If the stone is stored for future crushing it should be put in piles on both sides of where the crusher is to be set up. Much can be saved by setting up a crusher so that it can be fed directly from the wagons instead of wheeling the stones in barrows. To permit of this, the crusher may be permanently set in an excavation on a hill side, wagons driving over the crusher, or a platform may be erected to the level of the crusher. The broken stone should always be received into bins from the crusher, and from these a wagon containing a quarter of a cord can be loaded in from two to four minutes.

By using a rotary screen the crushed stone may be separated into grades according to size. By placing the coarse stone in the bottom of the road, and the finest on top, a smoother and more durable road is obtained. The screen is operated by the power used for the crusher. The mesh of the screen varies; but an ordinary screen has one section with $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch perforations; a second with 2-inch perforations, while all larger stone passes out of the end of the screen. The $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch mesh makes a good top dressing, the 2-inch mesh provides a good middle course for the road, while the larger grade is put in the bottom of the road. From the screen the broken stone passes to elevated bins, and from these through chutes to the wagons, the latter being quickly loaded.

Portable crushers, with a capacity of sixty yards in ten hours are commonly used, but the larger size, such as will crush an average of seventy-five or one hundred cubic yards in ten hours, is more economical, as the cost of operation is nearly the same in either case. Where field stone is used, or where quarries are numerous throughout the township, a portable

crusher is desirable; but if the crusher is to remain stationary, a portable crusher is at a disadvantage. For a crusher of the capacity suggested, an engine of about fifteen horse power is desirable and this can usually be rented from the owner of a threshing machine for from $3.00 to $5.00 a day.

The cost of a crusher varies from time to time, and intending purchasers should communicate with the manufacturers, who can each give their figures. The cost of crusher and screen may be placed at about $1,000 or $1,100, but this is merely an approximation.

The cost of crushing varies with many circumstances—often from day to day. The wages of men and cost of teams, the hardness of the stone, the size of the stone laid down at the crusher, the degree of fineness to which it is to be broken, the facilities for setting up and feeding, are among the factors which affect the cost. With stone piled at the crusher, and with an engineer, a foreman, two men feeding the crusher, a team hauling to the crusher, two men loading in wagons, a man at the bins, and an extra team, an average cost would be 40 cents a cubic yard at the crusher.

STEEL BRIDGES.

Steel is rapidly taking the place of timber in highway bridge construction throughout the Province. Timber for this purpose is temporary, the life of the ordinary wooden bridge rarely exceeding ten years. Formerly a much better class of timber could be had than is now obtainable. Repairs are needed every year, and the cost of these, in sending men and material for necessary details of maintenance, to put in a new stringer or post, etc., very soon runs up a bill equal to the original cost of the bridge. Steel bridges, it is true, require attention to maintenance in the matter of painting, tightening, putting in new rivets, but this can be done periodically and in a comprehensive manner, so that the cost of repair is not made up of time wasted in going to and from the work with men and material for trifling defects. By using steel stringers, concrete floors, and concrete abutments, a large measure of durability is attained.

Life of Steel Bridges.

Structural steel as now used is practically a new material. It is little more than five years since it has wholly superceded wrought iron. No structural steel highway bridges have been erected long enough to determine their life. In any event, the life is dependent upon the quality of the bridge. Light or otherwise inferior structures put up by incompetent makers, have failed within a year, or have required stiffening and strengthening. Municipalities cannot exercise too much good judgment in seeing that the steel bridges built by them are of sufficient strength, of good design, and properly finished and erected in matters of detail. Steel is more durable than iron. One of the oldest iron highway bridges in Ontario is a 150-foot span in Elgin County, built in 1878. While not as heavy as present practice requires, it is still in good condition after being in use twenty-eight years.

While the life of steel bridges has not been fully determined, yet our present knowledge would indicate that, for ordinary highway service, with proper strength of construction and subsequent attention, they may be expected to last for from thirty to fifty years. Under railway traffic the life is less as the strain is greater, and the corrosive effect of coal smoke is very destructive.

Design of Steel Bridges.

An elemental form of bridge consists of two wooden beams laid across a stream, and supporting a plank floor. To secure greater strength than a simple beam will give, it is necessary to replace the beam with a truss. The simplest form of truss is a single triangle, the sides of which are made of stiff, straight members fastened together at the angles. A bridge truss, as ordinarily understood is a framed structure made up of a series of triangles so connected to act as a single body. The triangle is a rigid form, because its shape cannot be changed without altering the length of its sides. A steel bridge differs from a wooden bridge in that for the former steel is used instead of timber. A steel truss bridge is, therefore, based upon the form of the bridge, supported by two wooden beams—two steel trusses being used to support the floor, in place of the two wooden beams. Trusses may be of various designs, such as the Pratt, Warren, Petit and Baltimore, according to the arrangement of the members.

A through bridge is one in which the floor is supported at or near the level of the lower chord; and in a deck bridge, the floor is supported at or near the level of the upper chord. The through bridge is the more common type. High truss bridges include through bridges which require an overhead system of lateral bracing; while low or pony trusses are not sufficiently high to require lateral bracing above the roadway. Low or pony trusses are used for short spans, and high trusses for longer spans.

Connections.

Truss bridges are also classified in accordance with the manner in which the joints are connected. In the pin connected truss, the members are connected at each joint with a pin, resembling a large bolt, which fits closely into holes drilled through the ends of the members. In riveted bridges, all connections are riveted. Pin connected bridges are very easily erected, and are economical of material, but they vibrate readily; the joints are subject to considerable wear, and cannot be painted in such a manner as to protect them from rust; the members get loose and out of adjustment, and care is required to keep the bridge in order. A bridge with riveted connections is a stiff structure. The joints can be more perfectly protected from rust and the bridge will stand more rough usage than will a pin connected span. It is not so liable to accident from the failure of a single member, or from a concentrated load. Riveted connections should always be used for highway spans under 250 feet.

Trusses with riveted connections in most general use are the Warren with and without sub-verticals, the double intersection Warren, the Pratt, and the Baltimore. Pin spans are nearly always Pratt trusses with a single web system. Long spans usually have inclined top chords. In the majority of cases Pratt or double intersection Warren trusses are used for spans from 90 to 300 feet; and from 50 to 90 feet riveted Warren trusses. Pony trusses are suitable for spans of 30 to 70 feet, and rolled I-beams for spans up to 30 feet.

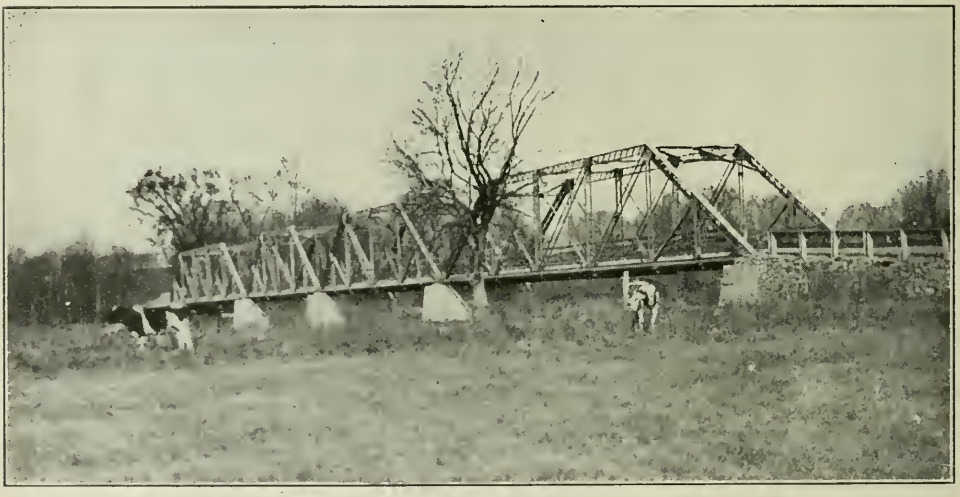
Engineering Advice.

Councils when erecting steel bridges should secure competent engineering advice to prepare specifications, examine the tenders, and supervise construction. Councillors cannot be expected to judge as to the qualities of a

steel bridge as they can of timber, with which they are all familiar, and they are fully justified in obtaining proper engineering advice in the matter—in fact, a council is not justified in doing otherwise.

It has been a not uncommon error that, with false ideas of economy, councils have accepted tenders for a steel bridge because of a saving of ten dollars in first cost, when the more expensive bridge was better value by hundreds of dollars. A poor steel bridge is dear at any price. The fee of a competent engineer will frequently double the life of the bridge.

An engineer will be able to advise as to the proper form and material for abutments, often saving the amount of his fee in this respect alone, before touching the steel work. He will advise as to the dimensions and special requirements of the bridge to be erected. He will check over the plans when first submitted by the bridge companies, to decide as to the merits of the design and strength proposed. He will scrutinize the detail plans of the accepted tender and see that proper connections are adopted. The weak spot



O'Brien's Bridge, Hastings County.

Concrete abutments, steel superstructure and concrete floor, four spans, 16 feet clear roadway.

of many bridges is in the connections, and a bridge is no stronger than its weakest part. When the bridge is being erected, he can see that the specifications are carried out. He can see that the members are properly assembled, each part being put into proper position. A very common defect is the putting of parts end for end, and as a result other parts are twisted and distorted to get them together. Parts should be brought squarely together, giving a full bearing. Spaces should not be left, particularly in the covered parts, where water might find lodgment. Rivets should be examined to see that they are tightly driven, that none are distorted, and that there are no badly shaped or burnt heads. Many other details require the experience of a competent man with the training of an engineer, and councils which rely on anything else are not doing justice either to those they represent, or to their own reputation for good judgment.

Common Defects.

Among the more common defects of steel bridges are:—

(1) Weak joints and connections.

(2) Insufficient and badly formed rivets.
(3) Inferior form of truss.
(4) The use of inferior metal.
(5) The entire bridge too light.
(6) Occasional members too light.
(7) Defective erection, such as members bent, twisted or placed end for end.
(8) Insufficient attention paid to painting.
(9) Necessary members or bracing omitted.
(10) Members not of proper dimensions.
(11) Material of members less than specified thickness.
(12) Ends not properly bearing on the abutments.

Tenders.

In asking for tenders there is certain information which should be given, in order that bridge companies may be in a position to prepare their estimates properly and on a uniform basis. The following particulars should be given as fully as possible:—

(1) The specifications in accordance with which the bridge is to be erected.
(2) The length of bridge or of each span from centre to centre of bearings, or from face to face of abutments or piers.
(3) The clear width of roadway required.
(4) The live loads for which the trusses and flooring system are to be designed.
(5) The kind of floor to be used.
(6) The nearest railway stations, and length of haul to the site of the bridge.
(7) The character of the river bed, depth of water, speed of current, and height from the bed of the river to floor of the bridge.
(8) The style of bridge to be erected if there is any preference in respect of kind and height of trusses, riveted or pin connections.
(9) If the bridge is skewed, the necessary angles should be given.
(10) The number and size of piers, if any.
(11) Number and width of foot walks, and kind of hand rails.
(12) When the work is to be completed.
(13) Time to which tenders will be received, and to whom they must be addressed.

Painting Steel Bridges.

The life of a steel bridge is largely dependent upon the manner in which it is first painted—and afterwards kept painted. Unless kept properly painted, they deteriorate very rapidly. Railway bridges are greatly injured by the vibration caused by heavy moving loads. But in the case of highway bridges, rust is the chief destructive agency. If they could be fully protected from rust, steel highway bridges would practically last forever. It is found that painting is required about once in five years; oftener if the bridge is in a much exposed situation by a lake shore.

Before painting steel, the surface should be absolutely free from rust, scale, moisture and grease. Rust is removed by scraping with steel scrapers, and scale by the use of stiff wire brushes. Rust left beneath the paint will spread, in time the paint will flake off, and the metal is then wholly exposed

to the destroying action of air and moisture. As portions of the metal in a bridge are only 1-4 and 5-16 of an inch thick, it is evident that rust, acting on both sides, can greatly weaken the structure. Connections, too, require special care, to see that they are fully protected. Bridge companies rarely exercise sufficient care, when erecting a bridge, to see that the scale is fully removed and the bridge properly painted.

The materials commonly used in painting bridges are red lead mixed with linseed oil, and oxide of iron, with linseed oil. The former is much the more desirable paint. These are subject to much adulteration and care has to be exercised to procure reliable materials. Lamp-black added to red lead will change the color to a rich chocolate, and will not injure the paint.

Concrete Flooring.

All steel bridges now being built should have concrete floors, or should at least be made strong enough to carry them. When erecting a bridge it is cheaper and more satisfactory to provide for this additional strength of bridge, than to reinforce the bridge afterwards.

Warren Truss Bridge in Middlesex.
Designed to carry a concrete floor.

Bridge floors of plank usually wear out in from two to four years, and are a constant matter of expense for renewal or repair. With the increasing price of lumber, and the inferior quality now obtainable, it is only a matter of time until all bridge floors must be made of concrete.

Concrete adds a considerable load to the dead weight of the bridge, but this is largely compensated by the extent to which it distributes the live load. With a plank floor, the weight of every vehicle passing over it is transmitted to the individual members of the bridge, causing a constant jarring and distortion that is very destructive to the joints. With concrete, on the other hand, the weight of a passing vehicle is spread over a greater area of the bridge structure, the floor being a monolith and distributing the live load over a much greater bearing than can each plank. In this way the injury to bridges is much less with a concrete than with a plank floor.

So much is this the case that, with a concrete floor, it is not necessary to restrict the speed of vehicles travelling over it. With a plank floor it is always expected that horses will not be driven over the bridge faster than a walk. But with concrete floors, travel is not interfered with, and horses may be driven at any pace.

Concrete floors in themselves cost more than plank. A heavier and stronger bridge is also required to carry the additional dead load. The joints must be stronger and steel joists are necessary. The additional cost will, however, be found a matter of economy in a term of years.

Concrete floors which have been in use for a number of years show practically no sign of wear, and if properly made, they should last as long as the steel work. As ordinarily constructed, concrete floors, exclusive of the steel stringers and additional weight of truss, are being laid for twenty-eight cents a square foot.

A concrete floor is practically a single slab of artificial stone laid over the bridge, but is of course, constructed in place. It is usually six inches in depth in the centre of the roadway and four or five at the sides. The timbers of the old bridge are frequently used for making the falsework. This falsework need not be close jointed, but if not, should be covered with tar paper, to keep the bottom of the floor smooth and prevent the concrete dropping through the crevices. The concrete is usually made of gravel, but cinders have been used. Cinder concrete, while not so strong, is not so heavy as gravel. The gravel used below the surface coating, may vary in size up to 1½ inches diameter. For the surface, there should be a one-inch coating of cement mortar or cement mortar with crushed granite, or it may be surfaced with paving brick.

The bottom of the floor must be reinforced with steel to take up the tensile stress, also the top of the floor immediately over the stringers. Woven fence wire in several layers, and expanded metal are commonly used for this purpose. Round steel bars across the top of the stringers, with the ends of the bars bent over the flanges is an efficient form of reinforcement.

In advertising for tenders, a separate price for concrete should be asked as a number of bridge companies will not do this work, and it is not in the interest of the municipality to void or prejudice their tender for this reason.

The cost of steel bridges increases more rapidly than the length of span. For this reason it is frequently advisable to build one or more piers, using shorter spans. This is a matter to be regulated by the relative cost of masonry and steel. The cost also varies from other causes, so that each bridge demands a special estimate in accordance with a number of conditions, among which are:—

The price of raw materials; the type and dimensions of bridge to be erected; the loading which the bridge is designed to carry; the kind of floor to be used, whether timber or concrete; the cost of erection as affected by the character of river bed, depth of water, height of bridge above the bed of the stream and kind of foundations; the freight charges from the works, and cost of haulage from railway station to the site of the bridge; season of the year the bridge is to be erected, and length of time allowed for completion.

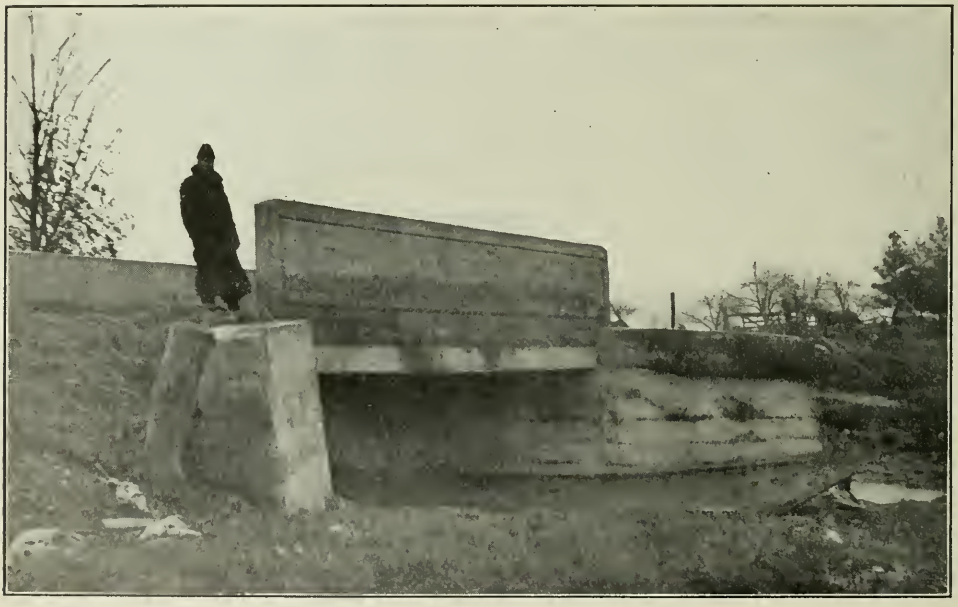
CONCRETE BRIDGES.

The present day demand is for more permanent structures, which will render better service with a greater measure of safety. In the evolution of steel and concrete for bridge purposes, not only do these materials offer a much more durable substitute for timber, but in a term of years they are also more economical.

There is no structural reason why concrete arches cannot be built of any span. The limiting factor is principally the cost, and that is decreasing from year to year, with the better understanding of concrete, and the

lessening cost of the manufacture of Portland cement. At the present time small concrete arches of thirty, forty and fifty feet span are competing successfully with steel bridges. The cost of concrete arches is, as a rule, somewhat greater than for steel with concrete abutments, but the durability is very much greater. Numerous small concrete arch bridges have been erected in the counties of Oxford, Middlesex, Simcoe, Wellington and other of the western counties.

For long spans approaching one hundred feet or over, it is evident that for the present at least, steel with concrete abutments and piers will afford the most acceptable designs. For shorter spans, concrete arches or concrete abutments and concrete flooring have much to recommend their use. While a span of one hundred feet has been suggested, this length must not in any sense be considered as absolute. There are situations where secure



Concrete Bridge with Flat Top, Middlesex.

foundations cannot be had, in which concrete arches are wholly out of place. There are occasions where arches, of spans exceeding one hundred feet, would be in every sense the most desirable.

Concrete Reinforced with Steel.

Concrete has ten times the strength to resist compression as to resist tension. Area for area, steel has thirty times the strength of concrete to resist compression, and 300 times its strength to resist tension. To reduce the quantity of concrete otherwise required to avoid tensile strains, concrete structures are now being reinforced with steel at points subjected to tensile stress. For this purpose steel wire, square and round steel bars, steel I-beams, expanded metal, corrugated steel bars, and other forms of metal are employed. In the case of an arch, the principal reinforcement is placed close to the interior face of the arch below the crown, and also on the back of the arch, at the haunches. These are the points where occur

the chief tensile strains—where cracks open, in case of failure. For the same reason, wire netting, steel bars, etc., are used to reinforce concrete bridge floors, the metal being placed very close to the bottom of the slab, where the cracks under a load, would open; and close to the top over stringers.

Steel used in this way is fully protected from rust, and arches constructed in accordance with these principles will, it is believed, last for hundreds of years. While our own experience with Portland cement does not yet warrant this assertion, yet arches built by the Romans two thousand years ago, in which an inferior kind of cement was used, are still standing.

Area of Waterway.

Concrete or other durable culvert tile are to be recommended for small waterways, where there can be no doubt as to their sufficiency to accommodate the maximum flow of water. A difficulty with tile, however, has been that they are frequently used in places where a larger waterway should be provided, and while they may be large enough for the greatest flow of water for a period of years, yet there is apt to come a time of sudden flood or freshet when they are subjected to a rush of water for which they have not capacity, and a washout results.

For this reason, when putting in culverts which it is desired shall be permanent, care should be taken to provide a waterway of ample size for the unusual, not the usual, amount of flow. To this end, arch culverts of concrete or stone masonry should be employed, or concrete culverts with a flat top may be used for the smaller waterways. Concrete is not only cheaper, but it is more durable than stone masonry.

Favorable Conditions.

Concrete arches must invariably have a secure foundation. Wherever, from natural causes, this cannot be obtained within a reasonable cost, it is evident that a type of bridge where unequal settlement will not result in serious injury should be selected, as is the case with steel bridges on concrete abutments; but whenever there is a secure foundation of rock, hard pan, firm clay or unyielding sand or gravel, we have one of the first favorable circumstances to the construction of a concrete arch.

It is further to be desired that there be suitable gravel, or stone and sand convenient to the site of the bridge. Where material for concrete has to be hauled long distances, it is evident that the cost will be largely increased and that the use of a steel superstructure is thereby rendered more desirable.

Concrete bridges are largely dependent upon the cement used, and while in the great majority of cases Canadian portland cement works are now turning out a reliable product, yet there is always an element of uncertainty in the use of cement if precautions cannot be taken to properly test the cement before use. It is also desirable in the construction of concrete bridges that the work of mixing the material and putting it in place, be supervised by skilled and experienced men.

Design of Arches.

The proper design of a concrete arch is a matter of first importance. In the construction of arches throughout the Province at the present time there is too great a tendency to overlook this factor. While concrete arches should be constructed throughout under the guidance of a civil engineer, the matter of design is of first importance. The use of an excessive

amount of material in the making of an arch will not always overcome defects in design. Nor can an arch suitable for one location be safely copied for use in another. Concrete arches should always be designed for each situation by an expert in this work. As with steel bridges, if a design for a concrete bridge is submitted by a contractor, it should be accompanied by a stress sheet and schedules showing the method of design. These plans should be submitted to a competent engineer, to be checked over and approved by him.

Stone arches are so designed that the stone will remain in place without being held together by mortar. Concrete arches, on the other hand, are dependent upon the cohesive strength of the materials. Good workmanship and good materials are therefore of exceedingly great importance in building concrete arch culverts. It is essential that the side walls of arch culverts shall rest on a firm stratum of hardpan, gravel, compact earth, or other unyielding base, so that there will be the least possible settlement. If settlement occurs to any extent it is rarely uniform, and the arch is thereby distorted and cracked. Usually it is necessary to excavate for the side walls a depth of about two feet below the bed of the stream. A certain depth is necessary in any location in order that the side walls may not only be safe from settlement, but also from the undermining tendency of the stream.

Arches may be made with or without a floored waterway. If a floor is used, with steel rods through it acting as ties to connect the side walls, it becomes a broad support to the culvert, and the abutments need not be carried to so great a depth.

The amount of steel reinforcement necessary, and the design and curvature of the arch or bridge, require careful calculation if the best results are to be reached. An exact semi-circle is one of the strongest forms that can be used, but very frequently there is not sufficient head room, and a flatter design is necessary to give the required waterway. A segment of a circle is often employed, or an elliptical arch. The former, however, is too flat at the sides, and the ellipse too flat at the crown. A curve plotted midway between the segment and the ellipse more nearly meets desired conditions. Three and five-centred arches provide for strength combined with less height than is required by a semi-circle.

Flat Top Bridges.

Instead of an arch, a flat top is favored by many engineers. It is more easily designed and constructed, provides a good waterway, and settlement of the abutment is not so injurious as to an arch. With skilful design and good workmanship, however, an equal water area can be provided by an arch, with less concrete and less steel reinforcement, as an arch is stronger and will support more weight than will a flat cover or floor. Either an arch or a flat top may have a covering of loose gravel or broken stone, making it continuous with the roadway.

Concrete bridges with flat or square tops may be readily used up to spans of 40 feet. They consist of abutments or side walls, with a flooring of concrete reinforced with steel. Up to four feet, a reinforcement is not necessary. For spans from four to ten feet, the strength of the cover stone should be increased by means of smooth or barbed wire, wire netting, or other light reinforcement, fully embedded in the concrete, but as close as possible to the bottom. Over ten feet, steel rods, and steel I-beams may be used, or concrete beams reinforced with steel rods may be designed in such a manner as to lessen the cost of steel reinforcement.

In this class of construction, where steel I-beams are used, it is common practice to place the concrete on the top flange, leaving the web and lower flange exposed. Concrete is a complete preventive to rust, and to avoid the necessity of painting the steel from time to time, and to render the work absolutely permanent, it is desirable that the work be so designed as to fully encase the steel with concrete.

ABUTMENTS AND PIERS

Steel bridges should have durable abutments and piers. Practically every bridge will necessarily have two abutments or end supports. The number of piers will be regulated by the relative cost of steel and masonry. For instance, if a steel superstructure of 200 foot span will cost $7,250, while two 100 foot spans would cost only $4,000, there would be a margin of $3,250 for the construction of a pier, and a considerable saving might be therein effected.

Concrete is displacing stone masonry for the sub-structure of both railway and highway bridges. Concrete, if properly made, is quite as durable as stone masonry, needs less attention for repair, and is less liable to injury if undermined by the wash of a running stream.

Abutments built of concrete may be made of a mixture of Portland cement and gravel, or a mixture of cement, sand and broken stone. In either case, the interior may be filled with large rubble stone, the work being carried on in such a manner that a casing of fine concrete will surround the rubble and fill all voids between the larger stones.

The bridge seat should in design and width be adapted to the type of bridge to be erected, and should be finished with fine concrete. The remainder of the abutment, if designed as a retaining wall, may have a thickness down to the footing courses equal to one-third or two-fifths of the depth below grade, the width increasing at the back of the abutment, and the face being vertical; the thickness varying with the nature of the earth supported.

A bottom footing one or two feet thick and projecting eight or twelve inches, should form a base for the abutment. Care should always be taken to commence the abutment on a firm, unyielding stratum of earth, but ordinarily this can be secured by excavating about two feet below the bed of the stream.

Wing walls should be built as the situation may require, to protect the bridge and embankment from the flow of water. The top width of a wing should ordinarily be eighteen inches or two feet wide, and carried down with a batter at the back to a footing of the same width as the abutment. By having the batter in this way, the earth rests on the abutments and rises and settles more readily when acted upon by frost.

An abutment, in addition to supporting the bridge, must retain or keep in place the earth filling behind it, so that there is a tendency to push it outward and overturn it on its footing. The undermining action of the stream has also to be guarded against. As the work is carried upwards, the back filling should be put in place and consolidated. If the earth foundation of the abutment is not secure, and unequal settlement or scour of the stream is possible, the bottom should be strengthened with piles driven at 2½ feet centres, the tops cut level, and the spaces filled with broken stone. The heads of the piles should be covered with a timber or concrete platform upon which to build the abutment. All timber should be kept below the water-line to prevent decay.

Essex.

Name of Township.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Anderdon	2,187	2,285	2,549	2,228	1,736	1,019	1,156	2,676
Colchester, North	1,913	1,148	2,888	2,288	2,064	1,633	1,864	2,963
Colchester, South	1,269	1,667	2,256	1,498	2,572	1,678	2,751	4,247
Gosfield, North	683	448	1,210	987	716	1,707	2,825	1,905
Gosfield, South	1,542	2,388	1,271	2,184	1,664	2,468	2,983	3,311
Maidstone	2,190	2,559	2,065	2,104	2,408	2,360	2,958	4,754
Malden	1,481	1,993	2,564	2,112	2,134	2,692	1,398	4,101
Mersea	2,786	2,756	2,555	4,598	3,588	3,098	4,927	4,500
Pelee Island	384	246	461	914	931	1,048	1,452	1,459
Rochester	936	1,601	1,751	1,627	1,164	1,172	1,338	2,802
Sandwich, East	1,524	698	1,846	2,267	1,354	1,427	1,281	1,507
Sandwich, South	1,527	1,631	1,070	808	1,485	1,019	1,234	1,957
Sandwich, West	1,799	1,973	2,332	2,452	3,184	2,695	1,993	2,672
Tilbury, North	2,334	323	3,675	1,899	888	715	1,118	833
Tilbury, West	1,434	1,879	1,073	1,437	1,203	1,508	1,429	3,251

Kent.

Camden	1,312	1,147	7,372	2,179	3,624	1,289	1,435	2,372
Chatham	2,518	4,092	3,924	4,017	3,433	3,036	2,320	15,383
Dover	735	949	1,568	905	658	571	514	1,509
Harwich	3,425	5,223	4,290	4,471	4,417	3,766	5,546	5,974
Howard	2,173	3,277	3,939	2,704	3,126	4,969	2,737	5,177
Orford	1,839	2,178	2,239	2,180	2,584	2,487	3,170	3,983
Raleigh	1,438	1,924	2,042	2,338	2,185	1,883	2,104	3,571
Romney	690	1,021	2,120	1,640	1,222	1,709	3,207	2,050
Tilbury, East	2,843	3,487	4,370	4,260	2,395	2,472	2,457	4,113
Zone	765	664	763	2,305	799	718	917	2,029

Elgin.

Aldborough	3,745	4,156	4,211	5,568	5,256	4,022	7,731	7,595
Bayham	3,953	2,897	4,152	3,551	4,054	3,885	3,613	6,521
Dorchester, South	1,281	2,365	2,038	2,307	1,860	2,668	2,977	3,983
Dunwich	5,700	6,956	5,123	4,766	6,024	5,480	5,553	5,713
Malahide	4,260	4,052	4,206	7,749	7,207	6,088	5,300	6,952
Southwold	5,931	5,928	4,975	5,480	6,288	6,866	5,520	5,476
Yarmouth	7,971	7,028	5,889	9,531	12,369	7,548	7,364	8,747

Essex.

1904.	1905.	Total in 10 years.	Days of Statute Labor in 1905.	Number of Pathmasters	Estimated road mileage	Remarks.
$	$	$				
1,172	1,557	18,565	432	36	69	
2,681	3,176	22,618	.....	5	88	Statute labor abolished.
4,683	3,711	26,332	.....	.....	70	Statute labor abolished.
1,099	1,113	12,693	2,470	44	95	
4,350	3,747	25,906	.....	4	70	Statute labor abolished.
2,766	2,868	27,032	2,527	52	150	
3,283	2,975	24,733	.....	.....	65	Statute labor abolished.
4,294	4,424	37,526	3,977	85	120	
1,887	887	9,669	.....	4	50	Statute labor commuted.
2,373	909	15,673	2,015	4	86	Statute labor commuted.
1,695	1,922	15,521	2,640	27	54	
2,491	1,829	15,051	.....	.....	69	
2,248	2,934	24,382	2,250	26	100	
2,172	934	14,891	1,377	7	60	Statute labor commuted.
3,925	2,067	19,206	847	32	52	
		309,798	18,535	322	1,198	

Kent.

2,796	1,533	25,059	3,109	74	120	
11,319	3,169	53,211	.....	.....	240	
500	500	8,409	2,992	64	204	Statute labor commuted.
7,645	6,254	51,011	5,291	139	300	
8,582	7,938	43,722	2,319	112	138	
3,610	3,290	27,560	2,746	72	160	
2,100	2,100	21,685	5,546	75	210	
1,200	1,200	16,059	1,850	19	57	
6,086	2,801	35,284	3,420	5	180	Statute labor commuted.
2,930	1,845	13,735	1,204	42	72	
		295,735	28,477	602	1,681	

Elgin.

2,600	3,000	47,884	4,136	128	225
6,564	6,007	45,197	3,920	118	165
5,296	4,301	29,076	2,753	4	90
6,648	6,766	58,729	3,693	172	204
9,115	5,658	60,587	5,796	151	158
6,570	7,233	60,267	4,643	146	216
16,150	10,782	93,379	4,746	120	180
		395,119	28,687	839	1,238

Norfolk.

Name of Township.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Charlotteville	958	1,235	1,201	1,690	2,457	660	1,959	2,212
Houghton	892	1,219	846	1,035	824	1,378	1,834	2,736
Middleton	2,342	2,394	1,961	2,826	1,849	2,127	4,679	2,026
Townsend	2,460	1,949	3,886	2,342	1,586	1,166	1,542	2,153
Walsingham, North	1,778	1,714	1,727	1,711	2,429	1,499	1,731	3,353
Walsingham, South	1,301	1,232	2,211	1,212	1,175	1,114	846	2,230
Windham	2,058	1,333	836	1,225	1,174	2,353	794	2,121
Woodhouse	1,586	1,045	1,612	2,172	1,184	1,553	1,242	2,750

Haldimand.

Canboro	387	150	446	324	355	260	547	1,923
Cayuga, North	546	414	1,011	280	637	281	248	754
Cayuga, South	87	145	68	106	37	113	86	66
Dunn	221	132	149	156	229	166	159	374
Moulton	501	496	458	538	368	444	251	1,162
Oneida	2,858	2,047	2,729	881	2,458	601	426	463
Rainham	215	416	218	716	1,951	615	360	940
Seneca	966	1,142	657	1,342	1,142	1,206	1,160	1,251
Sherbrooke	39	209	23	93	114	70	29	6
Walpole	1,586	2,299	3,501	4,395	3,356	2,400	2,727	4,299

Welland.

Bertie	1,457	1,079	1,199	2,334	2,479	3,542	5,797	5,927
Crowland	321	382	376	569	652	613	615	1,029
Humberstone	702	652	962	1,216	1,102	1,410	989	1,511
Pelham	880	1,165	1,078	1,060	2,725	2,283	2,153	2,701
Stamford	1,679	1,162	639	1,879	1,090	2,043	3,164	2,612
Thorold	705	751	353	670	814	1,056	510	571
Wainfleet	1,120	820	652	989	1,063	994	776	1,042
Willoughby	466	427	509	659	441	492	503	2,484

Norfolk.

1904.	1905.	Total in 10 years.	Days of statute labor, 1905.	Number of Pathmasters.	Estimated road mileage.	Remarks.
$	$	$				
2,165	1,973	16,510	3,392	88	174	
2,389	2,085	23,238	1,669	70	99	
1,876	2,021	24,101	3,122	102	111	
2,634	4,077	23,795	4,841	103	230	
6,136	2,132	24,210	.....	.....	95	
4,580	618	16,519	1,120	56	78	
4,083	3,195	19,172	4,321	101	300	
3,842	2,743	19,729	3,000	53	150	
		167,274	21,465	573	1,237	

Haldimand.

541	444	5,377	1,252	35	63	
762	554	5,487	2,021	70	96	
94	146	948	675	29	39	
137	125	1,848	1,850	26	40	
537	478	5,233	2,864	66	100	
489	488	13,440	1,939	58	96	
1,090	731	7,252	1,650	45	70	
1,122	2,748	12,736	1,875	62	160	
25	59	667	380	8	20	
7,399	3,486	35,448	4,717	113	198	
		88,436	19,223	512	882	

Welland.

2,850	2,868	29,532	4,681	2	189	Statute labor commuted.
907	993	6,457	.....	.....	57	
1,244	1,167	10,955	4,265	82	90	
3,851	2,819	20,715	3,600	4	151	Statute labor commuted.
3,551	5,375	23,194	6,603	.....	100	Statute labor commuted.
487	524	6,441	1,565	70	66	
1,094	4,969	13,519	.....	.....	153	
1,064	868	7,913	1,138	60	100	
		118,726	21,852	218	906	

Lambton.

Name of Township.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bosanquet	3,044	2,926	3,099	3,654	2,931	2,696	3,807	3,305
Brooke	4,742	5,311	4,750	4,602	4,908	5,926	7,320	10,812
Dawn	1,861	2,669	1,721	3,018	2,511	4,489	4,183	5,305
Enniskillen	3,723	4,484	2,831	5,007	5,589	6,349	6,079	8,644
Euphemia	1,598	1,559	1,620	1,775	1,655	1,661	2,536	2,363
Moore	3,799	3,436	4,844	4,733	3,397	5,048	2,909	6,545
Plympton	3,670	4,457	3,845	3,691	3,816	3,625	3,534	6,405
Sarnia	3,965	2,097	1,534	2,712	1,593	1,977	1,469	2,724
Sombra	2,223	3,648	2,364	2,913	3,014	2,360	2,306	4,328
Warwick	3,647	3,250	3,246	4,346	3,442	3,526	4,244	3,989

Huron.

Ashfield	2,216	2,806	2,742	3,334	3,969	3,256	2,080	3,979
Colborne	1,468	1,576	1,844	1,783	2,035	1,468	1,823	1,725
Goderich	1,919	2,491	3,054	2,893	2,418	2,019	2,288	3,867
Grey	2,337	1,797	2,661	2,097	2,531	2,367	3,135	2,383
Hay	2,051	3,288	2,934	2,650	3,049	2,335	1,716	5,736
Howick	1,899	1,581	2,134	2,183	2,566	3,104	1,887	3,974
Hullett	3,560	3,396	3,541	3,516	3,307	2,487	2,500	5,797
McKillop	2,062	2,356	2,456	4,489	4,286	2,353	5,199	5,322
Morris	3,661	2,444	1,518	1,709	1,496	1,503	1,481	1,929
Stanley	1,554	2,611	2,239	2,353	2,518	2,096	1,957	3,186
Stephen	3,294	4,010	2,898	3,194	2,955	2,951	1,949	4,828
Tuckersmith	1,602	2,015	1,887	1,999	4,123	3,922	4,832	4,469
Turnberry	656	438	589	1,113	1,051	1,244	918	969
Usborne	1,353	2,211	2,576	3,475	2,809	2,740	2,033	4,732
Wawanosh, East	911	1,538	1,061	947	1,254	1,271	1,071	1,786
Wawanosh, West	1,743	1,226	1,469	1,604	1,430	1,579	1,469	2,032

Bruce.

Albemarle	569	687	497	732	792	1,075	1,042	1,191
Amabel	1,589	1,000	1,148	2,084	1,646	1,329	702	1,635
Arran	397	1,221	1,795	1,693	1,248	1,186	1,121	1,932
Brant	3,238	1,830	2,620	2,514	8,344	5,555	4,626	2,084
Bruce	1,956	2,135	2,179	4,049	3,886	4,304	3,780	4,796
Carrick	1,021	1,664	1,170	846	1,359	1,656	1,219	1,428
Culross	1,352	1,431	1,542	2,669	1,329	1,136	2,223	1,589
Eastnor	729	840	303	590	998	1,212	834	900
Elderslie	2,489	1,040	1,338	2,008	2,443	2,431	2,681	2,421
Greenock	1,647	1,485	2,484	2,103	2,854	3,792	3,533	2,002
Huron	3,590	3,098	2,583	3,294	5,499	5,345	4,476	4,006
Kincardine	1,591	1,838	1,360	1,927	2,942	2,893	2,494	2,201
Kinloss	1,139	1,159	1,376	1,112	1,768	1,393	1,513	2,249
Lindsay and St. Edmonds	687	1,012	363	930	960	607	436	762
Saugeen	663	1,241	806	862	1,576	779	604	2,192

Lambton.

1904.	1905.	Total in 10 years.	Days of Statute Labor.	Number of Path-masters.	Estimated Road Mileage.	Remarks.
$	$	$				
4,021	4,159	33,642	2,179	90	210	
13,765	15,521	77,657	3,700	153	170	
4,060	1,184	31,001	5,250	118	205	
6,392	5,760	54,858	6,000	78	246	
2,010	2,416	19,193	1,859	70	125	
4,510	5,012	44,233	5,131	85	200	
5,360	5,013	43,446	2,450	110	208	
5,319	2,453	25,843	2,500	39	108	
5,316	3,655	32,127	.....	.....	224	
4.298	8.400	42,388	3,979	87	210	
		404,388	33,048	830	1,906	

Huron.

4,789	3,293	32,464	6,000	140	189	
1,500	1,700	16,922	1,892	70	125	
3,990	2,707	27,646	.....	50	156	No record of statute labor.
10,230	15,388	44,926	3,752	80	200	
2,742	2,717	29,218	3,505	81	110	
5,204	6,281	30,813	4,216	127	201	
5,408	6,213	39,725	2,770	103	135	
7,395	3,367	39,285	3,386	121	137	
2,053	5,268	23,062	3,192	99	162	
3,348	4,165	25,926	600	63	112	
2,333	1,788	30,200	5,460	87	150	
5,629	5,969	36,447	2,804	87	127	
1,922	2,486	11,386	2,354	56	87	
7,174	6,108	35,211	2,940	59	126	
1,749	1,330	12,918	2,150	77	100	
2,256	3,718	18,526	1,900	82	100	
		454,675	46,921	1,382	2,217	

Bruce.

1,113	1,376	9,074	1,046	68	125	
1,299	1,545	13,977	2,744	102	142	
3,678	3,011	17,282	2,648	70	140	
7,072	5,698	43,581	3,402	87	207	
2,336	2,549	31,970	.....	.....	169	
1,608	1,550	13,521	2,023	75	325	
1,866	1,866	17,003	3,000	62	160	
2,471	891	9,771	2,845	64	86	
3,226	2,797	22,874	2,590	66	140	
3,648	6,998	30,546	2,600	80	120	
2,336	2,549	36,776	3,311	76	155	
3,595	2,926	23,767	3,848	78	170	
2,341	1,905	15,955	3,160	56	141	
800	1,000	7,557	794	32	76	
3,186	610	12,519	1,742	53	105	
		306,173	35,753	969	2,261	

Grey.

Name of Township.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1901	1903
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Artemesia	2,162	2,471	2,483	2,365	3,083	3,010	2,184	3,807
Bentinck	1,376	1,657	2,325	2,776	2,957	2,687	1,993	2,491
Collingwood	2,250	3,583	3,576	3,284	3,245	2,723	3,514	3,589
Derby	1,663	1,655	1,742	1,951	2,342	1,510	2,386	3,296
Egremont	450	1,261	825	1,922	476	1,998	2,585	3,952
Euphrasia	1,156	1,038	1,547	1,277	2,165	2,344	1,560	2,131
Glenelg	449	1,104	1,242	1,843	2,439	2,028	2,079	2,132
Holland	133	892	828	871	859	962	879	1,286
Keppel	1,077	951	1,798	1,779	2,873	3,029	2,871	3,404
Normanby	3,504	2,269	3,745	2,823	2,229	3,467	2,771	4,037
Osprey	1,122	876	950	1,273	1,337	1,289	1,019	1,429
Proton	1,457	1,272	1,484	1,561	1,358	1,619	2,323	2,754
St. Vincent	1,667	2,028	1,527	1,884	2,542	3,169	5,467	4,731
Sarawak	1,004	1,327	1,010	1,045	867	831	989	3,058
Sullivan	1,296	1,096	1,930	1,716	1,325	1,972	2,471	2,278
Sydenham	2,672	2,386	2,167	3,287	4,014	5,189	3,144	4,661

Simcoe.

Adjala	1,236	1,139	818	2,121	1,748	1,929	996	1,609
Essa	2,755	2,107	1,931	2,166	1,861	1,656	2,939	2,443
Flos	1,777	2,048	3,146	1,747	2,001	1,663	2,635	2,932
Gwillimbury, West	1,158	1,113	856	1,026	761	1,142	1,304	1,239
Innisfil	1,730	1,517	2,577	3,006	2,559	2,701	2,913	2,535
Matchedash	442	174	295	264	233	214	349	278
Medonte	1,719	2,189	2,755	1,792	2,270	2,261	2,973	4,359
Nottawasaga	3,037	3,127	3,043	5,201	4,818	5,307	2,950	4,402
Orillia	1,556	1,397	1,377	2,345	3,784	3,037	3,332	3,830
Oro	2,141	1,048	1,323	1,527	1,218	1,624	1,116	1,948
Sunnidale	1,792	1,058	845	1,744	2,029	2,179	1,866	1,702
Tay	1,515	1,430	1,673	1 503	1,623	1,321	1,648	1,183
Tecumseh	3,305	2,663	1,919	3,422	5,770	5,977	4,972	5,847
Tiny	1,504	2,466	1,387	1,498	1,878	1,720	1,313	952
Tossorontio	533	887	1,044	610	725	1,151	1,244	517
Vespra	1,441	1,278	1,957	1,671	1,382	1,152	2,705	2,051

Manitoulin.

Assiginack	297	457	326	257	346	319	426	624
Billings	54	28	241	181	189	45	117	118
Burpee	36	29	36	8	14	14	11	53
Carnarvon	57	263	55	113	261	158	231	376
Cockburn Island	150	72	18	5	.....	52	28	50
Gordon	175	450	164	250	269	411	371	319
Howland	118	284	117	182	97	582	222	326
Sandfield	25	50	6	27	10	57	.....	100
Tehkummah	29	131	57	110	200	200	380	448

Grey.

1904.	1905.	Total in ten years.	Days of Statute Labor in 1905.	Number of Pathmasters	Estimated road mileage	Remarks.
$	$	$				
2,256	3,201	27,022	3,500	90	201	
2,683	4,043	24,988	2,500	91	225	
3,491	2,652	31,907	5,374	100	130	
3,620	3,912	24,077	.....	4	82	Statute labor abolished.
2,156	2,964	18,589	4,000	87	150	
2,149	2,410	17,777	3,226	130	216	
1,737	2,743	17,796	2,983	85	150	
1,906	1,998	10,614	3,884	88	204	
3,338	3,900	25,020	3,746	140	187	
3,933	2,753	31,531	.....	100	240	No record of statute labor.
2,000	2,500	13,795	2,800	74	110	
2,724	3,213	19,765	4,000	98	240	
3,615	3,973	30,603	3,113	104	189	
202	296	10,629	1,794	4	51	Statute labor commuted.
2,128	2,315	18,527	3,250	123	150	
4,986	4,687	37,193	3,788	122	160	
		359,833	47,958	1,440	2,685	

Simcoe.

3,599	3,988	19,183	2,400	9	138	Statute labor commuted.
4,382	5,000	27,240	3,100	5	207	" " "
1,196	866	20,011	3,300	95	200	
1,046	1,533	11,178	2,628	55	110	
2,095	3,593	25,226	4,598	116	176	
176	124	2,549	369	18	51	
2,614	4,095	27,027	3,839	120	185	
4,657	5,564	42,106	4,021	144	225	
4,712	3,850	29,220	.....	6	207	Statute labor abolished.
1,963	2,278	16,186	3,526	100	200	
1,800	2,200	17,215	2,141	103	165	
1,300	1,300	14,496	6,380	61	110	
5,508	4,864	44,247	.....	6	210	Statute labor abolished.
1,855	1,247	15,820	4,002	103	234	
600	800	8,111	1,500	5	132	Statute labor commuted.
1,550	2,198	17,385	2,300	80	186	
		337,200	44,104	1,026	2,736	

Manitoulin.

530	350	3,932	1,308	14	90	
98	171	1,242	690	20	60	
64	10	275	225	7	30	
1,328	895	3,737	490	3	75	Statute labor commuted.
176	291	842	545	8	20	
405	600	3,414	825	27	75	
347	350	2,625	750	45	75	
96	6	377	285	18	45	
147	58	1,760	626	2	60	Statute labor commuted.
		18,204	5,744	144	530	

Oxford.

Name of Township.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Blandford	1,247	895	2,567	2,745	1,627	2,401	1,498	2,576
Blenheim	4,181	5,507	2,984	4,747	4,774	6,152	4,041	6,005
Dereham	2,974	3,349	4,629	5,971	4,726	5,393	4,357	5,364
Nissouri, East	2,247	2,740	2,709	3,735	3,950	3,904	4,155	5,159
Norwich, North	2,983	3,120	3,526	3,591	3,333	4,851	3,205	3,088
Norwich, South	1,884	2,446	1,760	2,481	3,749	3,284	2,952	3,487
Oxford, East	1,508	1,503	1,854	3,237	2,321	2,075	2,020	4,223
Oxford, North	1,286	1,921	1,467	1,704	1,418	1,466	1,123	1,910
Oxford, West	1,354	1,264	1,443	2,658	1,275	1,255	2,596	2,933
Zorra, East	4,408	5,721	5,828	8,209	9,413	7,370	5,700	14,315
Zorra, West	3,461	3,918	4,637	6,401	2,601	5,088	4,251	3,601

Brant.

Brantford	2,041	2,319	7,060	5,189	4,183	7,039	4,002	6,289
Burford	2,697	2,884	9,401	6,436	5,530	4,167	5,284	5,201
Dumfries, South	1,840	2,060	1,792	2,786	1,842	3,099	3,592	4,290
Oakland	167	180	275	142	165	453	737	611
Onondaga	1,329	704	1,113	791	1,311	683	3,365	763

Perth.

Blanshard	3,157	2,680	3,837	4,579	4,268	5,382	5,626	6,353
Downie	2,951	3,035	2,788	4,553	2,806	6,297	5,086	10,009
Easthope, North	1,903	1,786	2,453	2,236	2,325	2,117	1,770	4,469
Easthope, South	1,508	1,399	1,607	2,053	3,215	1,778	2,300	2,571
Ellice	2,476	4,600	4,274	7,263	4,151	3,769	3,509	6,089
Elma	3,313	3,555	4,058	3,516	8,159	4,799	4,175	5,316
Fullarton	3,028	3,926	4,618	4,907	6,328	6,029	4,895	1,691
Hibbert	1,906	2,244	1,673	2,200	2,987	2,086	3,101	3,299
Logan	2,701	3,481	2,936	3,968	5,231	5,436	3,801	4,457
Mornington	3,535	3,733	4,038	3,827	3,644	4,942	4,473	6,213
Wallace	1,190	1,478	1,839	1,544	2,009	1,221	1,446	2,344

Oxford.

1904.	1905.	Total in ten years.	Days of statute labor, 1905.	Number of path-masters.	Estimated road mileage.	Remarks.
$	$	$				
1,769	3,096	20,421	2,515	48	87	
8,435	6,714	53,540	4,059	83	175	
7,396	9,455	53,614	5,600	45	156	
3,574	7,266	39,439	3,200	95	135	
5,793	6,658	40,148	3,530	4	99	Statute labor commuted.
3,130	3,913	29,086	5,327	55	100	Statute labor commuted.
3,500	2,400	24,641	2,823	.....	97	Statute labor commuted.
2,077	2,141	16,513	1,644	48	63	
4,022	4,078	22,878	3,142	.....	75	Statute labor commuted.
9,515	9,976	80,455	4,896	102	155	Statute labor commuted.
5,627	5,960	45,545	3,863	87	165	
		426,280	38,599	567	1,307	

Brant.

7,475	11,931	57,528	.....	.....	213	Statute labor abolished.
4,428	7,127	53,155	5,051	136	215	
5,639	5,630	32,570	2,755	5	108	Statute labor commuted.
220	155	3,105	960	18	30	
561	951	11,571	1,327	38	69	
		157,929	10,093	197	635	

Perth.

5,463	6,210	47,555	.....	[illegible]	13[illegible]	Statute labor abolished.
6,992	6,656	48,367	.....	[illegible]	12[illegible]	Statute labor abolished.
4,359	2,785	26,303	2,855	66	11[illegible]	
3,125	2,267	21,823	2,235	37	7[illegible]	
4,712	4,710	45,553	3,301	78	135	
3,386	2,858	43,135	4,592	98	160	
5,053	4,485	44,960	.....	5	120	Statute labor abolished.
3,143	3,084	25,723	2,307	52	89	
4,611	5,800	42,422	.....	5	138	Statute labor abolished.
5,793	5,288	45,486	3,304	62	150	
2,284	1,877	16,832	2,902	103	148	
		408,159	21,496	510	1,387	

Wellington.

Name of Township.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Arthur	1,316	1,412	1,726	1,764	1,788	1,769	1,882	2,128
Eramosa	1,943	1,846	1,694	1,463	1,558	1,680	2,388	2,955
Erin	1,746	1,451	1,669	1,238	1,512	1,851	1,694	1,944
Garafraxa, West	1,960	4,059	2,829	4,938	1,925	2,511	2,482	3,294
Guelph	1,710	1,885	1,671	2,263	1,765	1,713	2,032	2,644
Luther West	1,012	715	947	920	1,009	1,199	1,321	1,673
Maryborough	2,008	1,840	2,342	2,677	2,983	4,156	6,667	2,925
Minto	2,258	1,773	2,912	2,098	2,730	2,508	2,618	3,440
Nichol	766	938	1,160	917	745	710	553	878
Peel	2,202	2,524	2,396	3,357	2,005	3,130	3,759	4,331
Pilkington	1,120	905	1,390	1,468	1,269	924	1,236	2,068
Puslinch	1,619	1,480	1,800	1,474	1,377	1,710	1,311	2,777

Waterloo.

Dumfries, North	502	986	2,648	1,078	1,146	1,317	1,492	1,132
Waterloo	5,396	4,607	13,223	4,500	5,083	4,679	5,613	3,102
Wellesley	2,787	3,409	4,810	4,725	3,644	5,917	2,620	4,982
Wilmot	2,906	2,733	2,893	4,409	3,094	3,161	2,345	3,411
Woolwich	1,706	1,615	1,899	7,478	3,202	11,654	3,663	4,854

Dufferin.

Amaranth	1,959	1,167	1,636	2,172	1,463	1,838	1,644	2,275
Garafraxa, East	1,365	1,438	1,901	6,627	2,849	1,769	1,917	1,968
Luther, East	1,805	1,609	1,194	1,219	878	1,208	1,997	2,668
Melancthon	1,684	1,192	1,492	1,882	1,607	2,513	2,637	2,633
Mono	1,713	1,964	2,727	2,711	1,671	1,971	2,204	2,502
Mulmur	1,157	1,032	1,210	1,579	1,629	1,590	1,851	2,946

Halton.

Esquesing	1,512	2,387	1,600	5,401	5,408	2,773	4,126	2,284
Nassagaweya	1,814	2,089	1,661	2,136	2,138	2,085	1,848	2,007
Nelson	1,607	2,529	1,638	1,980	3,286	3,636	2,988	3,477
Trafalgar	1,896	5,493	6,006	6,155	4,198	3,991	3,633	7,691

Wellington.

1904.	1905.	Total in 10 years.	Days of Statute Labor in 1905.	Number of Pathmasters	Estimated road mileage	Remarks.
$	$	$				
1,843	3,722	19,350	3,422	108	147	
1,993	2,251	19,771	3,781	4	130	Statute labor commuted.
2,033	1,584	16,722	3,654	120	200	
3,320	3,448	30,766	2,560	82	141	
4,556	3,290	23,529	.....	.....	110	Statute labor abolished.
1,244	2,087	12,127	3,396	70	100	
2,665	2,904	31,167	3,760	117	168	
4,105	3,510	27,952	3,406	96	192	
688	1,281	8,636	1,006	60	90	
7,671	3,815	35,190	4,840	114	165	
1,391	991	12,762	1,638	57	90	
935	897	15,380	3,730	4	200	Statute labor commuted.
		253,352	35,193	832	1,733	

Waterloo.

6,160	6,388	22,849	2,763	52	120	
3,750	3,860	53,813	7,493	125	300	
2,959	4,998	40,851	6,317	98	198	
5,971	9,173	40,096	6,449	87	200	
18,277	13,612	67,960	4,369	91	150	
		225,569	27,391	453	968	

Dufferin.

2,500	1,925	18,579	2,900	120	150	
1,636	1,865	23,335	1,567	76	146	
1,665	1,442	15,685	1,800	50	84	
2,526	2,432	20,598	4,097	107	168	
1,900	3,814	23,177	3,380	106	225	
2,340	2,671	18,005	2,840	110	198	
		119,379	16,584	569	971	

Halton.

5,145	4,302	34,938	2,635	90	198	
2,198	2,102	20,078	2,469	62	133	
3,358	4,051	28,450	3,000	2	138	Statute labor commuted.
5,963	6,292	51,318	3,457	89	198	
		134,784	11,561	243	667	

Lincoln.

Name of Township.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Caistor	452	1,095	735	423	1,068	1,308	456	471
Clinton	1,502	56	1,613	1,963	2,041	2,426	1,831	2,897
Gainsboro	1,233	1,123	909	944	1,056	1,317	705	1,691
Grantham	1,159	548	1,060	1,353	1,092	666	790	974
Grimsby, North	1,775	1,435	1,784	1,596	2,314	1,691	860	2,364
Grimsby, South	1,011	1,083	347	1,229	901	1,400	1,221	1,622
Louth	1,935	1,167	2,189	1,433	1,551	1,986	1,515	2,586
Niagara	1,199	1,256	1,459	1,878	2,822	2,539	768	1,634

Wentworth.

Ancaster	4,823	3,119	5,089	6,381	6,077	6,064	4,967	4,091
Barton	2,026	1,777	2,478	3,065	2,496	2,176	2,016	2,696
Beverley	2,368	2,407	1,447	2,903	2,389	2,753	1,379	2,396
Binbrook	1,334	1,055	1,717	899	773	1,085	1,077	912
Flamborough, East	1,644	1,215	636	1,747	1,615	1,062	709	1,463
Flamborough, West	1,686	1,109	1,429	1,428	1,401	1,583	2,088	2,369
Glanford	575	474	660	904	283	687	273	312
Saltfleet	2,926	3,139	3,368	3,866	3,074	2,945	6,415	4,347

Peel.

Albion	1,350	2,118	1,413	2,192	2,093	2,872	1,701	3,390
Caledon	1,346	1,131	1,058	2,989	2,959	5,787	4,057	4,247
Chinguacousy	2,256	3,936	4,297	5,749	2,342	2,952	5,150	4,792
Toronto	6,733	4,184	3,888	5,273	4,170	7,441	3,721	4,491
Toronto Gore	446	839	1,372	1,259	1,641	3,528	1,323	1,336

York.

Etobicoke	4,266	3,089	6,018	6,712	5,472	6,932	4,387	7,274
Georgina	778	782	937	743	1,036	1,023	630	1,063
Gwillimbury, East	1,903	1,448	1,575	1,882	2,205	2,218	2,335	2,901
Gwillimbury, North	555	500	385	416	647	418	521	586
King	7,087	5,607	5,894	3,963	4,692	3,634	4,388	7,306
Markham	2,832	2,453	4,003	5,683	4,370	3,512	3,991	8,309
Scarborough	2,746	3,238	4,223	5,337	4,914	3,928	4,567	5,281
Vaughan	6,473	5,600	6,289	9,543	5,131	5,969	5,290	8,458
Whitchurch	1,803	1,550	1,468	2,314	1,615	1,898	2,565	1,889
York	15,160	15,219	16,934	20,874	20,277	17,823	27,357	25,415

Lincoln.

1904.	1905.	Total in 10 years.	Days of Statute Labor in 1905.	Number of Pathmasters	Estimated road mileage	Remarks.
$	$	$				
1,150	1,200	8,358	1,400	78	84	
2,897	3,361	20,587	3,100	4	75	Statute labor abolished.
1,576	2,461	13,015	3,320	110	148	
1,412	923	9,977	2,788	53	54	
2,796	1,404	18,019	2,084	1	60	Statute labor commuted.
115	201	9,130	2,146	3	60	Statute labor commuted.
3,850	4,949	23,161	2,400	2	90	Statute labor commuted.
2,553	2,847	18,955	.....	2	120	Statute labor abolished.
		121,202	17,238	253	691	

Wentworth.

4,127	4,052	48,790,	3,302	24	125	
2,696	3,304	24,730	1,420	6	39	Statute labor commuted.
3,940	2,643	24,625	.....	108	190	
456	153	9,461	1,584	19	70	Statute labor commuted.
3,562	3,116	16,769	2,120	.....	56	Statute labor commuted.
1,671	2,263	17,027	2,421	3	90	Statute labor commuted.
401	439	5,008	1,567	43	69	
4,367	2,000	36,547	6,000	5	84	Statute labor commuted.
		182,957	18,414	208	723	

Peel.

2,000	2,500	21,629	2,254	92	168	
3,335	5,200	32,109	4,145	117	200	
3,278	4,620	39,372	4,113	92	240	
7,056	4,410	51,367	5,585	4	260	Statute labor commuted
1,560	2,306	15,610	.....	.....	68	Statute labor abolished
		160,087	16,097	305	936	

York.

4,096	7,229	55,475	1,782	59	84	Nearly all statute labor commuted.
1,125	1,526	9,643	1,808	42	80	
3,268	3,248	22,983	2,949	68	130	
538	570	5,136	1,943	48	90	
6,968	12,797	62,336	4,900	.....	211	Statute labor commuted
11,671	8,960	55,784	5,843	78	201	
7,827	5,737	47,798	2,425	3	126	
9,332	11,807	73,892	3,250	90	201	
2,429	2,212	19,743	3,390	76	158	
58,812	31,735	249,606	13,005	14	155	Statute labor commuted
		602,396	41,295	478	1,436	

Ontario.

Name of Township.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brock	2,316	2,690	3,235	2,881	2,554	3,585	3,270	4,335
Mara	3,018	2,399	2,452	2,515	3,243	2,630	2,511	4,551
Pickering	3,408	2,840	4,422	4,410	7,983	6,967	9,080	9,378
Rama	732	1,725	1,158	464	810	855	912	3,684
Reach	2,054	1,995	1,652	1,736	2,026	2,776	2,324	5,057
Scott	1,763	1,458	1,250	1,392	1,131	1,705	2,342	2,093
Scugog	347	246	177	133	169	85	216	204
Thorah	1,482	1,897	1,362	1,422	1,328	1,754	3,130	5,396
Uxbridge	1,500	1,587	1,463	1,542	1,551	1,565	2,028	1,871
Whitby, East	1,898	1,511	1,523	2,352	2,476	2,741	2,746	3,167
Whitby	1,597	1,296	1,408	1,877	2,863	2,627	3,167	4,163

Durham.

Cartwright	904	1,200	765	1,123	658	836	779	610
Cavan	2,011	1,724	1,768	2,286	1,840	2,224	4,894	5,110
Clarke	2,186	2,899	2,819	2,879	1,981	2,857	3,014	2,604
Darlington	3,930	3,224	3,211	3,659	3,557	4,053	3,197	3,609
Hope	1,674	2,461	1,881	2,276	1,726	1,947	8,682	2,076
Manvers	1,221	2,030	974	1,070	1,916	1,777	3,172	1,705

Northumberland.

Alnwick	571	511	737	807	736	841	1,037	743
Brighton	1,397	1,459	1,356	1,428	1,781	1,601	1,266	1,590
Cramahe	1,248	1,206	1,000	1,644	1,493	889	1,390	1,574
Haldimand	2,817	1,577	2,238	2,275	2,965	3,289	3,402	2,875
Hamilton	1,848	2,439	2,437	2,436	2,623	2,758	3,034	4,531
Monaghan, South	712	443	698	524	605	800	589	848
Murray	1,184	1,219	1,529	1,367	1,150	1,369	1,778	2,256
Percy	2,382	2,284	2,676	3,420	2,643	2,645	3,445	3,342
Seymour	1,220	1,458	4,103	5,420	4,476	3,667	3,153	9,230

Ontario.

1904.	1905.	Total in 10 years.	Days of Statute Labor, 1905.	Number of Pathmasters	Estimated road mileage.	Remarks.
$	$	$				
2,313	3,411	30,590	3,618	115	181	
2,829	3,803	29,951	2,951	71	140	
4,038	6,167	58,693	4,448	21	275	Statute labor commuted
1,663	905	12,908	1,414	6	110	Statute labor commuted
4,991	5,808	30,419	4,500	15	130	Statute labor commuted
1,885	2,460	17,479	1,960	63	120	
450	150	2,177	546	12	28	
1,740	2,303	21,814	.....	.....	102	Statute labor abolished
1,162	1,490	15,759	2,639	70	170	
4,316	3,206	25,936	3,487	36	121	Statute labor commuted
2,748	2,669	24,415	2,251	10	130	Statute labor commuted
		270,141	27,814	419	1,507	

Durham.

1,067	1,644	9,586	1,776	59	96	
2,037	1,895	25,789	3,228	58	189	
3,038	2,329	26,606	1,189	117	280	
3,753	4,365	36,558	4,000	125	204	
1,317	1,975	26,015	4,200	82	189	
2,228	2,581	18,674	3,542	116	207	
		143,228	17,935	557	1,165	

Northumberland.

745	482	7,210	921	30	100	
1,880	1,885	15,643	3,228	98	150	
1,783	1,930	14,157	2,069	94	15	
2,008	2,193	25,639	4,098	106	263	
4,548	4,708	31,362	4,972	.....	183	Statute labor commuted.
700	650	6,569	1,000	28	45	
1,922	2,533	16,307	3,868	.....	240	Statute labor commuted.
2,287	2,425	27,549	3,090	113	150	
4,372	4,810	41,909	2,396	140	198	
		186,345	25,642	609	1,344	

Prince Edward.

Name of Township.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ameliasburg	230	843	424	1,977	1,710	738	600	1,355
Athol	36	11	8	47	148	253	90	195
Hallowell	833	698	588	603	1,440	1,034	386	2,037
Hillier	615	308	190	378	328	288	371	1,217
Marysburg, North	159	134	116	75	147	464	245	426
Marysburg, South	84	40	253	115	278	40	533	337
Sophiasburg	408	405	304	469	517	798	407	848

Lennox and Addington.

Adolphustown	254	227	244	211	173	263	254	230
Amherst Island	242	176	224	176	267	151	191	224
Camden, East	2,886	1,831	2,460	2,669	5,623	3,064	3,494	2,684
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	575	112	156	58	187	132	60	181
Ernesttown	1,671	1,622	1,360	1,813	1,952	2,060	2,018	2,111
Fredericksburg, North	2,634	524	2,156	1,205	1,027	1,230	1,246	1,764
Fredericksburg, South	600	922	947	758	689	1,025	655	610
Kaladar, Anglesea and Effingham	187	185	179	247	151	88	304	442
Richmond	1,670	1,456	1,426	1,658	1,870	1,803	1,571	2,405
Sheffield	965	511	674	536	562	517	848	1,127

Frontenac.

Barrie	61	20	42	10	26	56	154	76
Bedford	331	292	941	646	503	862	462	996
Clarendon, etc	66	14	132	70	96	65	139	87
Hinchinbrooke	580	613	870	712	972	722	1,139	727
Howe Island	17	21	6	79	59	162	26	114
Kennebec	301	194	499	365	250	165	178	362
Kingston	1,018	804	1,025	683	1,319	1,504	1,677	1,296
Loughborough	726	742	562	615	781	1,240	667	1,175
Olden	452	349	324	370	220	268	156	467
Oso	270	195	270	467	179	183	192	252
Palmerston, etc	65	214	158	283	189	150	222	147
Pittsburg	1,390	1,472	1,414	1,639	3,376	2,374	3,714	3,976
Portland	971	755	867	1,088	942	1,356	1,219	1,631
Storrington	455	450	371	580	487	376	419	549
Wolfe Island	79	262	220	610	360	757	1,206	1,414

Prince Edward.

1904.	1905.	Total in 10 years.	Days of Statute Labor in 1905.	Number of Pathmasters	Estimated road mileage	Remarks.
$	$	$				
1,457	814	10,148	4,856	50	100	
1,428	435	2,651	2,080	28	69	
1,288	1,036	9,943	5,138	58	129	
150	303	4,148	2,257	34	130	
900	50	2,716	120	23	69	
707	306	2,693	1,688	33	69	
776	793	5,725	3,045	40	129	
		38,024	19,184	266	695	

Lennox and Addington.

200	200	2,256	600	10	20	
200	200	2,051	914	17	35	
5,195	4,529	34,435	5,033	154	255	
161	129	1,751	600	44	175	
2,775	2,850	20,232	2,315	69	60	
1,812	1,929	15,527	535	34	70	
319	588	6,913	750	20	45	
203	78	2,064	1,098	50	100	
1,800	2,200	17,859	1,600	84	150	
1,134	1,156	8,030	3,131	76	185	
		111,118	16,576	418	1,095	

Frontenac.

66	45	556	400	23	50	
212	451	5,696	1,199	60	189	
201	75	945	750	50	100	
996	668	7,999	1,223	77	90	
111	40	635	410	6	25	
300	300	2,914	870	47	90	
1,480	1,682	12,488	3,766	40	200	
1,018	1,250	8,776	1,896	56	150	
500	600	3,706	800	67	115	
195	198	2,401	779	41	100	
214	107	1,749	798	41	90	
2,538	2,983	24,876	2,713	69	85	
1,924	1,600	12,353	2,300	85	250	
332	884	4,903	1,947	66	100	
1,414	805	7,127	1,827	56	90	
		97,124	21,678	784	1,724	

Middlesex.

Name of Township.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Adelaide	2,095	2,174	2,625	2,746	2,668	2,378	2,104	2,576
Biddulph	3,389	2,805	2,686	4,351	4,293	3,376	2,694	6,831
Caradoc	2,759	4,021	3,715	3,983	4,890	3,149	4,000	5,907
Delaware	1,338	2,573	1,718	2,457	1,526	1,080	860	2,964
Dorchester, North	3,167	4,474	3,369	4,943	6,604	5,665	3,637	6,574
Ekfrid	6,244	4,431	3,956	4,249	3,398	3,644	3,894	4,276
Lobo	4,501	3,052	4,199	5,531	3,815	4,832	3,545	7,856
London	15,209	13,109	11,399	14,730	21,823	11,155	5,508	10,618
McGillivray	4,125	3,350	5,809	5,069	6,232	4,298	3,257	4,570
Metcalfe	2,612	2,460	4,754	2,189	1,790	2,751	2,492	4,134
Mosa	1,603	1,891	1,705	2,026	2,087	2,425	1,983	2,349
Nissouri, West	4,392	3,834	3,349	5,533	2,452	5,135	6,712	7,484
Westminster	5,515	6,084	6,813	6,796	6,324	8,274	5,964	8,482
Williams, East	2,038	3,057	2,427	2,713	2,000	1,931	1,876	2,718
Williams, West	2,028	1,467	2,822	3,175	2,647	2,451	1,912	2,024

Leeds.

Bastard and Burgess	663	438	647	686	682	1,126	1,296	1,464
Crosby, North	490	534	677	843	402	971	638	610
Crosby, South	669	539	558	516	409	391	722	644
Elizabethtown	2,733	2,875	2,795	2,136	2,453	1,973	8,603	6,835
Elmsley, South	453	585	388	254	285	1,556	1,205	1,047
Kitley	680	509	1,109	1,195	1,546	1,199	2,704	2,062
Leeds and Lansdowne Front	2,635	3,410	3,947	3,735	4,709	5,788	7,213	5,809
Leeds and Lansdowne Rear	826	842	588	705	1,388	1,615	2,574	2,025
Yonge and Escott Front	738	649	2,841	3,016	1,938	1,536	3,756	4,232
Yonge and Escott Rear	112	62	196	208	540	271	314	520

Grenville.

Augusta	1,642	1,830	1,809	800	1,443	1,417	3,327	5,287
Edwardsburg	1,159	1,633	1,046	1,341	1,701	1,053	1,356	1,283
Gower, South	703	374	108	230	292	366	455	531
Oxford	1,035	365	403	487	936	1,660	1,328	995
Wolford	509	450	349	319	436	320	645	799

Middlesex.

1904	1905	Total in 10 years.	Days of Statute Labor, 1905.	Number of Path-masters.	Estimated Road Mileage.	Remarks.
$	$	$				
5,000	5,000	29,366	3,640	52	150	
3,642	5,115	39,182	2,849	61	110	
5,000	5,500	42,924	3,662	92	175	
3,595	2,465	20,576	1,826	4	69	Statute labor commuted.
7,536	5,532	51,501	4,000	4	150	" " "
5,935	4,889	44,916	2,339	86	170	
3,463	5,142	45,936	2,929	75	223	
12,102	13,291	130,844	5,000	170	297	
5,020	4,493	46,223	4,050	92	144	
11,041	3,511	37,734	1,469	58	108	
2,391	2,266	20,726	2,346	69	165	
7,122	6,121	52,134	3,000	75	114	
9,680	7,554	71,486	6,555	4	140	Statute labor commuted.
3,040	3,397	25,197	2,338	65	144	
3,305	2,563	24,394	1,882	64	105	
		683,139	47,885	971	2,264	

Leeds.

1,962	3,024	11,988	3,477	66	205	
195	285	5,645	1,262	54	132	
671	2,501	7,620	1,577	34	111	
4,915	3,822	39,140	4,970	74	225	
241	759	6,773	756	25	66	
1,948	2,860	15,812	1,750	55	100	
4,710	6,153	48,109	2,363	72	150	
2,598	1,429	14,590	3,530	5	100	Statute labor commuted.
4,984	3,155	26,845	1,375	22	165	
2,543	912	5,678	1,395	22	50	
		182,200	22,455	429	1,304	

Grenville.

3,486	2,048	23,086	3,612	62	22[illegible]	
1,458	1,162	13,192	4,077	87	300	
277	283	3,619	1,066	24	60	
692	1,252	9,154	3,880	72	177	
726	987	5,540	2,238	42	13[illegible]	
		54,591	14,873	287	897	

Dundas.

Name of Township.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1809.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1303.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Matilda	1,513	1,309	1,446	1,923	2,055	2,097	2,487	4,384
Mountain	4,307	3,357	1,041	1,729	3,341	6,709	7,058	5,842
Williamsburg	1,370	1,076	1,065	4,075	4,207	2,580	3,385	3,316
Winchester	3,397	2,629	2,918	2,750	4,027	2,985	4,321	3,250

Stormont.

Cornwall	1,831	2,357	3,018	2,220	2,870	5,980	4,174	2,078
Finch	2,847	1,712	1,103	1,678	3,948	4,346	4,159	1,532
Osnabruck	1,575	662	1,078	3,261	2,789	2,352	3,809	3,039
Roxborough	1,445	1,583	1,391	1,980	2,059	2,435	2,295	1,789

Glengarry.

Charlottenburg	1,532	895	2,614	3,194	1,016	4,064	4,763	5,280
Kenyon	1,325	1,414	1,866	1,236	1,929	2,719	1,326	2,811
Lancaster	2,022	848	1,541	1,274	1,753	2,856	1,761	4,350
Lochiel	1,142	1,607	1,515	1,696	1,177	1,888	1,320	1,271

Prescott.

Alfred	1,016	989	941	1,546	600	745	897	1,737
Caledonia	763	1,477	525	715	352	1,110	670	775
Hawkesbury, East	836	732	469	302	1 009	810	1,511	1,385
Hawkesbury, West	414	199	267	246	302	544	1,352	2,071
Longueuil	91	36	120	56	151	94	91	150
Plantagenet, North	1,509	1,100	888	1,312	1,666	3,316	2,408	1,734
Plantagenet, South	1,250	1,561	1,212	1,437	1,682	2,376	1,194	543

Russell.

Cambridge	1,047	1,779	1,062	3,103	2,093	12,274	2,902	2,436
Clarence	2,415	1,494	1,582	2,326	1,649	2,661	1,192	3,065
Cumberland	2,747	3,185	2,564	2,333	1,261	2,312	3,476	4,784
Russell	1,871	2,252	1,448	1,426	2,638	2,752	3,265	2,380

Dundas.

1904.	1905.	Total in ten years.	Days of Statute Labor in 1907.	Number of Pathmasters	Estimated road mileage	Remarks.
$	$	$				
4,403	3,203	24,820	5,348	96	125	
5,098	5,099	43,581	3,250	69	100	
3,789	4,731	29,594	4,968	60	177	
5,823	8,868	40,968	5,926	69	168	
		138,963	19,492	294	570	

Stormont.

2,924	3,530	30,982	5,500	68	145	
5,458	11,668	38,451	3,847	50	130	
1,100	1,900	21,565	3,762	69	185	
1,600	1,200	17,777	3,762	70	200	
		108,775	16,871	257	660	

Glengarry.

5,570	11,939	40,867	5,102	65	200	
3,000	4,000	21,626	3,844	80	231	
2,032	1,364	19,801	3,893	52	171	
1,149	1,390	14,155	5,035	70	200	
		96,449	17,874	267	802	

Prescott.

888	1,383	10,742	1,702	45	100	
655	1,138	8,180	1,639	67	132	
1,883	2,411	11,348	506	3	115	
1,102	2,963	19,384	1,534	.....	75	Statute labor commuted.
150	125	1,064	839	17	30	
2,220	1,500	17,653	1,200	82	100	
1,924	1,745	14,924	.....	.....	150	
		83,295	7,420	214	702	

Russell.

5,866	3,228	35,790	2,782	30	100	
3,200	3,474	23,058	2,757	140	100	
3,681	3,600	29,943	3,277	88	150	
2,181	1,034	21,247	4,661	78	150	
		110,038	13,477	336	500	

Carleton.

Name of Township.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fitzroy	1,840	2,575	2,059	2,273	2,176	1,757	1,729	2,915
Gloucester	2,435	2,348	1,869	2,198	3,568	8,029	6,214	5,510
Goulburn	1,148	1,171	1,187	1,154	1,515	2,705	3,890	3,638
North Gower	1,013	649	798	907	982	1,385	703	2,481
Huntley	662	688	615	1,289	1,345	4,375	1,726	1,779
March	162	372	393	504	408	273	492	382
Marlborough	354	572	918	582	373	271	660	825
Nepean	2,104	2,432	1,415	2,799	2,171	2,100	14,623	1,841
Osgoode	1,837	2,496	2,848	2,070	3,378	3,636	4,313	3,684
Torbolton	586	429	162	297	316	296	3 3	743

Lanark.

Bathurst	405	682	671	626	701	348	480	586
Beckwith	1,469	1,485	1,061	1,874	1,900	1,010	822	816
Burgess, North	159	98	168	172	193	552	211	.....
Dalhousie, etc.	800	587	799	594	832	843	432	2,476
Darling	190	355	65	68	178	150	42	183
Drummond	786	1,542	1,098	753	1,753	2,314	2,092	973
Elmsley, North	253	201	303	620	330	474	639	265
Lanark	390	297	405	279	468	776	664	604
Lavant	237	437	295	104	151	62	65	99
Montague	672	779	423	903	932	763	664	770
Pakenham	1,020	1,248	685	1,690	1,041	18,059	1,053	871
Ramsay	1,875	1,571	1,250	4,964	2,876	2,299	2,084	1,894
Sherbrooke, South	240	210	112	175	117	95	232	207

Victoria.

Bexley	640	121	107	302	237	211	271	294
Carden	83	79	207	262	405	72	197	430
Dalton	258	137	74	258	257	285	199	490
Eldon	1,771	1,359	1,551	1,647	1,993	1,513	1,772	3,895
Emily	747	1,173	1,602	2,035	5,563	1,840	1,865	2,195
Fenelon	816	2,247	888	1,170	1,475	1,146	1,492	1,513
Laxton, etc.	256	230	186	124	337	201	775	1,514
Mariposa	2,558	1,839	1,218	1,823	3,474	3,821	2,956	5,528
Ops	3,624	3,293	3,316	4,374	3,794	3,901	3,483	4,747
Somerville	524	496	775	659	605	726	817	4,305
Verulam	963	480	2,032	444	1,695	1,247	1,920	1,200

Carleton.

1904.	1905.	Total in ten years.	Days of Statute Labor in 1905.	Number of Pathmasters.	Estimated road mileage.	Remarks.
$	$	$				
2,000	2,200	21,524	1,883	2	150	Statute labor commuted.
2,830	3,232	38,233	8,370	1	255	Statute labor commuted.
889	1,045	18,342	2,640	2	192	Statute labor commuted.
241	536	9,695	1,658	41	80	
2,861	2,300	17,640	2,300	2	180	Statute labor commuted.
1,112	1,077	5,175	.....	1	84	Statute labor abolished.
400	500	5,455	1,747	47	168	
5,091	9,857	41,433	3,994	1	184	Statute labor commuted.
3,458	4,421	32,141	5,000	38	273	Statute labor partly commuted.
955	703	4,820	.....	.....	78	Statute labor abolished.
		197,458	27,592	135	1,644	

Lanark.

392	500	5,391	.....	.....	80
460	1,565	12,462	1,650	42	60
144	307	2,004	682	27	20
648	798	8,809	1,638	75	60
247	109	1,587	498	24	40
497	914	12,722	2,260	45	80
506	781	4,372	1,108	28	60
489	765	5,137	1,746	57	90
91	68	1,609	490	18	35
8,005	419	14,330	2,191	75	82
936	1,064	27,667	1,628	44	50
1,805	1,710	22,328	2,351	52	75
25	59	1,472	.....	.....	45
		119,890	14,242	487	777

Victoria.

129	146	2,458	751	35	60
286	386	2,407	752	38	90
164	197	2,319	372	21	50
3,373	1,859	20,733	3,596	97	200
1,904	2,002	20,926	2,843	90	160
1,333	1,514	13,594	2,415	99	150
400	200	4,223	544	38	60
4,115	5,110	32,142	4,526	104	225
2,877	4,055	37,464	3,124	95	180
956	1,234	11,097	1,558	69	150
2,287	1,946	14,214	1,724	88	200
		161,877	22,205	774	1,525

Renfrew.

Name of Township.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Admaston	1,602	479	254	1,188	649	1,139	543	749
Algona South	31	4	10	22	35	39	26	18
Alice, etc.	298	221	252	214	141	226	271	381
Bagot and Blythefield	142	706	552	299	326	290	528	398
Bromley	565	723	474	463	300	736	1,188	353
Brougham	.....	16	.....	140	136	20	.....	120
Brudenell and Lyndoch	43	171	176	103	137	108	121	263
Grattan	355	296	142	94	271	223	383	247
Griffith, etc.	58	71	56	28	146	20	32	23
Hagarty, et al.	160	357	186	736	329	872	874	436
Head, et al.	.....	.....	.....	4	44	1	8	4
Horton	252	495	269	101	411	352	300	438
McNab	585	1,431	3,864	606	1,953	1,692	543	1,110
Pembroke	136	317	161	70	87	641	521	126
Petewawa	6	107	.....	28	135	339	284	71
Radcliffe and Raglan	79	65	139	167	221	238	92	61
Ralph, Buchanan and Wylie	50	19	9	22	43	16	.....	102
Ross	691	853	536	969	721	775	850	1,188
Sebastopol	62	40	46	48	112	34	35	17
Stafford	209	243	157	189	140	412	460	722
Westmeath	1,282	1,104	2,240	1,290	925	854	1,527	3,079
Wilberforce	337	391	322	550	562	443	577	647

Hastings.

Bangor, etc.	177	171	344	237	286	294	291	279
Carlow (and Mayo)	322	224	231	241	289	421	553	567
Dungannon (and Faraday)	240	207	230	205	211	256	182	299
Elzevir, etc.	308	485	317	685	669	523	476	496
Faraday	221	235	375	369	354	756	1,902	841
Hungerford	793	1,237	1,378	1,586	1,009	1,495	808	1,071
Huntingdon	284	263	336	273	266	288	201	350
Limerick	327	446	226	324	353	291	406	589
Madoc	592	493	627	486	378	615	350	753
Marmora and Lake	603	693	683	750	1,122	725	957	746
Mayo	231	247	238	288	279	270	248	308
Monteagle and Herschel	298	359	358	507	261	324	365	375
Rawdon	370	471	613	626	785	773	819	1,101
Sidney	1,126	713	932	927	2,314	3,149	2,871	3,566
Thurlow	1,464	1,495	1,602	1,613	1,451	1,862	1,693	1,531
Tudor and Cashel	460	422	393	567	581	660	753	674
Tyendinaga	1,046	1,078	1,353	1,199	878	1,139	1,260	1,232
Wollaston	440	352	454	580	451	473	372	335

Renfrew.

1904	1905	Total in 10 years.	Days of statute labor, 1905.	Number of path masters	Estimated road mileage.	Remarks.
$	$	$				
3,466	1,493	10,813	1,403	60	80	
30	17	232	342	36	60	
797	329	3,130	967	72	120	
4,724	294	8,259	1,054	33	150	
1,063	1,063	6,928	1,250	52	100	
6	80	518	236	16	54	
36	68	1,226	839	12	80	
113	149	2,273	.....	53	160	
15	95	544	220	16	120	
500	500	4,950	1,510	80	180	
8	19	88	2,115	5	50	
372	605	3,595	1,217	35	111	
1,750	1,421	14,955	2,000	57	150	
86	270	2,415	702	10	24	
40	24	1,034	436	29	50	
117	213	1,392	406	26	60	
52	104	417	752	36	100	
1,000	1,200	8,783	1,415	54	150	
75	15	484	307	27	55	
500	500	3,532	.....	3	60	Statute labor abolished.
2,434	2,034	16,769	2,319	5	200	Statute labor commuted.
537	1,117	5,483	1,022	69	180	
		97,830	20,542	816	2,294	

Hastings.

349	344	2,772	571	33	84	
481	873	4,202	513	5	50	Statute labor commuted.
60	100	1,990	604	32	100	
454	450	4,863	945	76	72	
743	379	6,175	648	36	75	
716	931	11,024	3,665	123	175	
235	374	2,870	2,450	82	50	
111	168	3,241	257	33	50	
960	450	5,704	1,960	71	100	
766	549	7,594	1,181	63	75	
295	261	2,665	367	12	48	
603	409	3,859	945	76	50	
1,041	810	7,439	3,300	144	150	
3,175	3,153	21,926	4,098	1	200	Statute labor commuted.
1,443	1,092	15,246	2,902	85	120	
768	667	5,945	774	40	100	
709	965	10,859	4,199	105	200	
763	597	4,817	837	46	50	
		123,191	29,379	1,063	1,749	

Peterborough.

Name of Township.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Asphodel	931	1,122	1,948	1,411	1,291	1,038	1,645	2,251
Belmont, etc	795	791	838	1,175	1,036	944	1,180	1,079
Burleigh, etc	116	109	93	29	24	19	122	125
Chandos	273	157	83	123	67	113	80	131
Douro	1,072	919	1,105	1,317	1,272	1,162	1,337	1,628
Dummer	992	841	741	941	826	1,063	885	862
Ennismore	307	370	112	258	110	203	98	279
Galway, etc	55	20	6	8	1	17	24	204
Harvey	557	327	414	334	225	214	172	513
Monaghan, North	695	1,156	1,298	1,522	1,310	964	1,096	1,780
Otonabee	2,940	2,146	2,702	2,649	3,363	3,733	3,513	3,758
Smith	2,311	1,782	1,810	2,693	2,211	2,349	3,193	2,895

Haliburton.

Anson and Hindon	128	138	99	127	107	103	84	57
Cardiff	24	29	89	187	64	98	102	170
Dysart, etc	1,036	701	1,045	855	1,635	1,254	1,407	1,224
Glamorgan	135	89	53	182	87	141	114	132
Lutterworth	108	134	151	213	126	314	98	204
Minden	537	477	484	300	379	527	382	547
Monmouth	66	73	62	36	8	119	60	70
Sherbourne, McClintock, Livingston, etc	.....	.....	118	783	564	718	106	24
Snowdon	288	263	197	237	166	196	189	469
Stanhope, etc	266	264	116	102	142	84	236	203

Muskoka.

Brunel	389	343	592	202	728	722	776	574
Cardwell	112	110	195	107	215	254	409	287
Chaffey	489	596	524	378	511	534	845	853
Draper	851	607	325	1,295	611	1,006	1,699	1,983
McLean and Ridout	390	221	250	271	202	564	485	492
Macaulay	820	691	758	422	675	1,128	1,278	562
Medora and Wood	601	892	669	700	977	1,557	1,948	3,287
Monck	355	356	348	525	658	1,153	1,390	1,774
Morrison	284	220	347	215	305	289	238	457
Muskoka	433	371	352	222	604	729	256	532
Oakley	295	35	41	274	248	326	387	180
Ryde	223	165	108	110	109	294	122	103
Stephenson	625	906	506	463	947	2,132	2,492	959
Stisted	351	527	382	353	485	391	561	249
Watt	225	377	482	192	253	343	337	598

Peterborough.

1904.	1905.	Total in 10 years.	Days of Statute Labor in 1905.	Number of Pathmasters	Estimated road mileage	Remarks.
$	$	$				
1,658	2,623	15,918	.....	.....	111	
1,305	657	9,800	1,623	85	200	
185	467	1,289	625	26	100	
133	150	1,310	204	51	.....	
1,230	1,358	12,400	1,350	82	221	
1,564	842	9,557	1,807	90	156	
300	275	2,312	845	38	100	
40	12	387	200	40	120	
225	150	3,131	1,255	56	94	
529	236	10,586	1,140	4	40	Statute labor commuted.
4,216	3,498	32,518	3,082	84	200	
2,420	3,500	25,164	3,075	90	150	
		124,372	15,206	646	1,492	

Haliburton.

44	47	934	260	23	30	
368	97	1,228	378	36	76	
1,703	1,513	12,373	.....	.....	200	Statute labor abolished.
108	199	1,240	298	26	100	
628	119	2,095	357	34	60	
650	537	4,820	722	46	108	
48	21	563	469	24	50	
205	200	2,718	99	4	.....	
288	226	2,519	.....	.....	105	
393	74	1,880	378	22	80	
		30,370	2,961	215	809	

Muskoka.

538	511	5,375	843	35	120	
435	450	2,574	530	16	60	
600	900	6,230	1,064	54	250	
1,221	2,057	11,655	867	39	59	
500	664	4,039	758	33	90	
1,019	1,065	8,418	777	41	100	
1,043	639	12,313	1,830	9	100	Statute labor commuted.
1,651	1,651	9,861	1,066	7	40	" "
.....	343	2,698	611	25	60	
399	413	4,311	686	25	84	
276	250	2,312	409	24	41	
189	200	1,623	469	29	38	
1,198	942	1,170	1,338	50	120	
429	530	4,258	743	52	132	
686	766	4,259	750	7	105	Statute labor commuted.
		91,096	12.741	446	1,399	

Parry Sound.

Name of Township.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Armour	157	317	341	46	354	202	167	310
Carling	.....	.....	30	25	43	252	54	19
Chapman	371	246	152	202	94	261	169	201
Christie	38	123	230	199	429	110	588	454
Foley	125	174	227	130	324	336	142	240
Hagerman	86	53	119	74	62	131	62	177
Himsworth, North	339	146	121	175	107	228	165	168
Himsworth, South	183	206	342	196	500	623	400	465
Humphrey	295	196	185	234	142	277	418	514
Joly	43	6	69	61	34	138	70	82
McDougall	375	249	272	458	169	428	587	588
McKellar	751	104	357	230	270	268	289	363
McMurrich	282	300	335	99	251	262	257	378
Machar	171	166	101	140	212	302	176	286
Nipissing	48	56	31	32	106	53	67	41
Perry	119	315	349	394	453	441	245	502
Ryerson	110	174	102	84	261	259	274	189
Strong	342	283	60	340	154	205	215	396

Algoma.

Blind River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	745	2,244
Balfour	338	157	250	481	345	258	408	480
Day and Bright, additional	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drury, Denison and Graham	161	331	604	190	299	417	468	829
Hallam	912	242	263	154	367	274	693	1,107
Hilton	120	185	92	335	376	181	334	479
Jocelyn	88	132	242	313	491	203	138	136
Johnston, etc	294	169	415	388	252	367	558	640
Korah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laird	125	131	47	466	99	385	310	313
Macdonald, etc	229	267	210	282	221	420	440	382
Nairn and Lorne	9	18	2	.....	.....	5	.....	8
Plummer, etc	163	299	254	90	222	1,449	1,870	502
Prince	.....	5	5	118	23	100	119	173
Rayside	94	111	369	139	502	135	245	266
St. Joseph	734	709	326	644	497	735	1,266	930
Salter, etc	398	267	293	167	207	382	537	680
Sault Ste. Marie	2,127	2,289	1,815	2,650	3,462	6,552	8,098	8,715
Thessalon	358	199	256	333	405	715	500	352
Thompson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Parry Sound.

1904.	1905.	Total in 10 years.	Days of Statute Labor in 1905.	Number of Pathmasters	Estimated road mileage	Remarks.
$	$	$				
250	200	2,344	1,284	42	90	
10	5	438	339	15	.....	
369	184	2,249	885	33	18	
348	400	2,912	529	18	45	
298	243	2,239	734	35	80	
114	202	1,080	391	15	23	
168	609	2,226	647	10	15	
147	250	3,312	1,172	42	60	
1,025	609	3,895	736	21	60	
83	144	730	312	16	60	
300	200	3,626	648	25	75	
571	449	3,652	600	7	70	Statute labor commuted.
425	311	2,900	936	33	60	
317	267	2,138	1,225	39	60	
175	136	745	646	20	30	
534	525	3,877	1,550	42	120	
245	73	1,771	1,040	3	80	Statute labor commuted.
408	498	2,901	879	38	90	
		43,035	14,553	451	1,066	

Algoma.

2,545	1,519	7,463	1,195	.....	.....	
453	670	3,840	673	12	27	
18	1,965	1,983	574	9	.....	
1,954	1,711	6,964	.....	.....	.....	Statute labor abolished.
325	186	4,523	588	16	36	
225	300	2,627	.....	4	35	
277	125	2,145	761	24	36	
669	407	4,159	1,227	53	30	
196	800	996	1,967	9	.....	
226	232	2,334	585	21	27	
575	624	3,650	886	26	51	
638	90	770	276	5	.....	
685	536	6,070	702	8	14	Statute labor commuted.
196	81	820	490	10	.....	
1,235	800	3,896	520	12	30	
1,242	1,212	8,295	1,100	2	75	
213	136	3,280	738	21	75	
723	3,131	39,562	1,480	4	100	Statute labor commuted.
6,338	524	9,980	1,778	27	41	
.....	.....	.....	420	10	.....	
		113,357	15,980	273	577	

Nipissing.

Name of Township.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bonfield	319	318	259	204	206	658	742	496
Caldwell	194	228	45	123	274	1,192	348	741
Calvin	48	49	10	80	18	229	296	23
Cameron	18	10	17	34	21	14	37	56
Dymond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	173	469
Evanturel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferris	13	100	70	204	219	390	31	54
Hammer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKim	653	359	367	1,077	827	515	1,351	1,768
Mattawan	11	1	28	85	42	48	15	34
Papineau	2	25	3	7	1	8	3	12
Ratter and Dunnett	.....	62	186	399	14	139	272	99
Springer	454	441	186	269	1,082	1,054	753	483
Widdifield	240	212	181	360	395	672	759	526

Thunder Bay.

Neebing	506	825	384	578	1,025	582	749	1,362
Oliver	297	156	254	244	334	391	476	1,469
Paipoonge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shuniah	780	235	297	323	852	644	630	1,292
Schreiber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14	19

Rainy River.

Alberton	699	325	.....	30	265	290	496	482
Chapple	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	136	387
Devlin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emo	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	65	345	990
Keewatin	482	240	781	618	2,516	1,284	1,550	1,395
McIrvine	.....	.....	623	856	1,188	1,650	2,474	49
Morley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
Van Horne	.....	.....	.....	22	23	20	83	39

Nipissing.

1904.	1905.	Total in 10 years.	Days of Statute Labor in 1905.	Number of Pathmasters	Estimated road mileage	Remarks.
$	$	$				
496	223	3,921	1,040	32		
718	413	4,276	949	19		
18	426	1,197	458	21		
9	15	227	123	4		
467	641	1,816	577	15		
	12	12	555	9		
116	148	1,345	822	30		
			378	7		
307	250	557	521	19		
	76	76	511	9		
1,904	665	9,486	587	3		Statute labor commuted.
7	6	277	183	9		
12	5	78	470	22		
261	135	1,567	665	29		
800	950	6,472	1,170	23		
791	816	4,952	1,088	37		
		40,180	10,097	288		

Thunder Bay.

537	1,667	8,215			50	No statute labor.
1,124	1,267	6,012	1,100	3	40	
427	1,700	2,127	400	15	30	
897	1,782	7,732			20	No statute labor.
	198	235	236		15	
		24,321	1,736	18	155	

Rainy River.

695	602	3,884	540	13	30	
353	652	1,578	1,355	62	120	
46	123	169	1,581	40	80	
600	100	2,160	1,500	34	75	
773	1,431	11,070	200	1	20	
442	384	7,666	326	1	25	Statute labor commuted.
	644	722	646	13	26	
81	40	308	652	7	14	
		27,557	6,800	171	390	

RECAPITULATION.

County.	Total cash expenditure 10 yrs. 1896-1905.	Value of statute labor in 10 yrs. at $1.00 per day.	No. of Pathmasters.	Total road Mileage.
Essex	$309,798	$185,350	322	1,198
Kent	295,735	284,770	602	1,681
Elgin	395,119	286,870	839	1,238
Norfolk	167,274	214,650	573	1,237
Haldimand	88,436	192,230	512	882
Welland	118,726	218,520	218	906
Lambton	404,388	330,480	830	1,906
Huron	454,675	469,210	1,382	2,217
Bruce	306,173	357,530	969	2,261
Grey	359,833	479,580	1,410	2,685
Simcoe	337,200	441,040	1,026	2,736
Middlesex	683,139	478,850	971	2,264
Oxford	426,280	385,990	567	1,307
Brant	157,929	100,930	197	635
Perth	408,159	214,960	510	1,387
Wellington	253,352	351,930	832	1,733
Waterloo	225,569	273,910	453	968
Dufferin	119,379	165,840	569	971
Lincoln	121,202	172,380	253	691
Wentworth	182,957	184,140	208	723
Halton	131,784	115,610	243	667
Peel	160,087	160,970	305	936
York	602,396	412,950	478	1,136
Ontario	270,141	278,140	419	1,507
Durham	143,228	179,350	557	1,165
Northumberland	186,345	256,420	609	1,344
Prince Edward	38,024	191,840	266	695
Lennox and Addington	111,118	165,760	418	1,095
Frontenac	97,124	216,780	784	1,724
Leeds	182,200	224,550	429	1,304
Grenville	54,591	148,730	287	897
Dundas	138,963	194,920	294	570
Stormont	108,775	168,710	257	660
Glengarry	96,449	178,740	267	802
Prescott	83,295	74,200	214	702
Russell	110,038	134,770	336	500
Carleton	197,458	227,920	135	1,644
Lanark	119,890	142,420	487	777
Renfrew	97,830	205,420	816	2,294
Victoria	161,877	222,050	774	1,525
Peterboro'	124,372	152,060	646	1,492
Hastings	123,191	293,790	1,063	1,749
Manitoulin	18,204	57,440	144	530
Haliburton	30,370	29,610	215	809
Muskoka	91,096	127,410	446	1,399
Parry Sound	43,035	145,530	454	1,066
Nipissing	40,180	100,970	288	.....
Algoma	113,357	159,800	273	577
Thunder Bay	24,321	17,360	18	155
Rainy River	27,557	68,000	171	390
Total	$9,545,619	$10,510,900	25,366	60,037

Total Cash Outlay by townships	$9,545,619
Total Value of Statute Labor at $1 per day	10,510,900
Expenditure by Counties under Highway Act	887,283
Total Expenditure in 10 years	$20,943,802
Average per year	$2,094,380

The foregoing does not include the expenditure on streets of cities, towns and villages ; nor does it include a considerable expenditure by counties not operating under the Highway Act.

Report of the Board

OF

Game Commissioners

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

For the Year

1906.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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1907

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TORONTO

REPORT

OF THE

Board of Game Commissioners

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

The Honourable J. O. Reaume,
Minister of Public Works,
Toronto.

Sir,—The Board of Game Commissioners for the Province of Ontario has the honour to present its Report for the year 1906.

During the year 1905, the Board made a special investigation of the condition of game in various parts of the Province and of the working of the existing game laws which have been in operation for a number of years, and submitted with its Report a draft revised Act embodying the amendments recommended.

It having been found impracticable to have this draft Act considered at the Session of the Legislature for the year 1906, the Board desires to refer to the report for the year 1905 as expressing the reasons for the different recommendations embodied in the draft Act, and for convenience repeats the general conclusions arrived at, and the statements therein contained as to the tests proposed for a consideration of proposed amendments to the game law:

> "As the law is not for the benefit of any particular class, it follows that all those who are interested ought to submit to reasonable restrictions in the common interest. As a general proposition this is universally assented to, but the Board has found that diverse interests nevertheless lead to conflicting opinions upon almost all provisions of the existing law, and upon all proposed amendments. It is therefore advisable, if possible, to formulate principles by which the comparative value of the present law and proposed amendments can be tested.
>
> The Board is of opinion that as between conflicting proposals the best is that having in the greatest measure the following characteristics:—
>
> (*a*) That it should be capable of being effectively enforced;
>
> (*b*) That it should be such as to limit the aggregate amount of game killed each year, while affording a reasonable opportunity for taking it throughout the open season;
>
> (*c*) That it should not encourage, or make difficult, the detection of violations of other provisions of the law;
>
> (*d*) That so far as possible, having regard to the above, the burden of the restriction should be borne by all who share in the benefits of the law." Report, 1905, pp. 7 8.

During the year 1906 a very largely attended and representative Convention of the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association was held in Toronto on the 30th and 31st August, 1906, and the proceedings and recommendations of this Convention, and of the various sub-committees thereof, have been very carefully considered, and the board observes with satisfaction that the recommendations of the Convention are such as to confirm the investigations and conclusions of the Board in 1905, as stated in the Report for that year. This is shown by the fact that with two exceptions, which will be mentioned, practically all the recommendations of the Convention were already embodied in the draft Act.

The following questions have been specially considered by the Board during the year, both in connection with the proceedings of the Convention of the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association, and upon information independently obtained by the Board.

Deer and Moose.

The Board is of opinion that special measures should be taken to prevent the indiscrimate use of firearms during the close season in districts where these animals are found.

Wild Duck.

Open Season.

The Convention above referred to was of opinion that an open season from the 15th September to 15th December would be satisfactory. The Board is unable to agree with this view, because the present open season, commencing September 1st., is almost too late to be fair to the northern part of the Province. If the open season did not commence until September 15th, many duck, particularly the early flight of black duck and all bluewing teal, would have left before the opening of the season.

The Board is of opinion that nothing would be more unfortunate and more likely to lead to contempt and disregard of the game laws, than that a reasonable opportunity should not be given in open season for shooting migratory game

Extensive enquiries upon this point by the Board have led to the following conclusions:—

(*a*) That a demand for a season commencing September 15th comes entirely from that part of the Province lying to the South and West of Lake Ontario;

(*b*) That it is in many cases combined with a demand for the extension of the open season to the 1st of January, in order to allow the shooting of those varieties of duck which remain in the northern waters during the early part of the winter and which do not come south from the northern waters until late in the autumn;

(*c*) That it would be difficult and unsatisfactory to divide the Province into different districts having different open seasons;

(*d*) That an extension of the open season to January 1st would do little harm, as most varieties of duck, and those the most important, have generally left the Province before December the 15th.

(*e*) That whatever open season is fixed for duck should be made the same for snipe and all species of plover, the latter not being protected by the present law, with the exception of golden plover.

The Committee therefore recommends that the present law be amended by making a uniform season for duck, snipe, rail, plover and shore birds of all kinds from September the 1st to December 31st.

Blinds and Decoys in Open Water.

In the Report for 1905 this question was expressly left open for further investigation, and has been fully considered by the Board during the past year. It was also considered by the Convention above referred to, which recommended that blinds and decoys be not allowed to be placed at a greater distance than 100 yards from any shore line or rush bed.

The method of shooting sometimes known as "running", i. e. by placing a large flock of decoys at a considerable distance from shore and then paddling down upon duck alighting in or near them, has long been the subject of controversy. In principle it does not greatly differ from the method adopted in some places of building an artificial blind in open water, setting the decoys near it, or from the prohibited method of a battery or sink boat in open water surrounded by decoys. These methods are objectionable as disturbing the open waters where the duck harbor, preventing the ordinary shooter with a few decoys from obtaining any sport near the shore, and as being used principally by market hunters, who have large and expensive outfits and make a business of killing duck for the market.

Some years ago the Legislature prohibited these methods of shooting duck, but, as the result of an agitation, which appears to have been largely fomented by market hunters, the prohibitory statute was repealed.

It is no doubt tantalizing on occasion to find duck harboring in large bodies towards the centre of a lake or bay and refusing to come to decoys near the shore, but the answer to such objections is that duck shooters must be prepared to wait for favorable weather, and that if the law does not contain prohibitions which will at times prevent success on the part of sportsmen, it will not accomplish its object and afford reasonable protection to the game.

The Board therefore recommends that the law be amended so as to prohibit the use of stationary blinds or decoys at a distance of more than 100 yards from any shore line or natural rush bed sufficiently thick to conceal a boat.

Gun License.

In connection with the recommendation of a general gun license contained in the report for 1905, the Board has ascertained that there appears to be a general tendency throughout this continent to establish a moderate license fee, generally of $1.00 per annum.

A general license for the use of guns is required from residents of the following States:—

Colorado,	Missouri,
Idaho,	Montana,
Illinois,	Nebraska,
Indiana,	North Dakota,
Kansas,	Oregon,
Maryland	South Dakota,
Michigan,	Washington,
Minnesota,	Wyoming.

Deputy Wardens.

The Board desires to repeat and emphasize the recommendation contained in the Report of 1905 to the effect that no deputy wardens or other special local officers for enforcing the law should be appointed except upon the recommendation of the warden for the district or of some person qualified to judge of the qualifications of the applicant for enforcing the game law.

The Algonquin Park.

The Board desires to repeat and emphasize the recommendation of the Report of 1905 to the effect that the Provincial parks, and especially the Algonquin Park, ought to be under the control and direction of the same Department as fish and game.

The Algonquin National Park was established in 1893, "As a public "park and forest reservation, fish and game preserve, health resort and pleasure "ground for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of the Province." 56 Vic. c. 8, s. 3.

The Board is aware that the present unsatisfactory condition of the Park is to a considerable extent caused by the fact that timber licenses have been granted covering considerable portions of the Park, some at least of which were granted prior to 1893, and the Board desires to point out that if the owners of these timber licenses are to be recognized as having a perpetual right to the growth of timber, the Park can never be a credit to the Province for the purposes for which it was established. The Board therefore ventures to express the hope that some means will be found to terminate existing licenses after affording to the licensees a reasonable time within which to remove timber which is now commercially valuable.

Apart altogether from the question of outstanding timber licenses, the state of affairs in the Park is most unsatisfactory, and the Board is of opinion that if the objects expressed in the dedication of the Park are to be carried out the Department and officials concerned with the administration of the game and fishery laws ought to have jurisdiction over the Park in order that they may take more efficient steps than have been taken in the past to enforce the law, to increase the existing stock of game of all kinds, to destroy wolves, which infest the Park in large numbers, and to prevent unnecessary injury to the natural beauty of the Park.

The Board desires to add that the above remarks are not intended as reflecting upon the superintendent of the Park, who is an efficient officer and does the best he can under the circumstances.

Amalgamation of Fish and Game Departments.

The Board also desires to repeat and emphasize the recommendation in the Report of 1905 to the effect that an amalgamation of the Fish and Game Departments is not only desirable but is necessary for the economic and efficient enforcement of the law, and in so doing, and in submitting the draft revised game law herewith, it is desired to call attention to the status of the Board if this recommendation be carried into effect.

So far as the game law is concerned, the investigations of the past two years have probably resulted in placing before the Legislature all information necessary for the consideration of a law which ought substantially to fulfill the the requirements of the Province for a considerable number of years to come.

Assuming that the general requirements of adequate legislation in respect of fisheries have also been ascertained, the question is raised as to whether the amalgamated Fish and Game Department should be aided in its work by an advisory body having duties similar to those of the Board of Game Commissioners, upon whom would be cast similar duties, especially in the relation to the efficiency of the staff of subordinate officers concerned with the enforcement of the law.

If it is not thought proper to establish a Board of Fish and Game Commissioners having a relation to the amalgamated Department similar to that which the Board now occupies with respect to the Game Department, the Board respectfully suggests that the question should be considered as to whether its continued existence with jurisdiction only as to game, would serve any useful purpose.

Dated the 5th day of January, 1907.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. S. Osler,
Chairman.

Toronto, January, 1907.

H. S. Osler, Esq., K.C.,
Chairman Ontario Game Commission.

Sir,—I herewith submit for your consideration my report of the work of the Commission for the year ending December 31st, 1906, which I venture to hope will have your approval.

As in past years I have received valuable assistance from the Press, the Railroad, and the Express Companies, although many of the agents of Express and Transportation Companies, by accepting illegal shipments, fail to act in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Game Protection Act.

Wardens.

Changes have occurred during the past year in the staff of Wardens in charge of Districts, Dr. Burt of Simcoe now having charge of the Niagara District, succeeding J. A. Gill of Dunnville, retired; Mr. T. A. Hand of Sault Ste. Marie having charge of Algoma, succeeding Mr. J. Hearst, resigned; Warden G. W. Fitzgerald in charge of the Eastern District has not yet sufficiently recovered to enable him to resume the active discharge of his duties, which to some extent have been performed by his son; W. D. Pardiac of North Bay is still in charge of Nipissing District; Warden, J. H. Willmott, who has had charge of the important Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound since the appointment of the Commission, has during the past year, in conjunction with the other Wardens, rendered his usual effective services. The Provincial Inspectors and other officers of the Hon. Attorney General's Department, Crown Lands Agents and Fire Rangers have, as in past years, rendered effective services in enforcing the Game Laws.

Deputy Wardens.

There has been a slight increase in the number of Deputy Wardens on the list, being 434, as against 422 for 1905. Many of them have done good work in their respective localities.

Game Laws.

From reports of Wardens, Deputy Wardens, and those on special service during the open season for Moose, Caribou and Deer, I am glad to be able to report that the Game Laws have been fairly well observed. Of course the difficulty of effectively enforcing the Game Laws in the northern portion of the Province, in which railroad construction prevails, will be understood by those conversant with the situation. When we take into consideration the large number of ignorant foreigners employed on these works, most of them having cheap guns in their possession, it is not difficult to realize the impossibility of effectively enforcing the Game Laws in the vicinity of the numerous construction camps until the laws prohibit the possession of fire arms by any person in the camps referred to. A similar provision applicable to all lumber camps is urgently required, as I have stated in former reports that those who knowingly and wilfully violate the game laws for the purpose of trade, barter, or to feed employees, viz., storekeepers, fur dealers, commission merchants, and those in charge of lumber camps should be fined to the fullest extent for each and every infraction. This can only be accomplished by having wardens charged with the duty of inspecting lumber camps, stores, etc., empowered to act as justices of the peace for the entire Province. It should be apparent to those who have given this matter the least consideration that the Province receives scant justice from many of the J. P.'s under obligations to wealthy lumber and other companies. This feature unfortunately prevails to some extent among others whose duties bring them in contact with those in charge of lumber camps. I am convinced that it is expedient for the protection and preservation of all species of small game in the Province to collect a license fee for killing any species of game. This would also have the much desired effect of preventing country storekeepers employing boys to shoot partridge for export. This would enable the Government to provide more effective espionage in the northern districts, where this practice prevails. It would also provide funds for such additional work, and would also prevent many accidents resulting from guns in the hands of careless boys. Such action would have the approval of sportsmen and the general public. The continued abuse of the privileges accorded tourists visiting the Province by many of them would justify the Government in prohibiting fire arms of any description being in the possession of tourists or guides in the northern parts of the Province during the respective close seasons for game. Guides should be compelled to procure licenses, and it should not be left optional with them, as at present. Several of the United States now require both residents and non-residents to secure licenses before hunting. The returns for 1903 show that in ten of the States which have such a system, viz., Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, the total number of licensed hunters was 261,241. The largest numbers in any of the States were 78,823 in Wisconsin, and 95,250 in Illinois, the average for each of the ten States being 26,124. Licenses for hunting small game are not required by residents of Minnesota. Michigan, Wyoming or Nebraska. This proves, owing to the rapid increase of population and decreased cost of guns and ammunition, how urgent the necessity has become for a general license for

hunting or killing any species of game. Mr. T. S. Palmer of Washington, referring to the above, says: "The destruction which an army of 26,000 hunters roaming at will over any State or Province might bring about is beyond computation. In the absence of game laws these persons would be free to hunt during every month of the year, to shoot game throughout the breeding season, to break up nests, kill song and insectivorous birds, destroy eggs, and net or trap desirable species to the point of extermination." The tendency of the respective game laws has been to restrict hunting by shortening the open seasons to some extent commensurate with increased modern destructive methods. That this is wise policy cannot be denied. It is time the issuing of hunting permits to settlers in organized territory was abolished. Many of the sett'ers or farmers in the exempted districts have better farms and are in better circumstances than many of the farmers who have to buy licenses. The reasons for granting such permits in 1896 no longer prevails. The northern portion of our Province is becoming noted as one of the best health and pleasure resorts on the Continent.

The foreign tourists who annually visit our northern resorts, large as the numbers are, will increase tenfold in a few years, if the attractions remain, namely an abundant supply of game and fish. To ensure this, the Indian and settler problem in unorganized territory will have to be solved in the near future. Many of the Indians and so-called settlers are more destructive to game and fish in the unorganized districts than all the wolves in the Province. Like the wolves they recognize no close seasons, often killing moose and deer for the hides alone, leaving the meat to rot in the woods. A man having business at the head of Lake Nepigon three years ago, in the fall of the year, on his return reported having seen the far-famed Nepigon trout piled up like cordwood for the purpose of feeding dogs during the winter. Employment can now be procured in nearly all parts of the Province by those who want to work. Such vandals should be made to either work or starve, and not be allowed to lead lazy loafing lives, destroying valuable assets of the Province with impunity.

Ducks.

Ducks appeared to be as numerous as usual in the early open season, but left earlier than usual. For this reason the late shooting was not satisfactory.

Ruffled grouse, or partridge, were very scarce in the northern portion of the Province, largely due to the light snowfall during the winter of 1905-1906, and what little snow there was being badly crusted. During severe or extremely cold weather, partridge spend the nights in the snow. Many were found dead on the crusted snow, being deprived of their usual winter covering. It would be unwise and of no avail to have a close season prohibiting shooting of partridges by sportsmen, while allowing Indians and settlers to continue their usual unreasoning slaughter of these grand and prolific game birds.

Quail.

It is a pleasure for me to report that to a large extent, owing to two close seasons and our efforts in re-stocking, quail during the late open season were more numerous than could be reasonably expected. That fine sportsman, Mr. Marshall Graydon of London, kindly consented to take charge of the purchasing and distributing of the quail in the most desirable localities, which his long and valuable experience in re-stocking enabled him to do successfully, I desire to draw the attention and enlist the sympathy of all true sportsmen on behalf of these useful and handsome little game birds, so dear to the hearts of all genuine sportsmen. Sportsmanship and butchery are not synonymous terms. Butchery

applies to those who shoot entire bevies of quail day after day during the whole of the open season. These men are not sportsmen; my definition of them would not be complimentary, nor look well in print. The sportsmen are those who with their friends take occasional shooting trips, are satisfied with four or five brace of birds a day, and who make warm friends of the farmers over whose land they shoot, interesting the farmers in the protection of the quail, also leaving a dollar or two with the farmers' boys for the purpose of procuring grain and inducing them to feed and care for the birds during our long and severe winters. If this course were generally followed, it would not be necessary to prohibit the shooting for several years or incur expense of re-stocking. The source of supply for such purposes may be closed to us for all time. Sportsmen, it rests with you to either perpetuate or exterminate; you have your choice.

Snipe and Plover.

Snipe and plover were found as usual in past years, providing good sport in various portions of the Province, frequented by these delusive birds.

Capercailzie.

Capercailzie were seen by park rangers and others during the year, but from the way they have spread out over such an immense extent of our northern country, it is impossible to make even a comparative estimate of their number. It is satisfactory to know that our northern woods have been found suitable for the acclimation of this desirable and large game bird.

Moose and Deer.

The mild open winter of 1905-6 was evidently favorable to the increase of moose and deer, judging from the increased numbers carried by the respective express companies as compared with the number carried during open season of 1905. The number of deer carried by the express companies in 1905 was 3,310, and 150 moose or heads of same. The number of deer carried by these companies in 1906 was 4,292, an increase of 982 over 1905; the number of moose or heads carried in 1906 was 107. A number of moose heads were shipped as baggage, and others were taken by team to the homes of many hunters, of which we have no record. These shipments added to 107 would reach or exceed the number brought out of the woods in 1905. As in other years, the number of deer carried by the express companies is not more than one-fourth of the number actually killed in the Province during the year. Many of the hunting parties go from their homes and return by team, taking their deer with them. Then there is a large number of hunters hunting on settlers' permits, also the constant slaughter during the whole year by Indians and settlers in unorganized territory. To place the number of deer killed in the Province during 1906 at 12,000 is far less than the actual number killed. Deer are now found hundreds of miles further north than limits reached by them twelve years ago.

Fur-bearing Animals.

As I stated in report of 1905, otter and beaver are increasing in some localities, although the high price realized from these pelts is a temptation to trap both beaver and otter which many trappers are unable to resist. In consequence of the large increased value of mink skins, it is suggested that mink be protected during breeding season, the same as musk-rats. A large business is done in the Province in the coarse furs, namely, musk-rats, raccoon, fox and skunk.

Wolves.

The wolf is universally regarded as the symbol of ferocity and rapacity, and his stealthy habit of tracking solitary travelers, and the hair-breadth escapes so often recounted form a picture of life which might be a presentment of a long past age rather than one of the twentieth century. Moreover, the gloomy surroundings of the wolf's habitat are specially impressive. The sombre pine forests and rugged mountains in which the packs make their lairs, and the snow covered wastes over which, famished with hunger, they wander in search of prey, are oppressive in their dreary suggestiveness. Fortunately, however, for the traveler, the wolf is almost as suspicious as he is rapacious, and the wayfarer, alive to the dangers that beset him, generally contrives to outwit his pursuer. Some of the cowardice usually laid to the wolf's charge is probably only an excess of caution induced by man's constant efforts to hunt him down ; and thus it happens, in avoiding imaginary dangers, he often runs into real ones. In Russia what is known as the wolf "season" covers three-fourths of the year, and the annual loss sustained by the destruction of domestic animals is estimated at about a million sterling. This is not surprising when we consider the sparseness of the population and the vast plains and forest regions which the wolf chiefly haunts. Germany has comparatively few wolves, and these have long been reduced in numbers by a cause which smacks rather of medieval than of modern times. It was always the instinct of the species to hang upon the skirts of an invading army, and the packs which followed the German army into France in 1870 mostly remained in their new quarters. Here for a time they were a constant menace, the thick forest covers affording them ample shelter and security. The European wolf, which is the common representative or "type" of the species is essentially a beast of the woods, skulking in mountain retreats, from which under pressure of hunger he descends upon the villages and farmsteads of the more open country. Of late years the number of wolves in France have been considerably reduced, but many are still found in its northern and eastern departments. Even in the south-western provinces, their name is yet much more than a word of dread, and the farmers have too frequent cause to complain of their ravages in spite of Government rewards offered for every wolf killed. Not long since these ranged from forty to eighty francs per head, while as much as two hundred francs were offered for a known "man-killer." Not more then ten or twelve years ago rewards were claimed in France for more than one thousand three hundred killed in one year, this being exclusive of those killed by sportsmen.

Wolves in their hunting of wild animals show much adroit combination and adopt very ingenious tactics, such as sending out scouts to turn the deer in the direction where the main body of the pack lie concealed. One of the most remarkable features of the whole tribe is their power of maintaining a steady gallop of thirty or forty miles, a distance which it is no uncommon thing for them to cover when in search of prey. The return to their lairs is generally made in small detachments, though sometimes the pack will break up into units A wolf hunt in India is described by an English traveler, who, while watching with his telescope a herd of antelopes feeding in a large field, observed six wolves evidently concerting how best to secure their own breakfast. Having decided on their plan of campaign, they separated, leaving one stationary; four crept stealthily round the outer edge of the field, and one lay in ambush at each corner, while the sixth crept through a furrow to the middle of the field and there lay down unobserved. When all were thus posted, the first wolf suddenly showed himself, and charging the antelopes drove them right across the great field, when they were headed by another wolf who chased them in a fresh direc-

tion while the first hunter lay down to rest. No sooner had the frightened herd reached the further corner of the plain than up sprang a fresh wolf, who again turned them and took up the pursuit, leaving his panting accomplice to get his breath preparatory to another chase. Thus the luckless terrified antelopes were driven from corner to corner of the great plain, till, stupefied and exhausted, they crowded together galloping in ever lessening circles round the centre of the field, where the sixth wolf lay hidden, evidently waiting till they should be so effectually tired out as to fall an easy prey. His calculations were, however, at fault. He had not reckoned on the human presence, and just as he was preparing for the final spring, a well directed shot proved fatal to the nearest wolf, where upon the confederates scurried off with all possible speed. In 1875, 165 persons were killed by wolves in Russia.

The above shows the urgent necessity of doing all possible to exterminate these dangerous and destructive animals. Instances have been recorded of two wolves killing as many as twenty sheep in one night. Then what must be the unfortunate results to the deer when yarding in winter, especially in those portions of our respective countries in which action has not been taken for the extermination of these destructive pests.

Canis Lupus.

Canis lupus is not the only species of wolf we in Ontario have to contend with. A few years ago two animals who called themselves white men bribed an Indian to take them to a moose yard and killed three cow moose heavy in calf. More recently another party of two-legged wolves went to a deer yard and killed a number of does heavy in fawn. Of course the parties were fined. The only punishment inflicted on such characters should be twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor, and without the option of a fine.

When we take into consideration that wolves have no close season, their destructiveness prevails during the whole year. Then how imperative it is that combined efforts should be put forth to secure the extermination of such a common enemy. This can only be accomplished by the active co-operation of states or provinces whose boundary lines adjoin for hundreds of miles. One state or province may pay large bounties on wolves killed, while the adjoining state or province makes no such effort, but allows these destructive pests to increase to the detriment of all concerned.

This will prove that the Ontario Goverment is doing all possible to have the wolves destroyed in the Province. The amount paid in bounties during 1906 is approximately $8,369, and the number of wolves killed 612.

Insectivorous Birds.

Permits to collect insectivorous birds and eggs to the number of 74 were issued in 1906 as against 71 in 1905, the increase resulting from greater interest in the study of nature in the high schools.

Settlers' Permits.

Settlers' permits issued in 1906, as per returns from issuers to date, 2,774.

Licenses.

Deer hunters' licenses issued in 1906 as per returns, 6,285.
Non-resident licenses issued as per returns, 447.
Moose licenses issued as per returns, 283.
Revenue for the year, $25,620.07.

As you are aware, I have since July, 1906, been Acting Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries. The work of the Game Commission has not been neglected by my increased duties.

I warmly appreciate the uniform courtesy accorded me in the discharge of my respective duties during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted

By your obedient servant,

E. TINSLEY,

Chief Game Warden.

CEDAR SPRINGS, December 31st, 1906.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,
Chief Game Warden, Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I herewith present my annual report for Western District under my supervision for the year 1906.

Quail have been more numerous than for some years past, the increase to a large extent being due to two close seasons, re-stocking, and the mild winter of 1905–6.

I am pleased to say that sportsmen as a rule during the last open season were satisfied with less birds than in former years, realizing the necessity of leaving a sufficient number of birds for breeding. The rabbit hunters are very destructive to the quail during the month of December, when the ground is covered with snow. A mild winter with a favorable breeding season will enable us to hear the cheery call of Bob White as frequently as in past years.

PARTRIDGE.

Partridge are becoming more scarce each succeeding year in consequence of nearly all the woods being cut down for farming and other purposes. The severe storms of June last that passed over Kent and Essex uprooted a large number of trees, destroying cover for partridge, but making splendid cover for quail. Similar causes affecting partridges have been instrumental in largely reducing the number of black squirrels in my district.

WILD GEESE.

Wild geese were here in large numbers during spring and fall, some very large bags being made by sportsmen on the corn and wheat stubbles, the favorite feeding grounds of these grand game birds.

DUCKS.

Wild ducks were abundant in spring and early fall, many sportsmen early in the season being very successful. The ducks for some reason went south earlier than usual, consequently the late fall shooting was not as satisfactory to the sportsmen.

MUSKRATS.

Muskrats are as numerous as ever, a large part of my district being suitable for them. They cause some damage to embankments and dams.

Deer and Wild Turkeys.

Deer and wild turkeys will soon be extinct in the western district in a wild state. I do not believe there is a wild turkey left in the few remaining woods. An occasional deer is seen in the vicinity of Rondeau Park.

The Game Laws have been fairly well observed in my district during the past year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. Wigle,
Game Warden.

Beaumaris, 31st December, 1906.

E. Tinsley, Esq.,
Chief Game Warden, Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting my annual report in respect to game over that portion of the Province which is in my charge. Judging from the success met with by the various hunting clubs during the past open season it would appear that the deer were holding their own. This certainly is the case in certain sections and there is even a marked increase in some of the old hunting grounds which have not been frequented by hunters of late years, but taking the supply as a whole, I am afraid there is a decrease in the numbers. We must not, however, lose sight of the fact that in many places up North red deer are abundant, whereas some years ago the species was unknown.

I was extremely sorry to notice the large percentage of does and fawns taken out this year, numbers of the former having a larger flow of milk than I ever saw at a corresponding season of the year. The only way I can account for this is that probably owing to the mild fall of 1905 the "rutting" season may not have set in so early as usual, and this being the case the flow of milk would naturally be protracted. Trouble has been experienced with the Italian element along the construction of the Canadian Northern and C. P. Railways construction lines. This however applies more to bird-life and small animals than to deer. Not that they would not kill the latter, but for the lack of ability to do so.

I would again respectfully suggest the expunging of clause 32 of the Act, and thus place settlers in the unorganized townships on the same footing as those in the organized, as I fear that the privilege is in many cases shockingly abused. Partridges are reported very scarce in most sections (except to the far north) and the prevalent opinion is that there should be a close season for one, or even two years for these birds. If thought advisable a line could be struck for this purpose say south of the C. P. R. main line to Sudbury, thence south of the Soo branch. This should be done while there is yet a breeding stock left. It is most gratifying to note the increase in beaver. The workings of these animals are in evidence in numerous places which, before the era of their protection, had been devoid of them for years

The protection of beaver and otter has been a most difficult matter to contend with, and although we must not close our eyes to the fact that there has been a large traffic in illegal fur, the protection has had a most beneficial effect. I was most pleased to learn from some of the Algonquin Park rangers that young broods of capercailzie had been seen. This would denote that their introduction into the Province has been a success.

Wolves have been reported as numerous in certain sections. I believe that by increasing the bounty say to $50 on females (leaving the present $15 on males) would induce many to try to destroy these pests, and the increased bounty on females would serve as an impetus to hunters to go out on the chance of poisoning or destroying some of this sex. At all events I consider $50 is better spent in the destruction of a female than $15 in that of a male.

I regret that owing to illness I have not been able to travel about as much as I would have liked to have done, but no work has been neglected, as the Deputy Wardens have attended to cases which under other circumstances I would have conducted.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WILLMOTT,
Game Warden.

Peterboro, January 23rd, 1907.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,
Chief Game Warden, Toronto.

SIR,—I herewith beg leave to make my annual report concerning the game and fur-bearing animals in my district.

Partridge were more plentiful this year than usual.

Wild ducks were not any more numerous than last year.

Muskrats were very plentiful. There were some infractions, which were summarily dealt with.

Beaver are becoming more plentiful. I hear there is a colony within twelve miles of the City of Peterboro in the East Riding; also several in the Township of Harvey in the West Riding.

Deer were as numerous as in other years. There were some infractions of the law in the north of Hastings County, but it is a hard place to get a conviction. There should be a deputy appointed in that part of the county.

Moose are on the increase in my district. I understand there is a herd yarding in North Renfrew, about eighteen in the herd.

The Game Protective Societies in the different places are doing good work through their members

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. FITZGERALD,
Game Warden.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of June, A.D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, the Committee of Council advise that the regulations respecting Forest Reserves under the Forest Reserves Act (61 Victoria Chapter 10) and the Amending Act (63 Victoria Chapter 12) approved of by Order-in-Council of 15th December, 1902 by adding thereto the following paragraph.

16. No person shall take into or have in his possession in the Temagami Forest Reserve, the Nepigon Forest Reserve, or the Mississaga Forest Reserve, during the close season for moose, reindeer or caribou, any gun or rifle, any Mauser or other automatic pistol, or any revolver or other fire arm having a barrel of a greater length than four inches.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Game Wardens W. D. Wigle, Cedar Springs; John Hearst, Richard's Landing; and W. D. Pardiac, North Bay, be paid at the rate of Six hundred dollars ($600) per annum, instead of Five hundred dollars ($500) as heretofore, said increases of salary to take effect on and from the 1st day of May, 1906.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 4th day of July, A. D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable W. J. Hanna, acting for the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. William Burt, V. S., of Simcoe, Ontario, be appointed Game Warden in charge of the Niagara Peninsula, in the room and stead of Mr. John A. Gill, at a salary of Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per annum, such appointment to take effect on and from 1st day of July, 1906.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. T. A. Hand of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, be appointed Game Warden in charge of the District of Algoma, in the room and stead of Mr. John Hearst resigned, at a salary of Six hundred dollars ($600) per annum, such appointment to take effect from the 1st day of July, 1906.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Foy, acting for the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. Henry Watson of Toronto, be appointed a Deputy Game Warden for the City of Toronto and surrounding district at a salary of Five hundred dollars ($500) per annum, said appointment to take effect from the 1st day of August, 1906.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

REPORT OF DEER, MOOSE AND BEAR SHIPPED FROM POINTS IN THE WESTERN DIVISION, SEASON 1906.

From	Deer.	Moose.	Bear.	Weight.
Bracebridge	97		4	11,085
Burk's Falls	618			63,255
Callander	49			5,360
Coboconk	7			577
Coldwater	1			60
Collingwood	11			1,580
Edgington	73			7,295
Emsdale	13			1,505
Gelert	53			5,275
Gravenhurst	63			6,843
Haliburton	167			14,500
Huntsville	220			23,839
Kearney	195			20,893
Kinmount	108		1	11,285
Lakefield	29			3,260
Lindsay	9			804
Madoc	9			900
Midland	13			1,550
Muskoka Wharf	107			11,325
North Bay	37	1		4,245
Novar	10			1,318
Orillia	5			685
Owen Sound	14			1,920
Parry Sound	161			16,244
Penetang	28			2,058
Peterboro	8			964
Powassan	113			10,393
Scotia Jct.	77			7,384
South River	222			21,710
Sprucedale	16	2		2,408
Sundridge	92			9,320
Trout Creek	353			36,455
Utterson	13			1,370
Victoria Road	15			1,460
Washago	18			1,735
Waubaushene	11			855
O. and P.S. Messenger	65			6,500
	3,100	3	5	318,215
Season 1905	2,796			306,395

Mr. E. TINSLEY,
Chief Game Warden, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

DEAR SIR:—Report of Deer, Moose and Cariboo handled by Dominion Express Company during the Open Season of 1906.

Attached find statement showing: Deer, 1192; Moose, 104; Cariboo, nil.

Yours truly,

WM. WALSH,
Assistant to General Manager.

Name of Office.	Deer.	Moose.	Cariboo.
Allens	2	Nil	Nil
Almonte	2	Nil	Nil
Ardendale	3	Nil	Nil
Arnprior	10	Nil	Nil
Bancroft	67	Nil	Nil
Bathurst	1	Nil	Nil
Bisco	Nil	1	Nil
Bissett	6	Nil	Nil
Blind River	31	Nil	Nil
Bobcaygeon	14	Nil	Nil
Braeside	1	Nil	Nil
Bridgewater	15	Nil	Nil
Bruce	4	1	Nil
Burbidge	24	Nil	Nil
Cache Bay	7	Nil	Nil
Calabogie	41½	Nil	Nil
Campbell's Bay	38	Nil	Nil
Cartier	25	2	Nil
Central Ontario Junction	1	Nil	Nil
Chelmsford	4	Nil	Nil
Clarendon	2	Nil	Nil
Coe Hill	1	Nil	Nil
Coulonge	37	Nil	Nil
Cutler	3	1	Nil
Dean Lake	6	2	Nil
Desbarats	9	2	Nil
Deux Riveriere	6	8	Nil
Douglas	50	Nil	Nil
Eau Claire	10	Nil	Nil
Eganville	4	Nil	Nil
Ekoba	8	Nil	Nil
Englehart	Nil	5	Nil
Folger	5	Nil	Nil
Gilmour	16	Nil	Nil
Gracefield	83	2 (Heads)	Nil
Havelock	7	Nil	Nil
Kaladar	23	Nil	Nil
Kazabazua	96	Nil	Nil
Kipawa	4	29	Nil
Klock	6	Nil	Nil
Latchford	3	Nil	Nil
Lavant	15	Nil	Nil
Lindsay	3	Nil	Nil
Low	5	Nil	Nil
Maniwaki	29	Nil	Nil
Markstay	5	4	Nil
Massey	9	Nil	Nil

Report of Deer, Moose and Cariboo handled by Dominion Express Co., 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Office.	Deer.	Moose.	Cariboo.
Mattawa	18	Nil	Nil
Millbridge	7	Nil	Nil
Moose Lake	7	Nil	Nil
Nairn	44	Nil	Nil
New Liskeard	3	5 (Heads)	Nil
North Bay	17	4	Nil
North Wakefield	17	Nil	Nil
Ormsby Junction	1	Nil	Nil
Parham	13	Nil	Nil
Pembroke	5	Nil	Nil
Peterboro	5	Nil	Nil
Renfrew	9	Nil	Nil
Rutherglen	19	Nil	Nil
Sharbot Lake	2	Nil	Nil
Shawville	18	Nil	Nil
Soo, Ont	6	2	Nil
Spragge	5	1	Nil
Stittsville	1	Nil	Nil
Stralak	11	4	Nil
Sturgeon Falls	21	1	Nil
Sudbury	34	1	Nil
Temagami	Nil	12	Nil
Temiskaming	2	10	Nil
Thessalon	4	Nil	Nil
Victoria Mines	7	Nil	Nil
Waltham	22	Nil	Nil
Wahnapitae	34	1	Nil
Warren	29	6	Nil
Wayland			
Webbwood	53	Nil	Nil
White Fish	6	Nil	Nil
Widdifield	30	Nil	Nil
Wolf			
	1,192	104	Nil

ISSUERS OF HUNTERS' LICENSES, 1906.

J. H. Wilmott, Beaumaris.
Col. J. W. Miller, Peterboro.
John M. Deacon, Mattawa.
Thos. W. Brooke, Windsor.
Thomas H. Torrance, North Bay.
A. E. Bradbury, Ottawa.
J. A. Levis, Sturgeon Falls.
Chris. R. Reid, Sudbury.
J. H. Brickwood, Kingston.
J. C. Bartle, Niagara Falls.
Arthur Calbeck, Sault Ste. Marie.
W. R. Lowery, Gravenhurst.
Thomas Kennedy, Parry Sound.
Daniel McKelvie, New Liskeard.
C. J. Holland, Fort Frances.
James H. Stewart, Brockville.
A. E. Sarvis, Sarnia.
Robert Jordan, Byng Inlet.
E. C. Bennett, Ahmic Harbor.
F. T. Pattison, Bridgeburg.
C. E. E. Ussher, Montreal.
A. Brouillard, Port Severn.
Thomas Fletcher, Cutler.
A. E. Storie, Webbwood.
W. D. Wigle, Cedar Springs.
R. H. Menzies, Burk's Falls.
Arthur Monteith, Rosseau.
George Simmons, Bracebridge.
William Climie, Listowel.
George Morrish, Port Perry.
R. H. Baker, Minden.
J. C. Raphael, Mallorytown.
J. B. Ross, Cannington.
H. S. Cameron, Beaverton.
John Malone, Brechin.
Joseph McGrath, Rathburn.
William Hartmier, Milverton.
Walter Turnbull, Guelph.
F. Anthony, Norval.
Daniel O'Byrne, South Indian.
Reuben H. Webb, Barrie.
J. S. McColl, Wooler.
P. W. Dafoe, Napanee.
W. H. Martin, Woodstock.
Chas. E. Boyd, Simcoe.
Peter Suffield, Winchester.
W. M. Saucier, Chesterville.
H. D. Hammell, Tottenham.
Robert Neilly, Bradford.
George Eady, Renfrew.
John T. Hart, Madoc.
Alexander Howe, Queensboro.
R. E. Moore, Actinolite.
Chas. J. Boldrick, Stirling.
W. F. Bleecker, Marmora.
Isaiah A. Eby, Bancroft.
Walker Unwin, Bannockburn.
Wm. G. McKay, Madawaska.
J. H. Anderson, Whitney.
Chas. Rollins, Coe Hill Mines.
Eli T. Lamb, Fort Stewart.
Sidmer Sargent, St. Ola.
W. J. Grant, Hamilton.
John R. Button, Stouffville.
J. R. Erskine, Haliburton.
Richard Barrett, Powassan.
Richard Sawyer, Coldwater.
Arch. Bradshaw, Lindsay.
H. W. Steels, King.
Capt. D. McLaren, Alliston.
Wm. W. Pittard, Almonte.
Robert Burris, Perth.
George W. Smiley, St. Thomas.
James Martin, Hillsdale.
A. McDonald, South River.
Alex. W. Brodie, Aurora.
H. O. Boorse, South River.
W. D. Davis, Tweed.
S. G. Best, Magnetawan.
W. J. Beatty, Midland.
J. S. Rogers, Toronto.
W. J Moody, Berlin.
John Stark, Hespeler.
William Panton, Milton.
T. W. Robinson, Collingwood.
Albert Dafoe, Baldwin.
W. P. Hinton, Ottawa.
L. Hutton, Bolton.
Wm. J. Malley, Deseronto.
F. Motheral, Plattsville.
William Higgins, Thessalon.
J. A. Skelding, Shelburne.
John F. Russell, Loring.
Samuel Whalen, Penetang.
C. O. Beam, St. Catharines.
R. M. Effrick, Niagara Falls.
William Smeaton, Inglewood.
William A. Brodie, Unionville.
T. LaChapelle, Embrun.
John J. Dewhirst, So. Woodslee.
William Mathieson, Havelock.
S. M. Johnston, Arnprior.
F. J. Moore, Lakefield.
J. L. Squire, Norwood.
Albert Bottum, Bobcaygeon.
J. D. McKay, Newmarket.
John James, Lanark.
Austin Moran, Dacre.
Joseph Richardson, Markdale.
Fred Long, Kolapore.
C. G. Staples, Kirkfield.
John H. Ramer, Markham.
Patrick Carroll, Trenton.
R. A. Foster, Picton.
A. Leach, Millbrook.
J. J. Douglas, Owen Sound.
George Mitchell, Flesherton.
Robert Morgan, Carlton Place.
Amos Train, Kinmount.
Hugh Rankin, Prescott.
J. B. Sanche, Mayerville.
Thomas Upton, Sprucedale.
Andrew Hunter, Morewood.
W. R. Craig, Russell.
B. B. Miller, Wiarton.
F. Iveson, Metcalf.
F. N. Macfie, Dunchurch
William Dafoe, Avon.
James Packham, Brampton.
Charles Hull, Newboro.
M. W. McEwen, Brantford.
W. H. Blair, Arthur.
J. D. Wagar, Enterprise.
Jacob Hillier, Harlowe.
D. H. Smith, Yarker.
T. W. Jackson, Orono.

ISSUERS OF HUNTERS' LICENSES, 1906.—*Continued.*

J. B. Shrigley, Dorset.
R. McConkey, Kearney.
George Morrison, Callendar.
L. D. Johnston, Fournier.
Chris. Nixon, Elmvale.
J. C. Gilchrist, Woodville.
Nap Longtin, The Brook.
Harvey Rogers, Cambray.
W. C. Van Loon, Hagersville.
W. G. Otto, Vars.
E. A. Garnham, Straffordville.
A. Montgomery, Sebright.
H. P. Dwight, Toronto.
W. H. Cannon, Sharbot Lake.
F. J. Barber, Georgetown.
J. H. Lewis, Smith's Falls.
Thomas Austin, Fenelon Falls.
C. H. Cassan, Campbellford.
Geo. G. Johnston, Minesing.
E. M. York, Verona.
William Whetstone, Lakeside.
James Myers, Orchard.
T. C. Hamilton, Grand Valley.
Hiram Hales, Brigden.
W. D. Black, Parham.
W. F. Gibson, Grimsby.
Geo. W. Hare, Tillsonburg.
Isaac Allen, Mississippi Stn.
F. W. Sieveright, Burk's Falls.
John Hewitt, Brussels.
D. Somerville, Stayner.
E. T. Palmer, Guelph.
A. J. Cross, Vankleek Hill.
Patrick Barrett, Calabogie.
A. Almas, Folden's Corners.
Samuel Turner, London.
E. G. Mitchell, Pembroke.
C. T. Smith, Maxville.
J. A. Anderson, Seaforth.
J. S. Davis, Sydenham.
F. J. Gates, Westbrook.
John A. Dowker, Hartington.
Sanford Caverly, Aylmer.
George Rice, Oshawa.
Joseph Vance, New Hamburg.
John Lunn, Gault.
W. D. Pardiac, North Bay.
John Bell, Utopia.
Robert Murchie, Gananoque.
H. Bingham, Crysler.
A. W. Wood, Plevna.
C. T. Cleland, Osgoode Station.
Alex. Smith, Thornbury.
J. E. H. Miller, Combermere.
Harry Ketchum, Ottawa.
Edward Fleming, Hastings.
Thos. H. Smith, Restoule.
T. A. Gourley, Killaloe Station.
J. H. Armstrong, Kinloss.
F. Y. W. Braithwaite, Blind River.
J. W. Johnson, Creemore.
J. T. Ireland, Harriston.
Michael Corkery, Trout Creek.
R. L. Tweedy, Richard's Landing.
Willim Beatty, Flinton.
James Reeves, Eganville.
Henry Drew, Long Lake.
Dr. Walters, East Toronto.
Stephen Lake, Westlake.
J. B. Furniss, Sunderland.
Nathaniel Annand, Orillia.
George Hawkins, Sutton West.
Chas. A. Dunkin, Vittoria.
John Steeper, Mount Albert.
F. D. Stubbs, Port Carling.
Harry S. May, Huntsville.
S. C. Campbell, Russelltown.
Thos. H. Morton, Little Britain.
Isaac Korry, Maberly.
John Deacon, Bolingbroke.
H. D. Merewether, Guelph.
Chas. H. Herman, Frankford.
John W. London, Belleville.
R. J. Byers, Massey Station.
D. N. King, Codrington.
H. G. Woods, Temagami.
William Young, Cloyne.
Herman Glaeser, Denbigh.
John Shillington, Cole Lake.
John Covell, Brighton.
Thomas Diamond, Cobourg.
Hugh Wilson, Elphin.
W. H. Saunders, Toronto.
G. S. McGuire, Algoma Mills.
H. A. Burk, Bruce Mines.
Chas. Hunt, Rydal Bank.
J. H. Rowntree, Toronto Junction.
D. J. McKewon, North Bay.
Samuel Wesley, Barrie.
R. J. Waugh, Latchford.
Thomas Price, Price's Corners.
Arthur Quantz, Langstaff.
D. McDonald, Ardoch.
James Barnett, Mitchell.
James Moore, Lisle.
Chas. Griffiths, Uxbridge.
John Vicars, Uxbridge.
E. J. Fisher, Jordan Harbour.
G. E. Holmes, Clinton.
G. B. S. Jones, Paris.
John M. Percival, Addison.
J. P. Pierce, Port Rowan.
Arthur Ham, Coboconk.
Charles Peel, Victoria Road.
James McCaughey, Uphill.
George Brooks, Bury's Green.
C. Lewis Keeling, Warren.
George Smith, Harrowsmith.
J. H. Laughlin, New Lowell.
John Glendinning, Valentine.
John D McInnes, Lavant.
T. E. Argue, Carp.
W. E. Stoddart, Cookstown.
F. J. Schieder, Atikokan.
T. H. Webster, Elora.
R. T. Agar, Ingersoll.
W. H. Cook, Corbyville.
F. W. Dunn, Barry's Bay.
R. A. Matheson, Eganville.
William Kavanagh, Queensville.
T. J. Gorman, Haileybury.
John Kinney, Gore Bay.
James McNairn, Iroquois.
John Lakins, Petworth.
D. McGilvery, Little Current.
J. T. Burns, Manitowaning.

ISSUERS OF HUNTERS' LICENSES, 1906.—*Continued.*

H. G. Todd, Randolph.
Wm. J. Spencer, Niagara Falls.
Andrew Walker. Tenby Bay.
S. G. Smith, Picton.
Wm. McCullough, Wellington.
Joseph Cearns, Scotia Junction.
S. W. Howey, Straffordville.
C. H. Rose, Tamworth.
J. J. Hadley, Hadlington.
J. H. Martin, Spragge.
Thomas Chambers, Walpole Island.
J. A. Buchanan, Comber.
Edmund Hochberg, Jewellville.
William McRae, Longford Mills.
T. A. Hand, Sault Ste. Marie.
W. B. W. Armstrong, Biscotasing.
S. C. McDonald, Temagami.
George Chambers, Tilbury.
Daniel Blea, Uplands.
F. I. Daniels. Temiskaming, Que.
John McGuire, Jones Falls.
William H. Day, Niagara Falls.
Neil McDougall, Port Arthur.
T. J. Harshaw, Orangeville.
George Latimer, Eugenia.
George Shannon, Moonstone.
R. A. Shrubsole, Lakeside.
W. E. LaBrash, Maple Island.
Chark Shay, Bellrock.
Samuel Irish, Verona
W. J. McClain, Thornton.
A. G. Cardwell, Parry Sound.
James Jack, jr., Forester's Falls.
E. A. Wootton, Maynooth.
James Bowes, Douglas.
J. G. Dobson, Richmond.
E. W. Garland, Dwyer's Hill.
R John Gordon, Kars
Dr. W. Monk, South March.
A. W. Gummerson, Copper Cliff.
J. W. Hardy, Highgate.
W. J. Bauldry, Latchford.
John Hines, Barrie.
J. C. Tucker, Chatham.
Charles Taylor, Westmeath.
W. G. Hankinson, Parry Sound.
Joseph Malkin, Sprucedale.
Joseph Simpson, Byng Inlet.
John Woods, Parry Sound.
J. N. Dodds, Burk's Falls.
J. D. McIntosh. Point au Baril.
E. P. Cornell, Berlin.
E. J. Gouldie, Dwight.
George S. Monds, Arden
Wm. Thompson, Mount Julian.
Thos. J. Wilson, Apsley.
D. A. Jones, Whitestone.
H. D. Skinner, Erin.
Hy. Shellington, Harley.
R. A. Douglas, Powassan.
Chas. H. Saylor, Bloomfield.
John Carter, Sundridge.
William Guy, Meaford.
T. Robinson, Gooderham.
W. B. McDonald, Dundalk.
Harry Sargent, Iron Bridge.
W. E. Whybourne, Marksville.
Thos. J. Thompson, Kagawong.

Non-Resident Sportsmen, 1906.

P. McKenzie, Montreal.
C. Meredith, Montreal.
John Nichols, Montreal.
A. J. Dawes, Montreal.
D. Robertson, Montreal.
W. N. L. West, Philadelphia, Pa.
F. L. Wanklyn, Montreal.
Wm. C. McCloy. New York.
T. S. Hathaway, New Bedford, Mass.
B. F. Dutton, Boston, Mass.
W. M. Barnum, New York.
H. D. Shelden, Detroit, Mich.
Allan Shelden, Detroit, Mich.
C. P. Scoville, Cleveland, O.
S. F. Haserot, Cleveland, O.
R. Wayman, jr., Pittsburg, Pa.
R. G. Martin, Pittsburg, Pa.
M. Rosenthal, Petoskey, Mich.
W. B. Gibson, West Alexander, Pa.
W. B. Dickerman, New York.
E. G. Volz, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. A. Clarke. Chicago, Ill.
F. Actkins, Madison, O.
George Johnson, Madison, O.
Will Balch, Madison, O.
A. J. Fawcett, Cleveland O.
A. R. Gates, Chicago, Ill.
A. W. Gates, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Pierce, McKeesport, Pa.
C. E. Klinesmith, New Kensington, Pa.
R. B. Edmunds, Chicago, Ill.
W. F. Leushner, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. W. Bowman, New York.
C. L. Hildebrand, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
A. A. Allan, Montreal.
T. C. Beal, Pittsburg, Pa.
F. Anderson, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. L. Barker. Pittsburg, Pa.
Frank Chidsey, Cleveland, O.
V. Blakeslee, Cleveland, O.
G. A. Farmer, Montreal.
A. Dudley, Louisville, Ky.
E. L. Wallbridge, Toledo, O.
John S. Stewart, New York.
W. J. Higham, Detroit, Mich.
J. H. Bishop, Wyandotte, Mich.
J. H. Bishop., jr., Wyandotte, Mich.
Charles Titus, Wyandotte, Mich.
R. S. Baillie, Detroit, Mich.
W. D. Tristam, Detroit, Mich.
H. K. Jones, Detroit. Mich.
M. M. Stenton, Detroit, Mich.
W. H. Yankey, Detroit, Mich.
F. G. Knapp, Wyandotte, Mich.
C. Conley, Detroit, Mich.
S. S. Smith, Detroit, Mich.
F. Marr, Wyandotte, Mich.
G. D. Hewouth, Wilmington, O.
T. H. Conklin, Port William, O.
O. W. Lockhart, Port William, O.
Mrs. M. Rettich, Stockerham, Austria.
Major V. Rettich, Stockerham, Austria.
Lieut. E. Heyssler, Pola, Austria.
J. L. Langstaff, London, Eng.
C. E. Gibson, Monongahela, Pa.
J. P. Wright, California, Pa.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1906.—*Continued.*

Frank A. Pentz, California, Pa.
John F. Brown, Stanton, Pa.
H. C. Haun, Akron, O.
G. W. Crile, Akron, O.
Marion Starbuck, Wilmington, O.
E. Hoskins, Wilmington, O.
A. E. Wilson, Wyandotte, O.
G. S. Smidt, Bethlehem, Pa.
L. Rackie, New York.
Stan. Ranger, New York.
E. P. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Pa.
T. Wilson, Clayton, N. Y.
L. Taylor, Watertown, N. Y.
T. H. Taylor, Watertown, N. Y.
C. H. Babcock, Watertown, N. Y.
W. B. Myers, Bethlehem, Pa.
W. A. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Pa.
E. Kruger, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
M. B. Rolt, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
David Simons, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. N. Gurder, Harrisburg, Pa.
W. E. Seel, Harrisburg, Pa.
E. Granton, Canton, O.
H. Bose, Beach City, O.
W. Wallbridge, Buffalo, N. Y.
G. W. Francis, Buffalo, N.Y.
W. G. Wright, New York.
W. T. Shannon, Pittsburg, Pa.
Norman Bedelion, Pittsburg, Pa.
Dr. C. M. Klyne, Youngstown, O.
E. Reinecke, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. S. Ray, Harrisburg, Pa.
W. D. Sims, Youngstown, Pa.
F. M. Beck, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. C. Bigelow, Philadelphia, Pa.
G. B. Larrich, Monongahela, Pa.
D. T. Chressman, Monongahela, Pa.
D. S. Hossack, Monongahela, Pa.
Dr. G. N. Murphy, Monongahela, Pa.
S. K. Downer, Monongahela, Pa.
C. C. Yohe, Monongahela, Pa.
James Hoffman, Monongahela, Pa.
Dr. Wm. Rausch, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lee Rausch, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas Rager, Johnstown, Pa.
F. J. Timmany, Johnstown, Pa.
William Rager, Johnstown, Pa.
William Purdy, Johnstown, Pa.
G. Herrod, Johnstown, Pa.
Dr. L. E. Russell, Cincinnati, O.
L. W. Kelner, Cleveland, O.
S. M. Bowers, Cleveland, O.
E. F. Nichols, Cleveland, O.
F. W. Rounds, Cleveland, O.
J. H. Saxon, Cleveland, O.
C. E. Fuller, Cleveland, O.
L. S. Rice, Cleveland, O.
E. B. Rice, Cleveland, O.
W. Brodt, Cleveland, O.
S. N. Rice, Cleveland, O.
E. P. Logan, Allegheny, Pa.
B. M. Kinser, Allegheny, Pa.
Albert Kenny, Homestead, Pa.
W. S. Erskine, Pittsburg, Pa.
D. W. McNaughton, Allegheny, Pa.
P. T. McCance, Allegheny, Pa.
J. L. Beattie, Allegheny, Pa.
John Jones, New York.
H. A Sullivan, New York.
William Gumbert, La Salle, N. Y.
J. S. Thompson, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Hugh McLean, jr., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
C. V. Mills, Chillicothe, O.
J. Vans, Chillicothe, O.
J. H. Wilson, Lockport, N. Y.
C. L. Nichols, Lockport, N. Y.
A. D. Masson, Buffalo, N. Y.
U. B. Stein, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. M. Mesmer, Buffalo, N. Y.
Thos. A. Hunter, Oakmont, Pa.
A. Lonobaugh, Oakmont, Pa.
Jas. A. Long, Oakmont, Pa.
John Lindner, Oakmont, Pa.
Louis Bardlaugh, Oakmont, Pa.
J. G. Schirmer, Oakmont, Pa.
L. Kellering, Oakmont, Pa.
O. J. Riddle, Oakmont, Pa.
Fred Stauffer, Oakmont, Pa.
L. Long, Oakmont, Pa.
O. H. Demolme, Cleveland, O.
L. G. Damforth, Cleveland, O.
George Lonobaugh, Oakmont, Pa.
Dr Bayliss, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. Boyson, Buffalo, N. Y.
L. W. Smith, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
D. McAllister, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
P. D. Wilson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
R. W. Cyphers, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
W. J. Smith, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
A. D. Foster, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
John Sampson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
J. V. Miller, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
P. Klipfel, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
S. Urich, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Rev. R. McClure, Blairsville, Pa.
H. E. Stiffey, Blairsville, Pa.
James Duncan, McKeesport, Pa.
Joseph Twiley, McKeesport, Pa.
J. H. Baker, McKeesport, Pa.
G. A. Crum, McDonald, Pa.
Jacob Zeit, Washington, Pa.
Adam Zeit, jr., Washington, Pa.
H. Zeit, Washington, Pa
Capt. D. A. McDonald, Beaver, Pa.
H. G. Smith, Tarentum, Pa.
P. A. Hartman, Harrisburg, Pa.
C. Hamilton, Ithaca, N. Y.
M. L. Wessenberger, Arcanum, O.
John Weaver, Arcanum, O.
John Hanes, Arcanum, O.
C. S. Lanahan, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. N. Jarvis, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. L. Criel, Akron, O.
W. C. Seeds, Philadelphia, Pa
E. C. Howell, Castine, O.
H. Baker, Arcanum, O.
George Hanes, Arcanum, O.
J. H. Vengeo, Lewisburg, O.
Lewis Lock, Lewisburg, O.
Peny Cox, Lewisburg, O.
S. C. Kingsley, Ashley, Ind.
D. G. McKim, Lockport, N. Y.
E. F. Smith, Lockport, N. Y.
D. Tice, Lockport, N. Y.
C. A. Smith, Lockport, N. Y.
John Olks, Arcadia, O.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1906.—*Continued.*

J. R. Baker, McCoomb, O.
J. Cusic, McCoomb, O.
J. S. Castleman, Riverside, Cal.
J. B. Butler, Andover, O.
A. B. Wilt, Franklin, Pa.
H. W. Fisher, Pittsburg, Pa.
G. C. Sheffler, Rising Sun, O.
J. P. Evans, Bradner, O.
E. Evans, Toledo, O.
O. P. Huffman, Bradner, O.
August Ruhing, Toledo, O.
J. C. Jacoby, Toledo, O.
Isaac G. Crane, Toledo, O.
G. W. Aiken, Toledo, O.
D. D. Johnson, Toledo, O.
M. C. Sheets, Toledo, O.
Amos Zehring, Germantown, O.
E. F. Huffman, Toledo, O.
W. A. Rappich, Buffalo, N. Y.
Geo. R. Rappich, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. F. Ortner, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. A. Edwards, Buffalo, N. Y.
Fred Baer, Buffalo, N. Y.
Geo. A. Floss, Buffalo, N. Y.
Louis Fries, Buffalo, N. Y.
Theo. A. Huck, Buffalo, N. Y.
William Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.
William Preiss, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. H. Harrison, Chicago, Ill.
W. H. Haskell, Chicago, Ill.
E. B. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
O. F. Mayer, Chicago, Ill.
Emile Demme, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Crubalt, Alliance, O.
M. W. Oberlin, Canton, O.
B. M. Steiner, West Newton, Pa.
A. R. Kidd, West Newton, Pa.
R. M. Farris, Pittsburg, Pa.
George Singler, West Newton, Pa.
G. Bernhard, Canal Dover, O.
R. H. Nussdorfer, Canal Dover, O.
F. Bernhard, Canal Dover, O.
C. R. Taylor, Cleveland, O.
R. E. Schubart, Wheeling, W. Va.
Wesley Backus, Chippewa Bay, N. Y.
F. H. Kennedy, Troy, N. Y.
H. W. Williams, Chippewa Bay, N. Y.
T. G. Bourne, New York.
Julien Davies, New York.
G. A. Griscom, Philadelphia, Pa.
F. H. Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. Hemenway, jr., Boston, Mass.
R. D. Winthrop, New York.
Louis Cabot, Brookline, N. Y.
Henry M. Sage, Albany, N. Y.
E. L. Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.
G. H. Richards, Boston, Mass.
A. T. Cabot, Boston, Mass.
A. Hemenway, Boston, Mass.
George Evans, jr., New York.
P. Hasbrouck, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
W. S. Lovatt, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Geo. Hasbrouck, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
J. R. Sutton, Hillsdale, Mich.
A. R. Millar, Bay City, Mich.
S. O. Fisher, Bay City, Mich.
W. H. Sawyer, Hillsdale, Mich.
E. G. Beatch, Cleveland, O.
John Karnsh, Buffalo, N. Y.
William Karnsh, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. L. Sullivan, Wyandotte, Mich.
W. F. McCook, Pittsburg, Pa.
H. R. Hardtmayer, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. R. Mellon, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. N. Davidson, Pittsburg, Pa.
C. H. Voight, Pittsburg, Pa.
Emil Winter, Pittsburg, Pa.
W. L. White, Cynuid, Pa.
V. W. Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. R. Tillett, Peru, Ind.
G. C Tillett, Peru, Ind.
J. J. Shepler, Peru, Ind.
Thos. Little, Peru, Ind.
F. H. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
H. G. Meredith, Detroit, Mich.
S. Hendrie, Detroit, Mich.
John T. Nichols, Detroit, Mich.
C. Carpenter, Detroit, Mich.
Fred Alger, Detroit, Mich.
W. H. Steers, New York.
A. N. Rantoul, Boston, Mass.
W. Crylls, Detroit, Mich.
Chas. Smith, Chillicothe, O.
J. D. Platt, Dayton, O.
E. F. Platt, Dayton, O.
Geo. H. Mead, Dayton, O.
H. E. Labatt, Dayton, O.
Chas. M. Briggs, Troy, O.
J. W. Norris, Troy, O.
Davis Flory, Troy, O.
Henry Wilson, Troy, O.
G. E. Edgetter, Dayton, O.
Dr. G. F. Furrett, Detroit, Mich.
Dr. Herminkirt, Detroit, Mich.
Philip Sands, New York.
M. A. Becker, Lancaster, Pa.
F. C. Dewteler, Lancaster, Pa.
William Kinser, Lancaster, Pa.
John J. Bowes, Passiac, N. J.
C. E. Dingle, Wapaki, O.
B. K. Canfield, Carerra, O.
B. F. Butler, Cleveland, O.
Dr. F. J. Moyer, Lockport N. Y.
D. W. Johnson, Richmond, Ind.
S. W. Jenks, Dayton, O.
Fred M. Bush, Sidney, O.
John E. Bush, Sidney, O.
J. A. Vare, West Milton, O.
J. W. Spitler, West Milton, O.
C. H. Miller, Dayton, O,
T. A. Quinn, Conneaut, O.
S. M. Smith, Conneaut, O.
Henry Newman, Conneaut, O.
F. B. Blood, Conneaut, O.
G J. Chapman, Conneaut, O.
S. L. Norton, Conneaut, O.
Austin Becker, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. J. Kenny, Buffalo, N. Y.
Alex. Cochrane, Boston, Mass.
Geo. L. Edyell, New York.
J. H. Winter, Negaunee, Mich.
L. E. Mears, Brooklyn, N. Y.
G. W. Mears, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James Bell, Montreal, Que.
W. F. Schuttle, Dayton, O.
E. F. Watson, Dumont, O.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1906.—*Continued.*

H. L. Shively, Peru, Ind.
Jonas Earhart, Peru, Ind.
Chas. E. Dice, Peru, Ind.
E. E. Bell, Peru, Ind.
G. M. Tillett, Peru, Ind.
Chas. Macey, Erie, Pa.
W. H. Leit, Erie, Pa.
Frank McMillan, Erie, Pa.
Spencer Kellogg, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. C. Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
E. J. Hoadley, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
William Roatner, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
C. H. Hunt, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
C. M. Englis, Chippewa Bay, N. Y.
D. L. Dick, Charleston, Mo.
W. G. Brownell, Rochester, N. Y.
Henry Kemp, Germantown, O.
H. S. Hicks, Toledo, O.
A. M. Hicks, Toledo, O.
H. M. Brown, Toledo, O.
J. W. Kilpatrick, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. L. Kilpatrick, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. A. McAfee, Pittsburg, Pa.
S. H McKee, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
A. W. Pollock, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Geo. Pollock, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Dr. J. Witherspoon, Allegheny, Pa.
A. W. Voight, Pittsburg, Pa.
Frank J. Gill, Allegheny, Pa.
J. W. Collins, Edgeworth, Pa
Chas. Satow, Wellsville, O.
George F. Brunt, East Liverpool, O.
Arthur Hindle, East Liverpool, O.
Geo. Chadwick, East Liverpool, O.
Chas. Wunderlick, Allegheny, Pa.
J. C. Stephens, Harrisburg, Pa.
William Russ, Harrisburg, Pa.
M. McGillivray, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. W. Campbell, Harrisburg, Pa.
R. Onslager, Harrisburg, Pa.
W. H. Cook, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. J. McLeod, Buffalo, N. Y.
L. S. Sherrod, Venango, Pa.
J. C. Alee, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
John Kaufman, Venango, Pa.
A. E. Webber, East Liverpool, O.
Richard Webber, East Liverpool, O.
A. F. Schairer, Wheeling, West Va.
J. B. Taylor, Watertown, N. Y.
Harry B. Weber, Clayton, N. Y.
Frank Mitchell, Wyandotte, O.
F. W. King, Cleveland, O.
S. B. Palmer, Rochester, N. Y.
Charles Penote, Buffalo, N. Y.
John Hillinger, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. P. Clement, Buffalo, N. Y.
F. C. Laughlin, Buffalo, N. Y.
Edward Beck, Buffalo, N. Y.
Fred O. Murray, Buffalo, N. Y.
N. H. Noble, Fredonia, O.
E. B. Blystone, Venango, Pa.
E. W. Campbell, Warren, Pa.
C. P. Tiers, Pittsburg, Pa.
H. M. Mayer, Pittsburg, Pa.
L. P. Ross, Pittsburg, Pa.
R. L. Taylor, Pittsburg, Pa.
W. D. Hill, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. P. Tomer, Waterloo, N. Y.
J. N. Hurber, Denora, N. Y.
C. J. Heinhold, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. Leuppold, Buffalo, N. Y.
E. A. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. O. Bosworth, Fredonia, N. Y.
Clarence Martin, Fredonia, N. Y.
C. L. Fisher, Andover, O.
E. L. Fisher, Pittsburg, Pa.
W. J. Carnochan, Vandergrip, Pa.
A. V. Heffelfinder, Vandergrip, Pa.
E. L. Korner, Bradford, Pa.
F. O. Korner, Bradford, Pa.
Clarence Thiel, Bradford, Pa.
R. K. Matlack, Butler, Pa.
D. H. Peffard, Peffard, N. Y.
F. D. Cummings, Rochester, N. Y.
C. S. Clark, Rochester, N. Y.
Thomas Fadkin, Rochester, N. Y.
B. T. Hall, Belding, Mich.
R. T. Barnhart, Grand Rapids, Mich.
John B. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.
Wm. H. Muir, Detroit, Mich.
John Waddell, Grand Rapids, Mich.
A. M. Cotter, Morgan City.
W. M. Cotter, jr., Morgan City.
Geo. S. Dennis, Kalamazoo, Mich.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.

Algoma.

Allard, John, Sault St. Marie.
Black, Andrew, Richard's Landing.
Burgess, W. H., Cartier.
Calbeck, Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie.
Clarke, R. H., Hymers.
Constantine, Endore, Blind River.
Curran, T. J., Murillo.
Emmons, Maurice, Kenora.
Hand, T. A., Sault Ste. Marie.
Hare, Wm. A., Sandfield.
Hewitt, George, Carterton.
Higgins, William, Thessalon.
Kennelly, David, Fort William West.
Mansfield, Walter, Outlook.
McKewan, S. R., Tehkummah.
McKirdy, William, Nepigon.
McKnight, Wm. A., Sault Ste. Marie.
Norquay, Thomas, Manitowaning.
Piper, Thomas, Slate River.
Reid, Alexander, Murillo.
Rush, Robert, Echo Lake.
Sim, John, Barwick.
Travers, Charles, Worthington.
Walker, Andrew, Tenby Bay.
Whalen, James, Port Arthur.
Wilson, Charles, Gawas.

Addington.

Clancy, C. E., Enterprise.
Glaeser, Herman, Denbigh.
Hillier, Jacob, Harlowe.
Smith, D. H., Yarker.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.*

Brant.

Kerr, Fred W., Brantford.
Shellington, Henry, Harley.
Telfer, W., Paris.

Bruce.

Amos, William, Dyer's Bay.
Armstrong, Joseph, Kinloss.
Henderson, James, Kincardine.
McDonald, Donald, Ripley.
McFarlane, D., Red Bay.
McIver, John, McIver.
McLeod, Kenneth, Tobermory.
Pratt, John, Kincardine.
Richards, C. A., Tara.

Carleton.

Cleland, C. T., Osgoode Station.
Dawson, Geo. A., Richmond.
Loveday, E. T., Ottawa.
Milford, Robert, Carp.

Dufferin.

Brown, Samuel J., Laurel.
Hubbard, James J., Orangeville.
Skelding, John A., Shelburne.

Dundas.

Barclay, J. C. W., Inkerman.
Cameron, Lachlin, Iroquois.
Merkley, Joseph, Chesterville.
McNairn, James, Iroquois.
Suffield, Peter, Winchester.

Durham.

Arch, Hammond, Orono.
Jackson, T. W., Orono.

Elgin.

Chute, E. A., Lakeview.
Dafoe, William, Avon.
Fairbrother, W. T., St. Thomas.
Fowler, Jacob, Fingal.
Hankinson, Louis A., Grovesend.
Huffman, J. M., Aylmer.
Hopkins, John, St. Thomas.
Miller, Robert, Lawrence Station.

Essex.

Banks, Anthony, Harrow.
Beaune, O. M., Belle River.
Davis, J. W., Gesto.
Dewhirst, J. J., So. Woodslee.
Donaldson, W. C., Windsor.
Drouillard, H. L., Amherstburg.
Finlay, William, Amherstburg.
Ford, Edward, Leamington.
Gignac, Hilaire, Gordon.
Girardin, Francis, Leamington.
Hugill, William, Staples.
Ives, Arthur, Leamington.
Kerr, J. W., Elmstead.
King, George, Ruthven.
Lindsay, William, Comber.
McCormick, R. D., Pelee Island.
Price, J. E., Pike's Creek.
Predhomme Adolphe, Windsor.
White, J. H., Pelee Island.
Wigle, W. D., Cedar Springs.

Frontenac.

Brickwood, J. H., Kingston.
Davis, J W., Sydenham.
Dowker, John A., Hartington.
Dowker, William, Harrowsmith.
Gates, F. J., Westbrook.
Gates, George, Westbrook.
Lakins, John, Petworth.
McDonald, Donald, Ardoch.
McGlynn, P. J., Wolf Island.
Purdy, Wellington, J., Cataraqui.
Shay, Chark, Bellrock.
Smith, George, Harrowsmith.
Walker, Nelson, Cataraqui.
Woodman, W. G., Allen.

Glengarry.

Clark, James, Dominionville.
Dixon, D. A., Williamstown.
Dunn, Ambrose, So. Lancaster.
McLean, John A., So. Lancaster.
Raymond, Israel, Bainsville.
Ross, Gordon, Lancaster.

Grenville.

Dunlop, Thomas, Groveton.

Grey.

Campbell, Malcolm, Hanover.
Gillespie, James, Berkley.
Guy, William, Griersville.
Latimer, George, Eugenia.
Mitchell, George, Flesherton.
Munshaw, Peter, Eugenia.
Myers, James, Orchard.
McDonald, W. B., Dundalk.
McKnight, Thomas, Dornoch.
Seigmann, Louis, Neustadt.
Simmons, M. H., Wiarton.
Thornley, Fred W., North Keppel.
Weber, John, Vandeleur.

Haldimand.

Farrell, John, Cayuga.
Thompson, Wellington, Port Maitland.

Haliburton.

Ashbaugh, George A., Dorset.
Rose, Alonzo, Gooderham.

Halton.

Crawford, Murray, Campbellville.
Panton, William, Milton

Hastings.

Brown, Harry, Belleville.
Cook, W. H., Corbyville.
Hubbell, B. C., Marmora.
Malley, Wm. J., Deseronto.
Reid, George, Madoc.
Unwin, Walker, Bannockburn.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.*

Huron.

Anderson, J. A., Seaforth.
Beer, James, Exeter.
Currie, John, Goderich.
Hewitt, John, Brussels.
McKay, Peter, Chiselhurst.
McKay, R. H., Wingham.
Naftal, C. J. S., Goderich.
Rider, Joseph, Clinton.
Sands, John, Saltford.
Scott, Alexander, Westfield.

Kent.

Boles, T. Gordon D., Chatham.
Causgrave, Michael, Ridgetown.
Chalmers, George, Tilbury.
Conway, William P., Guilds.
Dagneau, David, Chatham.
Dewar, R. G., Mitchell's Bay.
Fisher, Byron, Wallaceburg.
Gardiner, Herbert, Morpeth.
Hardy, John W., Highgate.
Kime, George, Mitchell's Bay.
Little, Richard, Wallaceburg.
MacGregor, J. D., Chatham.
Smith, W. T., Tilbury.
Southgate, R. M., Wallaceburg.
Walker, Frank, Rondeau.
Wilcox, Charles, Thamesville.

Lambton.

Borrowman, Thos. L., Wyoming.
Chambers, Thomas, Walpole Island.
Dawson, William R., Inwood.
Hales, Hiram, Brigden.
Kennedy, Joseph, Port Lambton.
Meyers, S. H., Port Lambton.
Mitchell, Frank, Sarnia.
Morris, T. P., Warwick.
Sarvis, A. E., Sarnia.
Smith James, Camlachie.
Stenton, Robert B., Port Lambton.
Taylor, J. P., Watford.

Lanark.

Burris, Robert, Perth.
Deacon, John, Bolingbroke.
Finlayson, William, Harper.
Gardiner, W., McDonald's Corners.
Knox, Archibald, Carleton Place.
Manhard, H. S., Smith's Falls.
McInnes, John D., Lavant.
Patterson, S. E., Christy's Lake.
Wilson, Hugh, Elphin.

Leeds.

Bilton, George, Newboro.
Bisnet, Henry F., Brockville.
Covell, H. N., Lombardy.
Gibson, John R., Mallorytown.
Griffin, William, Sand Bay.
Mathen, Henry, Brockville.
Murchie, Robert, Gananoque.
McGuire, John, Jones Falls.
Percival, John M., Addison.
Raphael, John C., Mallorytown.
Smith, Justus B., Charleston.
Stewart, James H., Brockville.

Lennox.

Daloe, Peter W., Napanee.
Huff, Hiram W., Napanee.

Lincoln.

Furminger, S. D., St. Catharines.
Glover, W. J., Beamsville.
Kemp, Wm. E., Beamsville.
Kennedy, C. A., Smithville.
McPherson, James, St. Anne's.
Randall, N. L., Grimsby.

Middlesex.

Fifield, William A., Putnam.
Gibson, John W., Strathroy.
Jury, Robert E., London.
Paisley, Leonard, Ilderton.
Sadler, William, London.
Turner, Samuel, London.

Muskoka.

Armstrong, J. A., Morrison Lake.
Armstrong, Samuel, Morrison Lake.
Barnes, Nuttall, Bracebridge.
Berry, William, Walker's Point.
Brooks, Edgar J., Huntsville.
Butler, C. T., Point Kaye.
Conk, Willis P., Germania.
Draycott, F. W., Rosseau.
Eheler, Azariel, Baysville.
Fleming, Hugh, Grassmere.
Gledhill, John W., Huntsville.
Hughes, David, Port Sydney.
Killen, William, Port Carling.
Laforge, Peter, Muskoka Mills.
Langford, Newton, Dorset.
Leader, Arthur, Bracebridge.
Myles, William, Grassmere.
Owens, David, Mortimer's Point.
Redmond, Henry, Gravenhurst.
Smith, J. D., Morrison Lake.
Stevens, George, Aspdin.
Stromberg, Nils, Torrance.
Thornton, Richard, Huntsville.
Traves, John, Fraserburg.
Weir, David, Utterson.

Nipissing.

Armstrong, W. G., New Liskeard.
Bauldry, W. J., Latchford.
Cahill, Thomas, jr., North Bay.
Commanda, Alex., Sturgeon Falls.
Currie, Neil, Thessalon.
Donlevy, Garvey, Warren.
Fraser, W. A., Mattawa.
Huntington, S. A., North Bay.
Jodoin, Louis, Sturgeon Falls.
Lee, James B., Warren
MacDonald, S. C., Temagami.
McKelvie, Daniel, New Liskeard.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.*

McLaughlin, Samuel, Temagami.
Maloney, Theophile, Sudbury.
Pardiac, W. D., North Bay.
Saunders, John R., Copper Cliff.
Shortt, David, New Liskeard.

Norfolk.

Burt, William, Simcoe.
Dowswell, John, Lynedoch.
Kramer, Conrad, Delhi.
Lambert, P. N., Simcoe.
Matthews, R. E., St. Williams.
Norval, G. F., Port Rowan.
Pierce, J. P., Port Rowan.
Savage, T. C., Waterford.

Northumberland.

Cock, Louis, Campbellford.
Cornwall, Frank, Brighton.
Diamond, Thomas, Cobourg.
Field, Cyrus W., Cobourg.
Howard, John G., Bethel Grove.
Merriam, H. N., Harwood.
Potts, George S., Campbellford.
Rowe, Edwin H., Bethel Grove.
Shearer, Amos, Roseneath.
Taylor, Wm. H., Roseneath.
Terrill, Esli, Wooler.
Wessels, Elgin M., Wooler.

Ontario.

Frankish, F. M., Uxbridge.
Furniss, John B., Sunderland.
Glendinning, John, Vallentyne.
Goodman, C. H., Cedardale.
Gorring, Frank, Longford Mills.
Miller, Arthur, Seagrave.
Pettet, George W., Port Perry.
Rice, George, Oshawa.
Schell, Samuel, Port Perry
Sutcliff, James, Prince Albert.
Swift, Thomas, Port Perry.
Whan, Frank, Longford Mills.

Oxford.

Almas, A., Folden's Corners.
Forman, J. J., Ingersoll.
Hill, F. S., Woodstock.
Hughes, Edward W., Tillsonburg.
Thornton, J. B., Woodstock.

Parry Sound.

Blea, Daniel, Uplands.
Cardwell, A. G., Parry Sound.
Floyd, John, Nipissing.
LaBrash, J. P., Maple Island.
LaBrash, W. E., Maple Island.
Mason, John T., jr., Sand Lake.
McAmmond, William, Dunchurch.
McDonald, A., South River.
McRory, John, Starratt.
Mitchell, Robert, Cecebe.
Nelson, George, Jarlsberg.
Russell, John F., Loring.
Simpson, Joseph, Bying Inlet.
Watson, Henry, Sprucedale.
Welch, C. H., Sundridge.
White, Henry, Parry Sound.
Woods, John, Parry Sound.
Wraight, Henry C., Alderdale.

Peel.

Logan, Robert G., Mount Wolf.
Rayburn, John, Caledon.
Smeaton, William, Inglewood.

Perth.

Climie, William, Listowel.
Hartmier, William, Milverton.
Jickling, Charles, St. Paul's Station.
Schutt, Fred., Rostock.
Wolf, Philip, Gadshill.

Peterborough.

Boate, J. R., Fowler's Corners.
Fitzgerald, Geo. W., Peterboro.
Fitzgerald, Percy D., Peterboro.
Moore, D. H., Keene.
Moore, F. J., Lakefield.
Nichols, Thomas, Hall's Bridge.
Rutherford, Thomas, Peterboro.

Prescott.

Barrett, John, Fournier.
Cross, A. J., Vankleek Hill.
Gordon, Samuel, Riceville.
Lafaivre, Hercules, Lafaivre.
LeRoy, Ralph, Vankleek Hill.

Prince Edward.

Lake, Stephen, Westlake.
Sprague, G. G., Demorestville.

Renfrew.

Bowes, James, Douglas.
Dunn, F. W. Barry's Bay.
Eady, W. H., Haley Station
Farnall, William, Beachburg.
Ferneyhough, George, Pembroke.
Gallagher, Hugh, Eganville.
Jack, James, jr, Forester's Falls.
Johnston, S. M., Arnprior.
Kennedy, John, Pembroke.
Murray, Patrick, Barry's Bay.
McMillan, Duncan, Castleford Station.
Schutt, Frank, Schutt.
Stewart, Alexander, Sand Point.
Yuill, Walter, Calabogie.

Russell.

Casselman, Chas. A. Casselman.
Longtin, Nap, The Brook.
Stewart, Peter, South Indian.

Simcoe.

Bell, John, Utopia.
Campbell, S. C., Russelton.
Coombs, John, Lovering.
Crawford, Andrew, Penetang.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.*

Doner, J. B. Creemore.
Dusang, B. A., Fesserton.
Hammell, H. D., Tottenham.
Hines, John, Barrie.
Hogg, George, Barrie.
Howard, Patrick, Collingwood.
Johnston, Geo. G., Minesing.
Kean, Boulton R., Orillia.
King, John, jr., Penetang.
Laughlin, J. H., New Lowell.
Loudon, H. J., Penetang.
McFarlane, D., Midland.
McMulkin, Francis, Angus.
Neilly, Robert, Bradford.
Powell, John, Sebright.
Pratt, William, Penetang.
Primrose, Alex., Apto.
Rayner, Alfred, Barrie.
Regan, John, Orillia.
Robinson, T. W., Collingwood.
Ronald, A., jr., Minesing.
Ross, Joseph, Cookstown.
Shields, A. W., Angus.
Somerville, David, Stayner.
Stewart, James, Victoria Harbour.
Todd, H. G. Randolph.
Webb, Reuben H., Barrie.
Wesley, Samuel, Barrie.
West, W. F., Midland.
Wood, P. V., Port Severn.

Stormont.

Senecal, John, Cornwall.

Victoria.

Campbell, John, Ragged Rapids.
Junkin, W. T., Fenelon Falls.

Waterloo.

Fraser, Alexander, New Hamburg.
Gress, Philip, Blair.
Hall, James, Hawksville.
Lunn, John, Galt.
Menger, William, St. Jacob's.
Moody, William J., Berlin.
McMaster, Thomas, Hespeler.
McVittie, John, Ayr.
Stark, John, Hespeler.
Vance, Joseph, New Hamburg.
Whitehead, H. M., Berlin.
Wilford, John T., Crosshill.

Welland.

Briggs, Thomas J., Bridgeburg.
Cook, H. G. A., Niagara Falls.
Cook, B. A., Niagara Falls.
Effrick, R. M., Niagara Falls.
Griffin, Richard, Fort Erie.
Michener, C., Ridgeway.
Moore, D. N., Perry Station.
Neff, Peter, Marshville.
Nixon, J. C., Welland.
Shelley, George, Niagara Falls.
Thompson, Benjamin, Niagara Falls.

Wellington.

Barber, R. H., Guelph.
Gourlay, Thomas, Damascus.
Hanson, John, Damascus.
Howes, Alonzo, Damascus.
Ireland, Dr. J. T., Harriston.
Landonie, Louis, Dracon.
McCulloch, W. H., Fergus.
McCullough, John, Gordonville.
Palmer, E. T., Guelph.
Robertson, Colin, Hillsburg.
Smith, George, Eden Mills.
Stewart, Donald, Crieff.
Turnbull, Walter, Guelph.
Warden, Richard, Erin.
Webster, Thomas H., Elora.

Wentworth.

Fletcher, Robert, West Flamboro.
Graham, Harry, Hamilton.
Hazell, John, Hamilton Beach.
Kerr, Charles J., Hamilton.
Morden, Eli L., Greensville.

York.

Brown, John T., Doncaster.
Brown, Henry F., Doncaster.
Hodgins, H. B., Toronto.
Meyer, George W., Toronto.
Nash, C. W., Toronto.
Rout, J. H., Holland Landing.
Smith, Charles J., Toronto.
Tidsberry, J. L., Coleman.
Temple, Dr. C. A., Toronto.
Todd, Timothy R., Toronto.
Watson, Henry, Toronto.
Young, Patrick, Ballantrae.

Quebec.

*Crowley, E. B., Montreal.
*Finnie, Dr. J. T., Montreal.
*Appointed especially for Lake St. Francis.

REPORT OF CASES

District or County.	Name of prosecutor.	Date. 1905.	Name of Offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Addington..	D. H. Smith....	Dec. 14	B. Derbyshire	Odessa	Buying beaver skin
	do	do 14	Levi Walker.....	Camden, East.	do
Algoma	Charles Wilson..	Oct. 20	Alex. Salmon.....	Gawas.....	Shooting muskrats.
	do ..	do 22	James Salmon	do	Hunting on Sunday
	do ..	Nov. 4	Richard Moore.....	Desbarats.....	Hunting deer, no license.
	do ..	do 4	J. Jondro.....	Marksville....	Killing deer, no license.
	Robert Rush....	Mar. 8	A. Overland	Sault Ste. Marie	Possession of moose hide.
	do	May 30	— Cress	do ..	Possession of two deer.
	do	June 29	— McCluskey.....	Bruce Mines..	Killing a moose...
	do	Nov. 6	— Burgess.....	Soo, Mich	Shooting without license.
	J. R. Saunders..	July 23	James Condri.....	Copper Cliff...	Hunting on Sunday
	A. Calbeck	Nov. 26	George Ellis	Steelton	Killing deer out of season.
	do	do 26	Robert Ellis	do	do ....
	do	Dec. 20	Mrs. J. R. Booth....	Sault Ste. Marie	Having deer in possession.
	W. H. Burgess .	Oct. 16	A. Kideroski	Cartier	Having moose in possession.
	A. Black	do 16	F. Eddy.....	St. Joe's Island	Hunting without license.
	do	do 16	Geo. Hewitt.....	do ..	do ....
	do	do 16	O. Crouder	do ..	do ....
	do	do 16	Edw. Gapp.....	do ..	do ....
Bruce	M. H. Simmons.	Sept. 3	Noah Guiepe.....	Wiarton	Killing hares .....
	do ..	do 3	R. Tremain	do	do .....
	do ..	do 3	D. Wright.....	do	do .....
	do ..	do 3	E. Shackleton.....	do	do .....
	do ..	do 3	Thos. Wright	do	do .....
Carleton....	*E. T. Loveday..	do 3	.....	....	.....
Elgin	L. A. Hankinson	Nov. 23	— Fairbrother	St. Thomas....	Shooting game on Sunday.
	do ..	do 23	— Roberts.....	do	do ....
	do ..	do 24	— Hankinson.....	do	do ....
	do ..	do 27	— McConnell.....	Lakeview	Shooting black and grey squirrels.
	do ..	Dec. 18	— Bagnall	do	do ....
	do ..	do 18	— Saxton.....	do	do ....
Essex	A. Predhomme..	Nov. 6	Robert Keller.....	Detroit	Shooting on Sunday
Frontenac ..	J. H. Brickwood	Aug. 25	W. Heffernon	Lanark	Allowing dog to run at large.
	do ..	Oct. 11	C. R. Pirtwell	Rockpo r t.....	Shooting off house boat.
Kent.....	W. D. Wigle....	do 23	W. Christner	Thamesville ..	Shooting quail ....
	do	do 23	John Ellis.....	do ..	do ....
	do	Dec. 2	O. Robinson.....	Leamington ..	Having fur out of season.
	do	do 2	Levi Gardner.....	do ..	do ....
	do	do 2	E. Livingston.....	do ..	do ....
	do	do 2	D. Livingston.....	do ..	do ....
	oo	do 2	Jos. Gardner	do ..	do ....
	do	do 2	John Tyne	do ..	do ....

*Seized 2 boxes venison, 7 boxes partridges, 2 boxes prairie hens, 1 box hares, 63 otter skins,

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, etc., seized during year.
Summoned ...	Colebrook	H. B. Purcell ..	Fined $20 and costs	
do ...	do	do ..	do $20 do	
do ...	Richard's Ln'g	Chas. Young..	do $5 do	Seized 5 rat skins and sent to Dept.
do ...	do ..	do ..	do $2 do	Seized 1 gun and sent to Dept.
do ...	do ..	do ..	do $20 do	
do ...	do ..	do ..	Did not appear....	Warrant issued.
do ...	Sault Ste. Marie	W. A. Quibell.	Dismissed.	
Arrested	do ..	do ..	Fined $20.	
Summoned ...	Bruce Mines..	Thos. Williams	do $20.	
do ...	Echo Bay	D. Robertson .	do $5.	
Arrested	Copper Cliff .	W. G. Bell....	do $5.	
do	Sault Ste. Marie	W. A. Quibell.	do $20 and costs	
do	do ..	do ..	do $20 do	
Summoned ...	do ..	do ..	Case withdrawn, not sufficient evidence.	
do ...	Cartier	D. M. Brodie..	Fined $20 and costs	Forwarded 2 moose hides to Dept.
do ...	Richard's Ln'g	Chas. Young..	do $7.	
do ...	do ..	do ..	do $7.	
do ...	do ..	do ..	do $7.	
do ...	do ..	do ..	Dismissed.	
do ...	Wiarton	B. B. Miller ..	Fined $5 and costs.	
do ...	do . . .	do ..	Dismissed.	
do ...	do	do ..	do	
do ...	do	do ..	do	
do ...	do	do ..	do	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
do ...	St. Thomas...	Mr. Hunt	Fine and costs: $8 10	
do ...	do ...	do .	$8 10	
do ...	Port Burwell..	Mr. Backhouse	$7 00	
do ...	do ..	F. Chute	$8 00	
do ...	do ..	do	$5 25	
do ...	do . ..	do	$5 25	
Arrested	Windsor.....	Alex. Bartlett.	Fined $5 and costs.	
Admitted....	On View	G.W.Fitzgerald	do $25 do	Seized box partridge and 6 traps.
do	do ...	do ..	do $25 do	
Summoned ...	Ridgetown ...	J. P. McKinley	Dismissed.	
do ...	do ...	do ..	do	
Arrested	Leamington ..	J.McR. Selkirk	Fined $5 and costs.	
do	do ..	do ..	do $5 dc	
do	do ..	do ..	do $5 do	
do	do ..	do ..	do $5 do	Seized 179 muskrat skins.
do	do ..	do ..	do $5 do	
do	do ..	do ..	do $5 do	

6 be aver skins, 800 muskrat skins, 1 box moose hides, 1 box caribou hides and 2 boxes deer hides.

REPORT OF CASES

District or County.	Name of prosecutor.	Date 1905.	Name of Offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Kent— *Con.*	W. D. Wigle....	Dec. 4	Frank Brusseau.....	Tilbury.....	Illegal possession of fur.
	do	do 4	Esrail Brusseau	do	do ....
	J. R. McGregor.	Nov. 30	Wm. Hartford.....	Shrewsbury...	Selling snipe.....
	do ..	do 30	Henry Murphy	do ..	do .....
	do ..	do 30	Samuel Perrin	Chatham	Buying snipe .....
Lanark.....	Hugh Wilson ...	May 27	G. A. Lucas	Yarker	Killing water fowl.
Muskoka ...	Arthur Leeder..	Nov. 9	John Hunter	Bracebridge ..	Hunting on Sunday
	do ..	do 9	E. Thompson.....	do ..	do ....
	do ..	Dec. 2	S. McClure	do ..	do ....
Muskoka ...	J. H. Willmott..	Apl. 7	Wm. Marshall.....	Franklyn Tp..	Hunting deer.....
	do	do 7	Wesley Marshall....	do	do .....
	do	do 7	R. Aitcheson.....	Chaffey Tp ...	Possession venison
	do	do 11	J. Bain.....	Dunchurch ...	Dog running at l'rg.
	do	do 21	Jos. Leclaire.....	Klock.....	P'ss'ss'n moose m't
	do	do 22	D. B. Ransom.....	Deux Rivieres.	do
	do	do 22	— Perier.....	do	do
	do	do 22	Jas. Gardiner.	do	P'ss'ss'n moosehide
	do	July 31	W. P. Roche.....	Sturgeon Falls	Possession of beaver skins.....
	do	Aug. 19	F. Packer.....	Whiteside	Possession of deer.
	do	Nov. 30	Cecil Proudfoot	Huntsville....	Killing moose.....
Nipissing....	S. A. Huntingdon	do 23	John Moore	North Bay....	P'ss'ss'n moose me't
	do	do 23	John Barry.....	Toronto.....	Purchase of moose.
	W. D. Pardiac ..	Oct. 13	J. Commanda.....	Osborne.....	Tanning moose hides.....
	do	Nov. 11	A. H. Pefler	Temagami	Killing moose.....
	do	Dec. 30	Chris. Nelson.....	Meteor Lake..	Killing deer.....
	do	Nov. 13	Tom Lefrance.....	North Bay....	Killing moose.....
	S. McLaughlin..	.....	J. Doran.....	Niagara Falls..	Transferring lic'nse and moose.....
Oxford.....	A. Almas.....	Aug. 27	Wm. Ruff.....	Ingersoll	Profan'g Lord's day
Parry Sound	W. E. LaBrash..	do 25	E. Smith.....	Unknown.....	Shooting partridge
	do	Nov. 22	H. Harris	do	Shooting deer.....
	R. Mitchell.....	July 29	Three Tourists	Niagara Falls..	Shooting hares....
	Jno. F. Russell..	Dec. 14	R. Shaw.....	Brigden	Having more deer than law allows.
	do	do 14	E. Petitt.....	do	do
	do	do 14	A. L. Perkins.....	Powassan.....	do
	do	do 14	W. Richardson.....	Nipissing	do
	do	do 14	E. H. Kelcey.....	Loring	do
	do	do 14	H. Smith.....	Brigden	do
	do	do 29	H. Claver.....	Ahmic Harbor	P'ss'ss'n deer hides
	John Woods....	Sept. 12	Gordon C. Hoyt.....	Ohio	Hunting out of season.....
	do	do 12	Jno. F. Kitchen.....	Pittsburg, Pa..	do
	do	do 12	Earl Beshlin.....	Warren, Pa...	do
	do	do 12	C. H. Vandyea.....	Russell, Pa...	do
	do	do 12	R. E. Ward..... ..	do ...	do
	do	do 12	Theo. T. Mott.....	do ...	do
	do	do 18	Sam Tuko.....	Parry Sound..	Hunting on Lord's day .....
	do	Nov. 22	Thomas Clim.....	Depot Harbor.	Hunting deer out of season.....
	do	Dec. 11	Thomas A. Clark....	Parry Sound..	do
	do	do 11	Albert Greer.....	do ..	do
	do	do 16	Thomas Fraser.....	do ..	Possession venison

FOR THE YEAR 1905.—Continued.

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, etc., seized during year.
Arrested	Leamington ..	J. McR.Selkirk	Fined $25 and costs.	
do	do ..	do		
Summoned ...	Chatham	M. Houston ..	Fined $35 and costs.	
do ...	do	do ..	Dismissed.	
do ...	do	do ..	Fined $15 and costs	
do ...	Lanark	J. McLean....	do $5.	
do ...	Bracebridge ..	W.H. pencer.	do $5 and costs.	
do ...	do .	do ..	do $5 do	
do ...	do ..	do ..	do $5 do	
do ...	Huntsville....	Reece and Willmott.....	do $20.	
do ...	do	do .	do $20.	
do ...	do	do	do $20.	
Settled	Dunchurch ...	J. H. Willmott	do $20.	
do	Klock	do	do $25.....	Indian. Fine not paid.
do	Deux Rivieres	do	do $20.	
.....	do	do	Dismissed.	
.....	do	do	do	
Summoned ...	Sturgeon Falls	Cockburn and Willmott ...	Fined $50.	
Settled	Whiteside ...	J. H. Willmott	do $20.	
do	Huntsvllle....	do	do $40.	
Arrested.....	North Bay....	C. Lamarche..	do $ 5.	
Summoned ...	do	do	do $ 5.	
Arrested.....	do	R. Bunyan ...	Suspended sentence	
Summoned ...	Temagami	M. Burke.....	Fined $7.60.	
do ...	Sudbury.....	D. M. Brodie..	Dismissed.	
do ...	North Bay....	R. Bunyan....	do	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Seized moose head and sent to Dept.
Appeared.....	Ingersoll.....	John Morrison	Fined $4.	
Settled	.....	.....	do $10.	
do	.....	.....	do $20.	
do	.....	.....	do $10.	
Summoned ...	Loring.....	Willmott and Arthur	do $15.	
do ...	do	do	do $15.	
do . .	do	do	do $15	
do ...	do	do	do $15.	
do ...	do	do	do $15.	
do ...	do	do	do $15.	
do ...	do	A. W. Sinclair	do $10.	
Arrested.....	Parry Sound..	Jos. Farrer ...	do $10.	
do	do ..	do ...	do $10.	
do	do ..	do ...	do $10.....	Seized 4 guns and 1 boat.
do	do ..	do ...	do $10.	
do	do ..	do ...	do $10.	
do	do ..	do ...	do $10.	
Summoned ...	do ..	do ...	do $ 5...	Seized 2 guns.
do ...	do ..	do ...	do $40.....	Confiscated venison.
do ...	do ..	do ...	do $20.	
do ...	do ..	do ...	do $20.	
do ...	do ..	do ...	do $40.....	Confiscated venison.

REPORT OF CASES

County or District.	Name of Prosecutor.	Date 1905.	Name of Offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Parry Sound *Con.*	John Hines.....	Mch. 28	Indian.....	Muskoka R's'v	Possession of beaver skins .....
	Wm. Dafoe.....	Nov. 10	William Brooks.....	Harriettsville .	Killing cow moose
	do	do 10	Lemon Crawford....	London.....	do
Peterboro...	G. W. Fitzgerald	Aug. 15	Augustus Porter.....	McLean	Running hounds..
	do	Sept. 29	Jno. Armstrong.....	Verulam	Killing deer.....
	do	do 29	Wm. Armstrong	do	do
	do	do 29	George Sheehy.....	do	do
	do	Oct. 25	Kezzel and Pollack..	Killaloe	Selling partridge..
Rainy River	John Sim.....	June 22	Wellington Drew....	Barwick.....	Killing wood hares
Victoria	Ira Toole.....	May —	Frank Sherrow	Omemee	Breaking muskrat houses .....
Welland....	T. J. Briggs.....	Oct. 31	T. Carter	Black RockNY	Hunting coons....
Wentworth .	H. Graham.....	Apl. 20	Clarence Shaw.....	Hamilton.....	Shooting ducks....

FOR THE YEAR 1905.—Continued.

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, etc., seized during the year.
.....	.....	.....	Admitted offence.	Seized rifle and skins. Sent to Dept.
Summoned ...	Tp. Jolly	Wm. Dafoe...	Fined $20 and costs.	
do ...	do	do ...	do $20 do	
	McLean	G. W. Fitzgerald.....	do $20	
do ...				
do ...	Bobcaygeon ..	do	do $20	
do ...	do ..	do	do $20	
do ...	do ..	do	do $20	
do ...	Killaloe	W. J. Mohr...	Dismissed with costs.	
Arrested.....	Barwick.....	I. Fearon.....	Dismissed.	
Summoned ...	Lindsay	J. McSweyn ..	Fined $5 and costs.	
do ...	Bridgeburg ...	John T. James	Dismissed.	
do ...	Hamilton	G. F. Jelfs....	Fined $10.	Seized boat, gun and decoys.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Fisheries

OF THE

Province of Ontario

1906.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO
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1907.

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TORONTO

To His Honour

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario,
etc., etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Eighth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works.

TORONTO, 7th March, 1907.

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REPORT

OF THE

ACTING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1906.

To the Honourable J. O. Reaume,
Minister of Public Works for Ontario:

I have the honor as Acting Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries for part of the year 1906 to submit for your approval the Annual Report of the Department.

The fishing statistics for the year may be found on page 14. The importance of compiling these statistics has been fully recognized by the Department, and while in some respects they are incomplete and fail to fully represent the quantities and actual values of the fisheries, they are useful to some extent in showing whether the fisheries are improving or otherwise. The figures secured would indicate that the catch on the whole is about the same as last year, with a slight falling off in some varieties and increase in others.

The reports from the overseers will be found on pages ————. They show that with few exceptions the fishermen were satisfied with the season's operations, although during some portion of the season a large number of nets were destroyed during severe storms prevailing.

Seizures, fines and confiscations during the year were: 32 gill nets, 4,130 yards of same, 147 trap nets, 26 hoop nets, 5 seines, 17 bags of nets, 1 pound net, 3 boats; 77 convictions for infractions of fishery regulations were made, resulting in fines amounting to $966.

Lake Manitou Lease.

The Company reports operations at their hatchery as follows: First fry planted April 15th, continued until June 8th:

Whitefish fry	20,300,000
Pickerel	20,000,000
Lake Trout	4,400,000

800,000 of these trout were fed for one month and planted out at a length of 1½ inches.

Patrol Service.

Reference was made in the Annual Report of 1905 to the purchase of the gasoline launch "I'll See," which was placed in commission this year on the waters of Lake St. Clair, River St. Clair and Detroit River, and much illegal fishing was prevented by her unceasing vigilance; but from the experiment of the past summer it was thought that a boat of different construction would doubtless be better for patrol purposes, and in consequence next year the "I'll See" will patrol the waters of the inner channels of the Georgian Bay, where her great speed will doubtless spread terror among those persistent trap net poachers, who are unsparing in their efforts to deplete the fisheries of the Georgian Bay.

The "Gilphie," which for several years patrolled these waters, was thought to have outlived her usefulness, and in the early spring she was sold. As an experiment, arrangements were made with the owner of the "Home Rule" (a small boat that made daily trips in a certain portion of the Georgian Bay) to seize and destroy all trap nets that could be found, and the Department was much pleased to find that at the end of the season no less than eighty-six trap nets were taken and destroyed.

The "Pearl," a small but fast steam boat, was engaged to patrol the waters further north on the Georgian Bay, and forty-seven trap nets and two seines were the result of her season's work.

While these boats were not able to go out into the more open waters, they were able to go into channels and waters the "Gilphie" could not reach on account of her size, and this is where most of the illegal fishing is done.

The "Eva Bell," as in former years, patrolled the Rideau waters, and very few complaints have reached the Department of illegal fishing from this quarter. The Rideau has many attractions, and that great care in the preservation of the fisheries must be maintained is the opinion of the Department.

Nepigon.

Nepigon, the famous stream for speckled trout, has this year seen more tourists than in any former year. The fishing has been reported excellent, and no stronger recommendation can be given than that summer after summer the same ardent fishermen journey many miles to whip the stream that has no rival in trout fishing. The reputation of this stream has extended much further than this continent, and many a well known name, famous abroad, will be seen among those who have purchased angling permits. One well known merchant of Capetown visits Canada periodically with the express object of enjoying the trout fishing on the Nepigon.

Temagami.

Temagami, a few years ago, was unknown to a vast majority of Canadians, but every summer more and more seem to find out this most charming summer resort where the fishing is reported excellent; and these waters, if carefully watched over, will never require to be re-stocked. The patrol boat did splendid service during the past summer, and no complaints have reached the Department of any illegal fishing. If the increase of visitors last summer was any indication of what we may yearly expect, it may be necessary in the near future for you to purchase a boat to be used exclusively for patrol purposes on these waters.

Rainy River.

That portion of the Province little known to those living in the eastern part is from Kenora across the southern boundary of the Lake of the Woods to the Rainy River. The sail of eighty miles down this noble stream to the thriving town of Fort Francis is one of the most enjoyable that can be taken in Canadian waters. Fort Francis is the gateway to the Rainy River District, where fresh water fishing of nearly every kind is excellent.

Re-stocking was carried on as in former years, but not to the extent that the Department would have liked, owing to the lateness of the parent bass coming into waters where they could be taken, and afterwards the weather turned so hot that the difficulty of handling them without much loss was great. Your consideration of securing breeding ponds is again asked. If, for instance, during the past summer when it was possible to secure the bass in large quantities, they could have been deposited in some small lakes or ponds on our principal railways at a reasonable distance from the breeding grounds, to be finally deposited in the waters the Department thought suitable, and at a time when it was thought best for the interests of the public, they could be handled with less loss. In the autumn, fingerlings can be secured in large quantities, but owing to the shortness of the days and the cool weather often experienced at night, carrying them to any distance is found to be somewhat difficult; but if they could be placed until the following spring in breeding ponds, they could be handled much more easily. There is another drawback in taking them to their destination in the autumn. As soon as the tourists leave for home, the navigation companies put a great many of their boats out of commission, so sometimes much delay is caused in taking them from the train to the boat.

I must also call your attention to the fact that the Grand Trunk Railway Company did everything in their power, often providing special trains, to help carry on the work of re-stocking successfully.

Enforcing Fishery Laws.

The difficulty of effectively enforcing the fishery laws of the Province must be apparent to those who have given this matter the least consideration. The principal obstacle in the way of effective administration is the divided jurisdiction. While it has been decided that the fish in provincial waters are the property of the Province, the power to legislate and make laws regarding close seasons and other important matters in connection with provincial fisheries rests with the Dominion Government. This power is often used for purposes other than fish protection. In some districts under certain circumstances permission has been given to fish during part of the short close season for salmon trout and whitefish without even consulting Ontario's Fishery Department until after such extensions of open seasons have been granted. I venture to hope the time is not far distant when the Province will have full power to legislate on and regulate what common sense has decided to be an exclusive provincial matter. The immense extent of the waters of the Province in which commercial fishing is allowed cannot possibly be patrolled to the extent necessary to ensure strict compliance with the terms on which the licenses are issued. It is well understood that most fishermen have consciences more elastic than their gill nets, which as a rule stretch out to several times the amount their respective licenses empower them to use. To even partially compel the fishermen of the Province to use

no more nets or net than stated on their licenses would require at least two general inspectors to devote their whole time to the enforcing of the fishery regulations, and make fishermen in general realize that a thousand yards of net means a thousand yards. The inspectors should be authorized to have all or any gill nets at any time lifted for inspection. The impression prevails that statements made by fishermen, from which the yearly returns of catch and value are compiled, are inaccurate and unreliable, far less than the number of the catch and value of same being returned for the alleged purpose of preventing license fees being increased to an extent commensurate with the value and amount of fish caught. These returns should be made, and correctness sworn to before a Justice of the Peace. No doubt these alleged inaccurate returns have furnished material for the adverse criticisms the Department has been recently honoured with. I know of no legitimate reason that would justify even fishermen defrauding the Government by false returns, and failure to live up to the regulations and terms on which their licenses are issued and accepted.

Angling Permits.

The wisdom of requiring fees from non-resident anglers who visit the Province in such large numbers in search of health and recreation has been strongly endorsed. Tourists who have given the important subject of Fish and Game protection intelligent consideration must admit the justice of having in some measure to contribute to the cost of protecting the fish for their enjoyment. There is no question of sentiment in exacting angling fees in the Province. All non-residents of the Province are treated alike. In no other place in the world can angling be indulged in with such satisfactory results as in Ontario.

The fee, outside of the Nepigon waters, for a non-resident living on his own yacht or boat, and not stopping at our hotels or boarding houses, has been and is still five dollars per rod. It was decided in the early summer to charge every non-resident of the Province who was temporarily residing here a fee of $2 per rod, or $5 for a family not exceeding five persons in all, and these permits were good for a period of three months. The experiment of the past summer in charging all non-residents was in the opinion of the Department a wise one. The overseers having charge of the sale of permits in their own districts were better able to acquaint the summer tourists with the laws and regulations, and also see that they were being properly observed. They were obliged, by special instructions from the Department, to be on the constant watch for new arrivals, necessitating them to patrol their districts continually. The small fee charged is not by any means a hardship, and places the holder of the angling permit, who is informed as to the laws and regulations, in a position of enjoying the privilege of angling as long as the same are observed, or otherwise having his permit cancelled, and subjecting himself to a fine.

The Great Lake Fisheries.

During the past year little has been done in the matter of harmonizing the fishery laws and regulations applicable to international waters. Although this important matter has to some extent been in abeyance during 1906, it has not been lost sight of, and will no doubt receive the consideration it is entitled to in the near future.

Supplying the Home Market.

Referring to this matter in the Report for 1905, the then Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries did so as follows: "The circular letter which in 1904 was addressed to every licensed fisherman in the Province notifying him that he must make arrangements for supplying the local demand for fish does not appear to have received that attention which was hoped and expected." This is a question of dollars and cents, and not of patriotism or sentiment. It rests with the public and not with the fishermen to establish a home market, which can only be accomplished in two ways, namely, by the Dominion Government prohibiting export, or residents of the Province being prepared to pay the price for Ontario fish they realize in the United States. The public fail to recognize the changed conditions from those prevailing fifteen years ago. At that time the fresh water fisheries of the United States had not been depleted, neither was the fishing business of Ontario controlled by powerful American combines. Not many years back, fishermen on the shores of Lake Erie were satisfied to sell herring at one cent per pound, and whitefish and salmon trout at five cents a pound—the price now realized in many markets for the much abused carp. However desirable it may be to have our home markets abundantly supplied with good wholesome fish, this will not occur under present conditions, but our fish will reach those markets paying the most for them.

Suggested Commission of Enquiry.

As to the ownershi of the gear, tugs, boats, nets, etc., etc., operated by the fishermen. Such enquiry is not required, if, as stated in report for 1905, this Department found, upon assuming the administration of the fisheries in 1898, that the fishing industry of the Great Lakes was largely controlled by American companies. If American ownership and control prevailed in 1898, we may rest assured that such control prevails now to a far greater extent than in 1898. We have the most convincing proof of American conrol when we revert to the well known fact that at least three-fourths of the fish caught in the Great Lakes by the licensed fishermen of the Province reach the United States direct from the nets, thus evading with impunity espionage or inspection by provincial officials. To devise means for effective inspection is urgently required, and not further proof of ownership and control by American fish companies, a fact already so well established The fish of our lakes, rivers and streams are a grand heritage left us by nature to be used wisely for the benefit of all, and not for the purpose of being exterminated to satisfy the greed and rapacity of a few powerful and dominating alien fish companies.

Pollutions.

This is becoming a serious matter on streams and other public waters, on the banks and shores of which are located so many of the manufacturing establishments of the Province. Unfortunately, many of the municipalities who suffer most from the pollution of public waters are to a large extent unable to have such nuisances abolished. When complaints are made, the authorities are held up, the factory or mill owners threatening to remove their establishments unless allowed to pollute the rivers and streams with impunity, as in 1905, when the Department had trouble on the Grand River near Berlin. It is of little use re-stocking waters with

black bass at great expense, and have them destroyed by hundreds with deleterious matter from sugar or other factories. Having been informed that hundreds of dead bass and other fish lay on the shores of the Grand River near a sugar factory, and were a menace to the health of the public. I at once sent a member of the staff to investigate. The reeve had the dead fish buried. Samples of the refuse water from the factory were taken, and analysis proved it to be most destructive. Unless the municipal authorities will undertake to assist the Department in protecting the rivers and streams re-stocked by the Department, the municipalities should be allowed to do the re-stocking and pay for it.

Inland Lakes.

As usual a number of applications have been received for licenses to fish for commercial purposes in many of the inland lakes of New Ontario. As many of these lakes are known to contain speckled trout, the Department has decided that it is not at present advisable to allow net fishing therein until a full and complete investigation of them has been made.

Fertilizing Lake Trout Eggs.

Considerable space in the report of 1905 was taken up discussing the advisability of having men on the various tugs for the purpose of taking spawn from the captured trout, and fertilizing it. It appears to me that the best way to fertilize the lake trout spawn would be to allow the trout to attend to that important matter, for which they are so adequately adapted. The fishermen operating in Lake Superior, or in any other lake, should not be allowed to fish for and take lake trout off the spawning grounds when full of spawn. To do so is a most culpable infraction of nature's laws, which cannot be violated with impunity, or without producing serious and lasting results. This practice could only prevail under an unfortunate combination of circumstances, which is a striking illustration of the fact that too many cooks spoil the broth. Divided jurisdiction can never produce satisfactory results. The Province, having the power to protect its fisheries, should in accordance with common sense have the power to make the laws and close seasons, so necessary for the desired effective protection.

Carp.

The numerous members of this family are fresh water fish, confined to the Old World and North America, being quite unknown in the southern half of the New World, and also in Australia, showing much less diversity of form and habits than the cat fish. The Carp tribe are for the most part omnivorous, although some of the members of this extensive and varied family restrict themselves to a vegetable diet. Although some of them prefer muddy situations, where their barbels are probably of assistance, the majority of the carp differ from the catfish in selecting clear water for their haunts. On account of their more cleanly feeding habits, the flesh of the carp is superior and more healthy food than the flesh of the catfish taken from their dirty surroundings, preferring still waters with a soft muddy bottom, in which it grovels with its snout for food. The carp feeds on various vegetable substances, as well as on insects and other small aquatic invertebrates. In many of the waters of the United States and

Canada, the carp has taken kindly to its new habitat, not unfrequently attaining as much as a yard in length with a weight of 25 lbs., while very much larger specimens are on record. When the surface of their haunts is locked in ice, carp lie deeply buried in holes in the mud, consorting in numbers, and undergoing a partial hibernation, which is not broken until the returning warmth of spring. Their growth is extremely rapid, and their fecundity extraordinary, nearly three-quarters of a million eggs having been counted in the roe of a medium-sized specimen. They will live a long time out of water, if moistened from time to time, and are known to live to a great age. No doubt the carp has a place and is here for a beneficial purpose in nature's great and perfect plan, same as all other creations. Evidently that place is to supply the increasing millions of inhabitants of this vast continent with an abundance of cheap wholesome food. No person fifty years ago would have believed that the repulsive looking catfish would ever become a feature in the food and commercial fish business. The carp is evidently here to stay—a striking illustration of Darwinism. The time is not far distant when carp will not be considered as now, a nuisance. To in some measure reduce the present tendency to deplete the waters of our great lakes of the most valuable species of fish, it is imperative that the immense supply of carp available should be utilized, then there would be no difficulty in keeping them in reasonable bounds. Any man or men who will succeed in devising some method of curing, drying or salting carp so as to cause them to become a factor in commerce will be public benefactors and entitled to the thanks of posterity.

Biological Station, Georgian Bay.

Dr. B. A. Bensley, Assistant Director, reports as follows:—

During the summer of 1906 the work of the laboratory was carried on in accordance with a programme submitted by Prof. E. E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, and comprised chiefly a study of the conditions relating to the capture of fishes in gill nets. The co-operation of a regular fisherman was secured so that the members of the station staff were able to observe the operations of gill net fishing carried on in the usual way. The following subjects were chiefly considered: (1) Comparison of average size and weight of whitefish and lake trout taken in nets of one mesh; (2) Effect of capture and handling on vitality of fish; (3) Probability of recovery in liberation of fish of less than the minimum legal size; (4) Food and parasites. A general study was made of the average size of various shore fishes which might be retained or allowed to escape in nets of graded mesh as a preliminary to the examination of pound nets. Considerable attention was paid to the study of the habits and food of the German Carp, which is now prevalent in the lower portion of the Georgian Bay.

During the summer the facilities for work at the laboratory were greatly improved by additions to the buildings and equipment, and in future adequate opportunities will be afforded for those who wish to study fishery problems, or engage in biological work.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Your obedient servant,

E. Tinsley,

Acting Deputy Commissioner.

Toronto, December 31st, 1906.

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1906, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF FISH PLANTED IN EACH.

1901.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,205
Lake Rosseau	Bass	700
Lake Joseph	Bass	1,052
Fairy and Vernon Lakes	Bass	244
Lake of Bays	Bass	693
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	225
Thames River at Woodstock	Bass	225
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	396
Thames River at Dorchester	Bass	696
Lake Couchiching	Bass	436
Stoney Lake	Bass	751
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Point	Bass	603
Holland River	Bass	387
Golden Lake	Bass	372
Severn River	Bass	526
Grand River at Cayuga	Bass	400
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	274
Kempenfeldt Bay	Bass	300
		9,481

1902.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	246
Lake Joseph	Bass	256
Lake Rosseau	Bass	227
Lake Couchiching	Bass	285
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	395
Stoney Lake	Bass	330
Huntsville Lakes	Bass	265
Winnipeg River	Brook trout	55
		2,059

1903.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	926
Lake Rosseau	Bass	1,130
Lake Joseph	Bass	500
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,002
Lake of Bays	Bass	371
Sparrow Lake	Bass	650
Lake Couchiching	Bass	258
Long Lake at Rat Portage	Bass	460
Golden Lake	Bass	100
Mink Lake	Bass	85
Clear Lake	Bass	85
White Lake	Bass	100
Lynn River at Lake Simcoe	Bass	355
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	425
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	75
Thames River at London	Bass	200
Thames River at St. Marys	Bass	205
Grand River at Fergus	Bass	100
Grand River at Grand Valley	Bass	70
Grand River at Paris	Bass	130
Musselmans Lake	Bass	200
Lake of Bays	Bass	500
		7,927

1904.

Waters stocked,	Species.	Number.
Credit River	Bass	115
Lake Rosseau	Bass	380
Green Lake	Bass	135
Opinicon Forks	Bass	50
Lake near Barry's Bay	Bass	30
Barry's Bay	Bass	100
Gorman Lake	Bass	75
Golden Lake	Bass	565
Mink Lake	Bass	60
White Lake	Bass	160
Clear Lake	Bass	50
Snell's Lake	Bass	100
Lake Joseph	Bass	725
Bass Lake	Bass	200
Lake Couchiching	Bass	230
Lake Joseph	Bass	415
Lake of Bays	Bass	530
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Point	Bass	785
Beaver River at Cannington	Bass	250
Balsam Lake	Bass	400
Lake of Bays	Bass Fingerlings	5,000
Oxbow River at Komoka	Bass Fingerlings	1,200
Lake Scugog	Bass Fingerlings	1,400
		12,955

1905.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Scugog	Bass	400
Stoney Lake	Bass	600
Muskoka Lake	Bass	500
Thames River at Stratford	Bass	250
Thames River at Mitchell	Bass	350
Lake Couchiching	Bass	500
Gull Lake (near Gravenhurst)	Bass	100
Lake of Bays	Bass	400
		3,100

1906.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Simcoe	Bass	450
Lake of Bays	Bass	700
Gull River	Bass	610
Grand River	Bass	575
Lake Scugog	Bass	400
Muskoka Lake	Bass	700
River Nith	Bass	600
Lake Simcoe	Bass	700
do	Bass	700
		5,435

LIST OF OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Acton, Nassau.....	Gananoque ...	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
Ashforth, J. G.....	Port Arthur ..	District of Thunder Bay.
Baechler, F.....	Nipissing	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
Bailey, G. L.....	Callander.....	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
Barrett, Patrick.....	Calabogie	Calabogie Lake, County Renfrew.
Bate, A. W.....	St. Catharines.	County of Lincoln.
Birch, W. J.....	Delta.....	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
Black, J. N.....	Killarney.....	Province of Ontario.
Blondin, Isaac.....	Cornwall	Co.'s Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
Blunden, H. A.....	Sarnia.....	Co. Lambton, exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
Boler, William.....	Byron.....	River Thames, between London and boundry line beween Townships Delaware and Westminster, County of Middlesex.
Bourgon, J. B.....	Rockland.....	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Boyd, J. H.....	Merrickville ..	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on County of Grenville.
Bradshaw, A.....	Lindsay	Townships Mariposa and Ops, County Victoria.
Brickwood, J. H....	Kingston	Waters fronting County Frontenac.
Briggs, T. J.....	Bridgeburg ...	County of Welland.
Brown, E.....	St. Mary's....	That part of the Thames and Avon Rivers and tributaries lying within the Townships of Downie, Fullerton and Blanshard.
Burtcheall, C.....	Coboconk.....	Balsam and Mud Turtle Lakes, County Victoria.
Campbell, John.....	Sylvan	River Aux Sauble and tributaries.
Caskey, T. C.....	Blairton.....	Townships of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Cassan, C. H.....	Campbellford .	Trent River and tributaries, County Northumberland, from Campbellford to Trent Bridge.
Carlton, C. G.....	London	Province of Ontario.
Cartier, Alfred.....	Sturgeon Falls.	District of Nipissing, North and West Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscaming and tributaries.
Chauvin, Victor.....	Windsor.....	Province of Ontario.
Christink, Irwin....	Pembroke	County Renfrew.
Clark, Marshall.....	Picton.....	County of Prince Edward exclusive of the Townships of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Clunis, A.....	Claude	In and for the Townships of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, in the County of Peel.
Colter, Samuel.....	Gilford.....	Lake Simcoe, from the 10th concession, Tp. Innistil, to the mouth of the Holland River.
Corsant, A.....	Masonville....	Co. Middlesex, east of boundary line between the Tps. of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.
Covell, H. N.....	Lombardy....	Township South Elmsley, County Leeds.
Covell, John.....	Brighton	Lake Ontario, fronting County of Northumberland, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Cook, H. G. A.....	Niagara Falls..	County Welland.
Cox, Matthew	Howe Island..	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Cox, James.....	Hillsburg.....	Province of Ontario.
Crotty, John.....	Bothwell	River Thames between Village of Wardsville and easterly limits of County of Kent, in County Middlesex.
Cryderman, J. F....	Norham.....	Trent River and tributaries, County Northumberland, from Percy Boom to Campbellford Bridge.
Cunningham, Jas. A.	Maynooth	Townships Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, Co. Hastings.
Davieau, H.....	Michipicoten I.	Michipicoten Island.
Davis, J. W.....	Sydenham....	Township Loughboro.
Deacon, Ephraim...	Bolingbroke ..	Townships Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Delaronde, Charles..	Nepigon.....	River and Lake Nepigon.
Dodds, William.....	Barrie.....	Township of Vespra, County of Simcoe.
Donaldson, W. J....	Donaldson....	Townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
Doolittle, H.....	Hamlet.....	Severn River and Sparrow Lake.
Drew, Henry	Long Lake....	Townships Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, District of Addington.
Drouillard, Arzas...	Walkerville...	For Townships of Sandwich East, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, County Essex.
Drummond, Wm....	Keene.....	County of Peterborough.
Duff, T. A.....	Toronto	Province of Ontario.
Dunlop, James.....	Mackey's St'n.	Ottawa River between Deux Joachim and Mattawa, and over waters in townships in Ontario bordering on said river.
Dusang, B. A.....	Fesserton.....	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in District of Muskoka, also over Severn River.
Elliott, Robert.....	Bayfield.....	County of Huron.
Englehart, G. M....	Inglewood....	Province of Ontario.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Esford, Henry.....	Barriefield....	Rideau waters between St. Lawrence River and Brewer's Mills.
Fleming, E.....	Hastings.....	Village of Hastings.
Forbes, Hy.....	Jeannette'sCk.	County of Kent.
Fradenburg, D. A...	Cayuga.....	Grand River from division line between Townships of Tuscarora and Onondaga and Townships Oneida and Seneca to its mouth, and waters tributary thereto.
Fraser, J. A.....	Prescott.....	St. Lawrence River from the head of Cardinal Rapids west to Rockport.
Free, John	Byng Inlet....	Maganetawan River and waters of Georgian Bay lying between the said River and French River.
Gainsforth, Wm.....	Haliburton ...	Townships Stanhope, Guildford, Harburn, Dudley, Dysart and Minden, District of Haliburton.
Gault, T. G.....	Deseronto	Bay of Quinte, East Riding County of Hastings and for Moira River and other waters in said Riding.
Gibson, C. M.....	St. Catharines.	County of Lincoln.
Gibson, J. W.....	Strathroy.....	County of Middlesex.
Gillespie, James.....	Berkeley	Electoral District of Centre Grey and for Township of Glenelg in South Grey.
Glass, Irving	Trenton	Bay of Quinte from City of Belleville west to the Trent River and for Trent River from its mouth to Chisholm's Rapids and for the tributaries thereto.
Godfrey, James.....	Pefferlaw.....	Township of Georgina, County of York.
Green, Adam.....	Diamond	Townships Huntley and Fitzroy, County Carleton.
Green, John.....	Marmora	Township of Marmora, County Hastings.
Hastings, William...	Aurora	Wilcox Lake.
Clarkson, William...	Lakehurst	West half of Township of Smith, Township of Ennismore, west half Township Harvey, Townships of Galway and Cavendish, County Peterboro'.
Hayes, Henry.....	Murray.....	Bay of Quinte, as lies in front of the East Riding of Northumberland, for that portion of the River Trent, lying between the Township of Sidney, and the Bay of Quinte and for the inland waters of the Tps. of Murray, Dryden and Cramahe and Haldimand.
Hembruff, Jos.....	Manitowaning.	Lake Manitou on Manitoulin Island and the streams tributary thereto.
Henderson, H. A...	Pelee Island ..	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the County of Essex.
Hess, James	Hastings.....	Trent River and tributaries, in County Northumberland, from Trent Bridge to Rice Lake.
Hewitt, James.....	Honey Harbor	Province of Ontario.
Hill, Thomas	Collingwood ..	Province of Ontario.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Holliday, Henry....	Wolfe Island..	Township of Wolfe Island and for the Islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Township of Wolfe Island.
Horton, H	Sand Bay.....	Province of Ontario.
Huffman, E. M.....	Hay Bay	Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in County Lennox and Addington.
Hughson, George ...	South River...	Township of Laurier.
Hull, Charles.....	Newboro.....	Township of North Crosby, in which lie a portion of Wolfe Lake, Sand Lake, Second Lake, Third Lake and Upper Rideau Lake. Township of South Burgess and South Elmsley, in which lies part of Lower Rideau Lake and waters as far as Smith's Falls, Bass Lake, Otter Lake and its tributaries, and that part of Township of South Crosby, in which lie Mud Lake, Loon Lake, Venton Lake, Clear Lake, Indian Lake and Mosquito Lake.
Hunter, Frank.....	Dorchester....	Thames River, easterly to the boundary line, between Oxford and Middlesex.
Hunter, William....	Tehkummah..	Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron.
Huntington, S. A....	North Bay....	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in District of Nipissing.
Irish, John	Vennachar....	Townships of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abinger, Counties Lennox and Addington.
Irish, Samuel.....	Verona.....	Township of Portland, County Frontenac.
Jermyn, J. W.....	Wiarton	Georgian Bay, County of Bruce, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbour, but exclusive of the said Harbour.
Johnson, Henry ...	Brantford.....	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Townships in County Brant and the Townships of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand County ; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Kern over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Townships west of the Grand River.
Johnston. D.....	Peterboro.....	River Otonabee and tributaries, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the mouth of the River and Rice Lake, Township South Monaghan.
Johnston, Thos	Royston	Townships of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croit, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
Johnston, W. H.....	Harwood.....	Rice Lake, in the Townships of Hamilton and Alnwick, County Northumberland.
Kehoe, D.....	Millarton.....	That portion of County Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Township of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said county, south of Southampton.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Kennedy, John.....	Meaford.....	County of Grey, exclusive of Townships of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
Kern, Jacob.....	Burford.....	County of Brant, comprising Townships of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said River.
Kerr, C. J.....	Hamilton.....	County of Wentworth.
Kinder, Jos.....	Rockingham..	Lake Charlotte, Township of Brudenell, Co. of Renfrew.
Knight, U. R.....	Sunbury.....	Township of Storrington, including Rideau waters from Brewer's Mills to the easterly limit of the Township, County of Frontenac.
Knox, A., Jr.....	Carleton Place.	Townships Fitzroy, Huntley and Goulbourn, County Carleton; and Townships Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsey and Packham, County Lanark.
Kraft, Samuel.....	Ridgeway	In and for Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
Laframboise, Remi..	Canard River..	Detroit River, fronting Townships of Sandwich, West Anderdon and Malden, and also Canadian Islands in said River, County Essex.
Langford, Newton...	Dorset.....	Townships McLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel, District of Muskoka, and Townships McClintock, Livingstone, Sherbourne and Havelock, District of Haliburton.
Latimer, George.....	Eugenia	Township of Artemesia.
Laughington, Henry.	Parry Sound..	For the Townships of Shawanga, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
Lean, Wellington ...	Apsley.....	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, County of Peterboro.
Lee, Edward	Lowbanks	Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet in the District of Monck and Lake Erie.
Leitch, P. A.....	Nepigon.....	River and Lake Nepigon.
Little, Richard.....	Wallaceburg...	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clare, exclusive of Dover West Township, also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.
Loveday, E. T.....	Ottawa.....	In and for the Townships of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and the Rideau Canal as lies in front or within said Townships, and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canals.
McAllister, J. R.....	Gore's L'nding	Rice Lake, between Jubilee Point and Lower Close's Point and the waters tributary thereto, in the Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. of Northumberland.
McClennan, Kenneth	Grovesend ...	Townships of Yarmouth, Malahide and Bayham, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and the tributaries thereto.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
McEwen, A.....	Aldboro	Townships of Southwold, Dunwich and Aldborough, exclusive of the River Thames, with jurisdiction over so much of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and tributaries thereto.
McGinn, William...	Orillia.....	Townships of Orillia and Oro, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of Shingle and Carthews Bays and Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe as lies in front of said townships and over River Severn.
McGuire, J.....	Jones Falls....	Rideau River, fronting on the Township of South Crosby, County of Leeds.
McIntyre, A.....	Keene.....	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
McKelvie, D.....	New Liskeard.	Lake Temiscamingue and tributaries.
McLaughlin, S.....	Bear Island...	Lake Temagami and tributaries.
McLeod, A.....	Credit Forks..	Province of Ontario.
McMurray, R.....	Bayfield..	County of Huron.
McNairn, James....	Iroquois.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on County of Dundas.
McPhee, D.....	Uptergrove...	Lake Simcoe, fronting on Tp. of Mara and the tributaries thereto, and for Mud Lake, in the Tps. of Mara and Carden.
McVittie, Jas.....	Blenheim	Lake Erie, fronting on Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
Macdonald, Hector..	Beaverton	Lake Simcoe and tributaries thereto fronting on Tp. of Thorah in County of Ontario.
Macdonald, J. K....	Toronto	Lake Kagawong on Manitoulin Island.
Macdonald, S. C....	Bear Island...	Lake Temagami and tributaries.
Major, William.....	Woodlawn ...	Townships of March and Torbolton, County Carleton.
Mansfiel', Thomas..	Pickering.....	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Township of Reach.
May, J. C.....	St. Catharines.	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
Mayne, William	Cannington...	Beaver River, Townships of Thorah, Brock and Georgina, and tributaries thereto.
Mayor, Harry..	Painswick	Lake Simcoe, from Lovers' Creek, near Barrie, on Kempenfeldt Bay, to concession 10 of the said Township of Innisfil.
Merriam, D.....	Fenelon Falls.	For the north end of Sturgeon Lake and Cameron Lake to Rosedale Locks, Burnt River and Rosedale River, County Victoria.
Merriam, Enoch	Harwood	Rice Lake, Townships Hamilton and Alnwick, between Close's Point and Rock Island and waters tributary thereto, County of Northumberland.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Meyers, James.....	Orchard	Townships of Proton, Egremont and Normanby, County Grey, and Townships Minto, Arthur and West Luther, County Wellington.
Moffatt, George	Glencross.....	Townships of Mulmer, Mono and East Garafraxa.
Moore, F. J.	Lakefield.....	Townships of Douro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
Morton, John.....	St. Ola	Townships Limerick, Tudor, Wollaston, Cashel Lake and Grimsthorpe, County Hastings.
Munro, H. C.	Ivy Lea	River St. Lawrence.
Murdoch, John	Bath	Townships of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernesttown and Amherst Island, County Lennox and Addington.
Nash, John.....	Kenora.....	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
Nicholls, Garner	Bobcaygeon ..	Townships Verulam, County of Victoria, and Harvey, in the County of Peterboro'.
Oliver, R. C.	Little Current.	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Olton, W. O.	Sand Lake....	District of Parry Sound.
Osborne, Henry	Dante	River Thames, between the Village of Lewisville and the easterly limits of Kent County.
Parker, William	Chippewa	County of Welland.
Peltier, Theo.	Dover South..	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points; also the Township of Dover West, County Kent.
Penassie, S.....	Fort William..	Pigeon River, District of Thunder Bay.
Phillips, H.	Smiths Falls..	County Frontenac lying north of the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburg, the Townships of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitely, County of Leeds, and the County of Lanark.
Pierce, J. P.....	Port Rowan ..	County of Norfolk.
Purcell, H. R.	Colebrooke ...	Townships Camden, Sheffield, Kaladar and Barrie.
Robertson, C.	Hillsburg.....	Townships of Erin and West Garafraxa.
Robertson, D.	Southampton .	County Bruce fronting Lake Huron, lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
Robinson, G.	Bradford	Holland River.
Robinson, T. W.....	Collingwood ..	Townships Collingwood and Osprey, County of Grey, and the Townships of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, County of Simcoe.
Rupert, Thos.	Springbrook ..	Township Rawdon, County Hastings.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Sargent, W. J.....	Bronte	County of Halton, also County of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
Schell, S.....	Port Perry....	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge, and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
Shaver, A.....	Odell.....	Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex.
Shillington, N.....	Burridge	Township of Bedford, County of Frontenac.
Silverwood, H.	Huntsville....	Townships of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair, and Brunel, District of Muskoka.
Sinclair, N.....	Glenarm	Balsam Lake, County of Victoria.
Slate, George	Rockport	River St. Lawrence, between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
Small, John	Grand Valley.	Townships of Melancthon, Amaranth and East Luther, County Dufferin.
Smith, William	Gravenhurst..	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
Spence, William	Athens	Charleston Lake and its tributaries, County Leeds.
Stewart, James.....	Lanark	Townships of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, County Lanark.
St. Charles, C.	Madoc.....	Townships Madoc and Huntington, County Hastings.
Stuart, D.	Codrington ...	Trent River and tributaries, County of Northumberland, from Chisholm's Rapids to Percy Boom.
Sweet, B. H.	Bancroft	Townships Faraday, Dungannon, Mayo, Herschel, Monteagle and Carlow, County of Hastings.
Swift, Thos.	Port Perry....	Township of Reach, County of Ontario, and Township of Mariposa, County Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Switzer, W. H.	Gooderham...	Townships of Snowden, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Cardiff, and Harcourt, District of Haliburton.
Taylor, Chas.	Westmeath ...	Ottawa River from Des Joachim to Fort Coulonge.
Taylor, H. C.....	Gananoque ...	River St. Lawrence, between Rockport and Brothers Islands.
Thomson, Henry ...	Brechin	Lake Simcoe and tributaries fronting on Tp. of Mara.
Tillett, R.	Roach's Point.	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Townships.
Timlin, M.	Atherley	Lake Couchiching and tributaries fronting Townships Mara and Rama.
Toole, Ira	Omemee.....	Township of Emily, County of Victoria.
Townsend, J.....	Long Point ...	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
Twamley, C.	Cavan	Townships Cavan and Manvers.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Van Norman, R. M..	Sault Ste. Marie	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Vokes, James.....	Nanticoke	Townships Walpole, Rainham, South Cayuga and Dunn, County Haldimand.
Wadsworth, C.	Queenston....	
Walker, R. J.....	Port Credit...	Lake Ontario, fronting County Peel, and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
Watson, J.	Cæserea	Townships of Cartwright and Manvers, the waters of Lake Scugog fronting on said Townships and the waters tributary to said lake.
Watt, John.....	Peterborough..	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the Village of Lakefield.
Weldon, J. O.	London.....	Province of Ontario.
West, Wm. F.	Midland.....	Tadenac Club waters, Georgian Bay.
Wigle, L.....	Leamington ..	Townships of Malden, North Colchester, South Colchester, North Gosfield, South Gosfield and Mersea, in the County of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Wigle, W. D.....	Cedar Springs.	Province of Ontario.
Williams, J. T.	Penetang	Townships of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, County of Simcoe and over Christian, Beckwith and Giants Tomb Islands.
Willmott, J. W.....	Beaumaris....	District of Muskoka.
Wilson, H.	Elphin	Townships of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, County of Lanark.
Wood, John	Whitestone ...	Townships Mackenzie, Hagerman, Burpee, Burton and Ferrie.
Wood, W. R.....	Toronto	Township of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, County of York.
Worden, F.....	Courtice.....	County of Durham.
Younghusband, D...	South March..	Townships March and Nepean, County Carleton.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

Received from Fisheries during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	Nash, John	1,166 00	
	Perry, John	30 00	
			1,196 00
River Nepigon	Leitch, P. A		1,595 00
Lake Superior	Ashforth, J. G	4,046 00	
	Van Norman, R. M	1,768 00	
			5,814 00
Lake Huron (North Channel)	Henbruff, Joseph	22 00	
	Hunter, William	5 00	
	Oliver, R. C	5,589 00	
			5,616 00
Georgian Bay	Bettes, A. L	85 15	
	Dusang, B. A	260 00	
	France, William, Jr	131 00	
	Free, John	74 00	
	Hewitt, James	11 00	
	Jermyn, J. W	638 00	
	Kennedy, John	890 00	
	Laughington, Henry	1,129 00	
	Robinson, Thomas W	485 00	
	Williams, J. T	220 00	
			3,923 15
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair	Blundin, H. A	3,696 00	
	Kehoe, Daniel	127 00	
	McMurray, Robert	683 00	
	Robertson, David	864 20	
			5,370 20
Lake St. Clair, River Thames and Detroit River	Crotty, John	67 00	
	Drouillard, Arzas	1,146 52	
	Laframboise, Remi	195 00	
	Little, Richard	527 00	
	Osborne, Henry	45 50	
	Peltier, Theodore	407 00	
			2,388 02
Lake Erie and Grand River	Briggs, T. J	24 00	
	Farrell, John	571 00	
	Fitzpatrick, Jerome	5,530 00	
	Fradenburg, D	57 00	
	Henderson, H. A	1,727 00	
	Johnston, Henry	30 50	
	Kraft, Samuel	204 00	
	Lee, Edward	1,255 00	
	McCall, George D	285 00	
	McEwan, Archibald	2,725 00	
	McClennan, Kenneth	3,375 00	
	Pierce, J. P	2,162 84	
	Vokes, James	1,805 00	
	Shelley, George (Proceeds from Sale of Fish.)	634 90	
	Wigle, Lewis	3,297 50	
			23,683 74
Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte	Brickwood, J. H	571 04	
	Buckley, George A	1,155 00	
	Clark, Marshall	533 00	
	Covell, John	105 00	
	Gault, Thomas	396 00	
	Carried forward	3,060 04	49,586 11

Statement of Revenue.—*Continued.*

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total.
		$ c.	
	Brought forward....	3,060 04	49,586 11
Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte.—*Con*..	Glass, Irving.....	40 00	
	Hayes, H. W.....	55 00	
	Holiday, Henry.....	230 00	
	Huffman, E. M.....	45 00	
	Kerr, C. J.....	292 00	
	May, J C.....	397 00	
	Murdock, John.....	228 50	
	Sargent, William.....	70 00	
	Walker, R. J.....	55 00	
	Willis J. M.....	36 00	
	Wood W. R.....	168 08	
	Boyd, J: H.....	19 00	
			4,695 62
Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carlton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville.....	Bourgon, J. B.....	76 00	
	Birch, W. J.....	107 00	
	Covell, H. N.....	5 00	
	Christink, Erwin	19 00	
	Davis, J. W	32 00	
	Drew, Henry.....	30 00	
	Deacon, Ephriam.....	10 00	
	Esford, Henry.....	97 00	
	Hull Charles.....	243 00	
	Knight, N. R.....	200 00	
	Loveday, E. T.....	34 25	
	McGuire, John.....	323 00	
	Phillips, Herbert.....	256 00	
	Spence, William.....	209 00	
	Shillington, Nathaniel...	66 00	
	Stewart, James.....	5 00	
	Taylor, Charles.....	3 00	
	Townsend James.....	126 00	
			1,841 25
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.	Blais, D.....	4 00	
	Bradshaw, A.....	58 75	
	Cassan, C. H.....	78 00	
	Clarkson, William.....	86 00	
	Green, John.....	34 00	
	Hess, J. H.....	39 00	
	Irish, John.....	3 00	
	Johnston, David.....	39 90	
	Johnston, T. H.....	11 00	
	Johnston, W. H.....	2 00	
	Langford, Newton.....	4 00	
	Lean, Wellington.....	24 00	
	McAlister, J. R.....	70 00	
	Merriam, D. E.....	16 00	
	Merriam, Enoch.....	77 00	
	Moore, F. J.....	275 00	
	Morton, J. W.....	5 00	
	Nicholls, Garner.....	436 00	
	Purcill, H. R.....	31 00	
	Smith, William.....	10 00	
	Toole, Ira.....	26 00	
	Watson, John.....	31 00	
	Watt, John	6 00	
	Willmott, J. H.....	171 00	
	Worden, Frank.....	5 00	
			1,542 65
	Carried forward....	.....	57,665 63

Statement of Revenue.—*Continued.*

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total
		$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward....	.....	57,665 63
River St. Lawrence.....	Acton, Nassau.....	20 00	
	Cox, Matthew.....	20 00	
	Fraser, J. A.....	10 00	
			50 00
Lakes Simcoe, Couchiching and Sparrow	Dodds, W. T.....	26 00	
	Doolittle, Herbert.....	260 00	
	McGinn, William.....	14 00	
	McPhee, Donald.....	12 00	
	MacDonald, Hector.....	5 00	
	Mayor, Harry.....	10 00	
	Tillett, Robert.....	4 00	
			331 00
Nipissing.....	Baechler, Fred.....	2 00	
	Cartier, Alfred.....	2,654 00	
	Huntington, S. A.....	262 00	
	McKelvie, Daniel.....	50 00	
	MacDonald, S. C.....	978 00	
			3,946 00
Unclassified.....	Licenses issued direct from Department.....	352 00	
	Fines, etc.....	8 00	
	Balance account, 1905....	5 00	
	Sale of Gilphie.....	1,600 00	
	Rebate on insurance policy.....	40 94	
			2,005 94
			$63,998 57

Report of the Work Performed by the Steamer "Pearl" during the Season of 1906, on the Georgian Bay.

She left Parry Sound on July 23rd, and for several days grappled for nets among the islands, calling at Shebeshekong, Shawanaga, Point au Baril, Sturgeon Bay, Pine Island, McCoy's, North Limestone, Mink and Palestine Islands, and other places, returning to Parry Sound on the 27th. Got two trap nets, and on the 28th burnt two more at Two Mile Point. Left again next day and cruised about for a week, visiting many points—Copperhead Island, Dillon's Port, Harbor Island, Frankland Island, McCoy's Island (where two trap nets were seized), Pine Island, Snug Harbor, Sandy Island, and through Long Sault Channel to Fitz's Island, then to Sans Souci and surrounding cottages to see that the cottagers had their angling permits, and back through South Channel to Parry Sound.

On the 4th August went to Two Mile Point and burnt four trap nets, then over to Blair's Landing and got another, which was also burnt; grappled round Mowat Island, and returned to Parry Sound for the night. Next day went to Shebeshekong, called at Dillon's Port, and stayed at The Pines all night. The following day went to Point au Baril and met the Fish Commission. Left there to patrol among the islands and the cottages as far as Black Bill's Island looking after the bass fishing and angling permits, going back to Parry Sound on the 10th. From the 11th to the 16th, cruised between Parry Sound, Shebeshekong, Point au Baril, Frankland Island, Palestine Island, Sans Souci and many other points. Got two trap nets at Waubuno, and one at Iron City Club. On the 17th burnt three trap nets at Two Mile Point.

For the next three weeks she continued patrolling round among these different points, and on the 6th September got one trap net, another on the 8th, and still another on the 11th. On the 13th had to remain all day at Shebeshekong on account of the wind. Burnt a trap net on the 15th, at Two Mile Point, and got four more at Limestone Island on the 19th, and four at Two Mile Point on the 21st.

She continued thus patrolling and cruising among the islands and calling at different points during the rest of the season. Got a trap net at Six Mile Landing on the 29th September, one on October 1st at Two Mile Point, and one at Capt. Allen's Straits, nine on October 3rd, at Umbrella Islands, and ten at Two Mile Point. Arrived at Grancaw on the 8th, and had to remain there two days, owing to the very high wind. Left again on the 10th, although the wind was blowing a gale. Got a trap net at Moose Point on the 17th, and another the same day at Iron City Club, two at Two Mile Point on the 20th, seven at Moose Point on the 22nd, and two on the 23rd, (one of which was burnt, and the other taken on the "Pearl,") 8 on the 26th, two at Waubuno on the 3rd December, and two at Two Mile Point. On the 7th got one trap net at Whitefish Shoals, where whitefish were swimming in great numbers. Next day one piece of gill net was set, when an Indian came and claimed it, and said he was going to take it, but changed his mind. On the 13th grappled all day among the islands but got no nets; the fishermen had apparently all gone for the season. Went through Capt. Allen's Straits, grappling on the way to Parry Sound for the night. Left Parry Sound on the 15th November, going through by Snug Harbor and Shawanaga Bay to Grancaw Islands, then back to Parry Sound, where the steamer was laid up for the season.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE LAUNCH "HOME RULE," ON THE NORTH SHORE OF THE GEORGIAN BAY DURING THE SEASON OF 1906.

On the 7th July we left Franceville for McKay's Lake, where we destroyed one trap net, then dragged for nets around Honey Harbor and Giant's Tomb, but found none. Next day we destroyed three trap nets on Giant's Tomb, and left for Moon River. Tuesday we dragged Moon River, 12 Mile Bay, and around the Pancakes, without getting anything, but on Wednesday we destroyed one trap net at Sandy Island, and Thursday, two in Shawanaga Bay. Friday and Saturday were spent cruising from Shawanaga Bay to Point au Baril, and back to Good Cheer Island, and from there to Penetang, calling at Moon and Go-home Rivers, and back to Muskoka River.

Monday the 14th, we raised and destroyed two trap nets around Moon River, on Tuesday, one at Pine Island, and on Wednesday, four at Giant's Tomb, which we burnt; next day four more at Giant's Tomb, Friday, one off Good Cheer Island, and Saturday, one off Bone Island.

The first three days of the following week we cruised from Muskoka River to McRae's Lake, Honey Harbor, Penetang, Giant's Tomb, Go-home, Split Rock, Sans Souci, and several other places, raising and burning two trap nets. Wednesday, spent most of the day in canoe, and got one trap net in Flat Rock Lake, three on Thursday, at Giant's Tomb, and one on Friday. On Saturday took 26 Americans to Penetang to get angling licenses.

The whole of the next week was spent in dragging for trap nets in the different bays and among the islands. We succeeded in getting one in Hog's Bay, five at Watcher's Island, and two at Moon River. On Saturday took canoe and fish rod and went fishing, with a trap net in view. Watched this net all night expecting the party to raise it, as it was full of pickerel with a few bass intermixed, but the owner did not come.

On Saturday, the 4th August, we burnt a net off Pittsburg Club, and proceeded to Sandy Island and Point au Baril; got five more on Tuesday and Wednesday at Hope Island and Tiny Beach, and on Thursday, cut up one trap which was reported by tourists. The balance of the week was spent in dragging, but without success.

We cruised around the whole of the following week, but found no nets.

August 12th, cleaned the boiler, and next day left for Moon River, and sold permits to eleven American anglers. Grappled till dark, but got nothing. Proceeded to Pittsburg Fishing Club, and sold 16 permits, and raised one trap opposite the Club House, and continued trip to Sandy Island. From there next day went to Umbrella, Western, Pine, and Watcher's Islands and Giant's Tomb, and on Thursday to Penetang and Midland Bay, Victoria Harbor, Sturgeon Bay, Honey Harbor, Muskoka Mills, Moon River, Sans Souci, Copperhead, and all the cottages by the way, and found none without permits. Saturday, continued dragging as far as Christian Islands, but got no nets.

On the 19th, got one trap in McRae's Bay, and on the 25th, one in Moon River. Patrolled the whole week among the islands and bays.

On the 26th, went from Moon River to Muskoka Mills and other points, destroying two trap nets at Giant's Tomb, and on the 27th, one at Tiny Beach, on the 29th, one at Watcher's Island, and on the 30th, one in Shebeshekong Bay. On Saturday, 1st September, made canoe trip up Muskoka River to all small lakes south of Sandy Gray's Falls. Burnt two trap nets on Muskoka Lake, and then turned home for the night.

During the next week succeeded in getting one trap in Shawanaga Bay, one at South Pine Island, one at North Watcher, and one close to Narrows, inside Franklin Island; and the following week one off Rose Island, and two at the north end of Tomb.

September 23rd, we spent in Franceville cleaning boiler of tug. Next day got one trap net inside McCullam's Island. The most of the week the wind was blowing very hard, but we patrolled among the islands every day dragging for nets, and got one in Go-home Lake.

Met with no success the following week, although we searched carefully, and even took another boat to Giant's Tomb and Minnecog, thinking we might be more successful that way. But the next week we got two traps at Watcher's Island, one at Franklin Island, and one at Rose Island.

On Sunday October 14th, got one trap at Narrows, and one off Delph Rock, one on Monday in Moon River, and one on Tuesday at Watcher's. On Thursday the 18th, had to tie up at Sandy Island, as it was blowing too hard to go on. Left Sandy Island for Point au Baril, dragged Shawanaga Bay, and got one trap net near village.

The following Tuesday, (Oct. 23), picked up one trap net at Tiny Beach, three at mouth of Moon River on Wednesday. Started on Friday for Watcher's Island, got outside the channels and had to turn back home, as it was blowing a gale. Saturday still windy. Dragged around Muskoka Mills, Bone Island, Honey Harbor, and around islands inside of Minnecog Island, getting one trap net at Green Island.

The next week was so rough and stormy we had difficulty in getting around, but managed to go out in spite of the snow and thick weather, although we found nothing.

Sunday, November 4th, went from Sandy Island to Campbell's Rock, and south to Moon River, and got three trap nets. Monday, got one at Jubilee Island, and one off Bass Island, Friday, one off Ferncliffe Island, one at Jubilee Island, and one in Moon River on Saturday.

On Tuesday of the following week got one trap net off Frying Pan Island, and on Wednesday, one at Moon River, where we had to anchor on account of high wind. Left there next day, and on Saturday found another trap net off Green Island.

On Sunday the 18th, found one trap net and one old punt in the bushes on Green Island, both of which we burnt. Spent the next two days dragging, and found one trap at the Narrows, and one on Saturday, in Muskoka Lake.

The following week the weather turned so cold and stormy that it was with difficulty that we could travel, but we found a trap net at the watchers Island and one at Giant's Tomb, one off McCullam's Island, one at Capt. Allen's Straits, and one at Collingwood dock.

The weater continued so severe that we had to break through ice to get along, so we decided to lay up the boat for the season, which we did on Thursday, the 6th December.

Overseer J. H. Phillips, of Smith's Falls, reports that on the 7th May, the "Eva Bell" started out, after having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, as authorized by Department, and kept up a constant patrol until Nov. 3rd, when we were obliged to lay her up on account of the canal cuts freezing. The season's work was then continued with row-boat until the end of the close season, Nov. 30.

The angling for the past season was all that could be desired, the bass and salmon fishing excellent. The fish seemed to be more plentiful, the

weather more favorable, and altogether the catch was more satisfactory than the previous year, and there has not been so much poaching as heretofore, having had only four convictions and confiscated four gill nets.

The farmers along the lake shore are still praying for license to catch whitefish in the fall for domestic use. They say they are too busy in the summer to go fishing, and therefore get little or no fish. He does not know of any other fish that come on the shoals when whitefish are spawning, and he thinks a revenue might be derived from the same, if the Department deemed it advisable. He says it is a pity something could not be done to thin out the ling, as they are becoming more numerous each year, and are no doubt very destructive to the game fish.

Our non-resident friends made good use of their permits, and every day saw the lake dotted with boats. There were only a very few who objected to the fee, the majority being in favor of protecting the fish and willing to pay for their sport. It is the general opinion, however, among Canadians that American anglers should be charged $5 for a permit, and the non-resident Canadians $2.

The laws and regulations were well observed. Nine more new cottages were erected on the Big Rideau.

Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.

Overseer John Nash, of Kenora, reports that while there has been a decrease in most of the catch of the year, yet, under the weather conditions which existed, it has been quite satisfactory to the fishermen.

He has been over his territory from Canyon Lake to the boundary several times during the year, and visited the lakes where bass and trout have been placed, and all indications are that the fish are doing well, and are undisturbed by all classes of fishermen.

He has placed notices of the Fishery Laws and Regulations from Abraham Falls to the Manitoba boundary, and is of the opinion that the same can now be readily known by all the men employed on the Transcontinental Railway construction and the double tracking of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where the laws were likely to be abused or broken.

No complaints of a serious nature have been made to him during the year, and he is pleased to report that the fishermen in his district carefully observe the laws and regulations.

Lake Superior.

Overseer R. M. Van Norman, of Sault Ste. Marie, reports that the fishermen claim that on the whole it has been a fairly profitable year. The returns show an increase in the catch of trout of about 36,000 lbs., and of whitefish of 44,000 lbs. Owing to the fact that no tugs or pound nets were fished in Goulais or Batchewana Bays, Lake Superior, the catch of whitefish was not as large as in 1905. The returns also show an increase in the catch of pickerel and coarse fish.

He has been over his district several times during the season. He seized one seine at Gros Cap, which he confiscated, but could not detect the offenders. No other violations came to his knowledge, and he always found the fishermen observing the laws. The several close seasons have been well observed. He was on Lake Superior for several days during the month of November, and no violations of the regulations came to his knowledge.

About ninety per cent. of the fish caught in his district are exported to the United States, the balance being used for local purposes.

There are no fishways in his division, and no sawdust or mill refuse is being dumped in the waters.

North Channel of Lake Huron.

Overseer R. C. Oliver, Little Current, reports that this year has been a fairly prosperous one with the fishermen, so far as he had the opportunity of ascertaining. He thinks that in the western and southern part of his division the catch has been the same as last year. The catch at the following stations is altogether trout: Meldrum Bay, Cockburn Island, Duck Islands, Providence Bay, South Bay, Fitzwilliam Island and Club Island. The price obtained for that class of fish was five cents a pound. The catch in the North Channel on the north side of the Georgian Bay, with the exception of some ground in the vicinity of Cutler, was less than last year; that in the vicinity of Cutler was nearly all pickerel; and in Gore Bay, Kagawong, Partridge Island, Sheguindah, Killarney, Squaw Island and Bustard Islands, it was about half pickerel and half whitefish mixed with trout, and was less than last year. The pickerel and whitefish sold for six cents per pound. The herring catch was lighter than last year. They sold for $2.25 a keg, each keg containing one hundred pounds, or 2¼ cents per lb., fresh. He thinks about 80 per cent. of the catch was shipped to the American side, while about 20 per cent. was sold to Canadian dealers and used in Canada. The catch of game fish (black bass is the principal game fish in his division) was better this year than any previous year, so far as he is aware. The summer tourists caught fine samples, and seemed to have no trouble in catching all the law allowed.

Georgian Bay.

Overseer J. W. Jermyn, of Wiarton, reports that the fishermen of his district had a successful season. The fish were more plentiful and the weather in the first part of the year was all that could be desired, consequently the catch was a large increase over previous years.

Most of those who engaged in the business, who attended their duties properly, made considerable money. This, he has reason to believe, had a good effect in their observance of the fishery laws, which were fairly well adhered to.

During the close season he found only one person fishing. He laid an information, and a conviction followed. A fine of $10 and costs was the result, which he trusts will be a warning to those violating the law in future.

Overseer B. A. Dusang, of Fesserton, in his report draws attention to the increase of carp and dogfish in the waters of his division. He says they destroy the wild rice, the food of the wild duck, and he would recommend some inducement for the catch of these fish.

About 75 per cent. of the amount of fish caught in his district are exported to the United States, 20 per cent. used in Canada, and 5 per cent. for home consumption.

The close seasons have been well observed throughout.

He has seized over 600 yards of gill net and three large hoop nets, also one small hoop net for bull heads. He has also had two parties fined, one for dumping sawdust into small streams, the other for illegal fishing.

A greater number of tourists than usual have visited that section, and were well satisfied with the fishing.

He sold over $200 worth of permits. He would recommend that the close season for bass be extended to the first of July, as the waters are too cold to complete spawning before that time.

Lake Huron.

Overseer David Robertson, of Southampton, reports that the fishermen in his division have had a fairly good season—much better than last. The fishing season opened early, and good weather through the summer and fall he thinks accounts for the increase in the catch. In the fall herring were very plentiful, and more could have been taken had the fishermen been supplied with packages and salt. One fishermen told him he only set half of his nets, as there was no use in catching more than he could cure. Sawmill owners took good care of the sawdust and rubbish that none goes into the lake. Bass fishing was good. He found a net set through the ice in Chesley Lake, which he seized and forwarded to the Department. He afterwards learned who the owner was, and had him fined $10 and costs. He believes the close season has been well observed, as no violations came to his notice.

Overseer Robert McMurray, of Bayfield, reports that the catch of fish during the past season has been good—better than last season. There were more fish caught for the number of licenses that were granted. Trout fishing was not so good, but whitefish are becoming more plentiful. Perch are plentiful, and the fishermen are fishing more for perch than trout or whitefish. He would recommend licenses for perch fishing, and also that the close season for trout and whitefish should start October 15th, as almost every year the fishermen set their nets the last few days of October, when storms set in and they never get their nets or fish.

The close season was well observed. His territory covers fifty miles, and he went over it several times in the season with a horse and rig, and kept a close watch.

No illegal fishing has been brought to his notice.

There are no fishways in his district. There are sawmills on some of the rivers, but no sawdust or refuse is thrown in the water.

Half of the fish caught are used for home consumption.

Overseer H. A Blunden, of Sarnia, reports that the lake cleared of ice very early, enabling most of the fishermen to set their nets by May 1st. There was a very heavy run of pickerel during the month of May and part of June: There was less trouble in getting the fishermen to assist in gathering the pickerel spawn, as they are beginning to observe the benefit it is to them. There was a very heavy run of undersized whitefish during the early part of the fishing season, in fact they were so numerous that sometimes the fishermen, to observe the law, would have to return the entire contents of the net into the water, or it would be too difficult to separate the whitefish from others without injury. Inland towns, as well as rural districts, are complaining of not getting a supply of fish during the season, and yet there are many tons of herring returned to the water each season for the want of a regular market.

The fishermen on the whole were very prompt in observing the law, as well as supplying fish to peddlars, as they seem to want to serve all alike.

Lake St. Clair, Thames and Detroit Rivers.

Overseer John Crotty, of Bothwell, reports that there was a large increase in the catch of all kinds of fish, more especially carp.

Thirty per cent. of the fish was exported, the price being exceedingly high. The balance was used for home consumption.

No abuses exist in his territory, the fishermen being very careful to observe the law.

The close seasons have been strictly observed to the best of his knowledge.

There was no illegal fishing, and therefore no fines or confiscations.

There are no fishways.

Overseer Theodore Peltier, of Dover South, reports that the catch of this year exceeded the catch of last year, and there are no signs of the fish decreasing.

He says that after a close watch over his division no violations were observed.

Overseer A. Drouillard, of Walkerville, reports that the catch for the past season on the whole was quite satisfactory to the fishermen, particularly that of whitefish, which has surpassed any season since 1896. The same result has not been achieved by the hoop net fishermen, who claim some concessions should be granted giving extension of time.

He is also pleased to report that not a few of our fishermen have during the past season constructed ponds upon their fishing grounds, which are not only beneficial to themselves, but to the propagation of fish in general, affording the same facilities of depositing their eggs, and thereby lessening the extermination, as the parent is protected during the spawning season. On the whole the laws have been fairly well observed by our own people, and if any violations have occurred, they have been by aliens crossing over the border.

Overseer Remi Laframboise, of Canard River, reports that the catch of fish in his division has been about the same as last year, though not very favorable on account of the open winter. There were fish running all winter, and no regular run in the spring, especially in the Canard River, where it needs a good hard winter and an early break up.

The catch of whitefish has been much better than last year. Most of the fishing stations in his division are operated by the Dominion Government for the purpose of obtaining spawn for the Sandwich Hatchery.

He has had but one complaint of the infringement of the fishery laws, and on investigation found a hoop net, which he seized, but could not prosecute, as he could not ascertain who the owner was.

All of the fishermen have fairly well observed the laws and regulations during the year 1906.

Lake Erie.

Overseer H. A. Henderson, of Pelee Island, reports a large decrease in the catch of fish as compared with the year 1905. He says this decrease does not appear to be from the scarcity of fish, but from the less vigorous prosecution of the fishing. At the commencement of the fall fishing, a heavy storm came up which caused great damage to the nets, and before the same could be repaired the fish were all gone. He says that other profitable industries are engaging the attention of those formerly engaged in fishing, and foresees a still further dropping off.

All fish caught were exported to the United States, except a small quantity sold for home consumption.

No abuses existed in the district. The close seasons were well observed, and no illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Lewis Wigle, of Leamington, reports that in his division there has been an increase in the catch of herring, whitefish, pike, pickerel (dore) and other coarse fish, but a decrease in perch. There would have been a still better showing of whitefish if one large haul had not been seized and confiscated at Windsor on account of being too small within the meaning of the law. Nearly all of the pound nets were torn to pieces by the heavy gale in October, and a number were not mended in time to fish again in the fall. Fishermen are fairly well satisfied with the season's business, only that tugs run all over the lake with gill nets and catch many fish that should go to the pound nets.

Overseer Kenneth McClennan, of Grovesend, reports a decrease this year in the amount of fish caught, owing, not to the scarcity of fish in the lake, but to the treacherous and unfavorable weather during the season when the fish were running. Such large lifts as were taken by some of the tugs that were strong enough to venture out in the gales were never known to have been taken there before, but the sailboat men were completely handicapped.

The close seasons were strictly observed, and, as far as he could ascertain, the home market was amply supplied before any fish were exported.

Overseer S. Kraft, of Ridgeway, reports that the fishing during the early part of the season was good, but the latter end was not so prosperous. The fish that were caught were mostly for the home market; about one-third were shipped to Buffalo. The prices were good for all kinds of fish. Owing to the heavy storms the fishermen had to pull their nets early.

The close seasons were well observed.

He thinks that if the pound nets could be abolished for a few years the fish would be more plentiful.

Overseer Edward Lee, of Lowbanks, reports that the pound net fishermen in his division have had a poor season, some of them not paying expenses. The heavy storms and rough lakes did a good deal of damage to the netting, also carrying away a great many stakes.

The tug fishermen did very well early in the season, but a falling off during the summer. The fall fishing, however, was excellent, with big catches reported.

About 95 per cent. of the fish caught are exported to the United States, the balance being used for home consumption.

No abuses exist.

The several close seasons have been well observed, and no instances of illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer James Vokes, of Nanticoke, reports that the coarse fish during the early part of the season were somewhat scarce, in fact fishing all through his district during the summer was poor. This is accounted for by experienced fishermen, by calm weather. In the fall, however, the good fishing more than compensated for the poor fishing earlier in the season. Whitefish and pickerel showed a very large increase, and by the time the season closed, his men were all able to report a prosperous year. They had very high winds from time to time, and it was always after rough weather that the nets had heavy yields, especially in the case of whitefish.

In every case the home market was first supplied, both as regards our own local consumption and the city demands. Large quantities of the fish caught, went to London, Hamilton, Toronto, and the smaller towns, according to the demand, the remnant going mainly to Buffalo. No complaints were made this year about persons being unable to procure fresh fish, as has been the case in previous years.

He has little to say regarding any abuses in his district, the fishermen mostly keeping to the letter of the law. There is, however, one abuse which they bitterly complain of, and that is that the fishermen west of there, especially round Port Burwell make a point of dumping their cull fish, mostly eel pouts, back into the lake. The current brings them down along his front in a very decomposed condition, which cannot help but be a great damage to the fishing ground, besides being very unpleasant for the men engaged in lifting. Port Burwell and Port Rowan are outside of his limit.

The close seasons were well observed. He made special trips more frequently during the close seasons for bass and pickerel, often going out to the nets with the fishermen, and found no causes for complaint. Of course, once in a while a few fish out of season will get into their nets. This cannot be entirely stopped, but the men were careful not to make a point of catching fish which they knew to be out of season. There was no close season for whitefish along this front.

Two cases of illegal fishing came to his notice, one being that of a party fishing with gill nets inside the three mile limit, and the other of fishing without a license. In each case he fined the party $10 and expenses.

There are not many fishways in his division. A few suckers and pike find their way up the creeks during the spring freshets, and he took pains to keep the mouths of these creeks clear of nets and traps during their passage. He seized a wire net and small gill net from the Nanticoke Creek, and also a gill net from the Sandusky Creek.

Lake Ontario.

Overseer J. C. May, of St. Catharines, reports that the season on the whole was not as good as last year on account of the high winds and rough weather. The laws and regulations were well observed by the fishermen, no fish being caught in the close season. There was some illegal fishing at the Twenty Mile Pond. He confiscated a quantity of gill nets, but could not find the names of the parties. He also confiscated three spears at Sixteen Mile Creek.

He would recommend a close season for herring and ciscoes during their spawning period, or abolish 3 inch mesh nets altogether, as that size mesh catches nothing but the large spawning herring.

He would also recommend licenses for carp. The inland streams in his district are overrun with carp.

Overseer Kerr, of Hamilton, reports that the catch of whitefish, trout and herring was just about as usual this year. He had no trouble in regard to the licensed fishermen observing the law, but in Burlington Bay there were many attempts to do illegal gill net fishing near the beach for pike. However, he was after the parties from the first, and as soon as a net was dropped in the bay he was on the spot, and the nets were seized by him. He fined two men $10 each. He seized about 2,000 yards of gill net in Burlington Bay last spring quite soon after it was set, so it had time to catch but very few fish. Pike was scarce in Hamilton market, as he stopped the supply train at the beach. The usual good pike trolling during the summer months was enjoyed by many. There was some good green bass fishing at the piers at the beach, and the outlook in Burlington Bay is bright. The spearing in the bay last winter was a total failure, owing to the mild winter. He issued 97 licenses, but he does not think 1,000 lbs. of fish were taken out. An attempt was made to get some carp out of the

bay with seines, but owing to the late beginning and bad shores a seine was of very little use. He had some trouble in Dundas marsh, where he caught some farmers spearing pike on the spawning beds. He fined four men $2 apiece, and several got away. He would recommend and suggest that in the early spring the farmers and others should be given a free hand to take and destroy all the suckers possible, so as to keep down these and other coarse fish which are crowding out more valuable fish in the lakes. And he would allow the farmers permission to spear pike in the marshes and low lands for their own use in early spring. This would only last for a week or so at the most, and he thinks it would be a good thing. He says that in the County of Wentworth there are a great number of springs, and by very little work they could become feeders to many trout ponds. He is interesting the farmers in that vicinity, and has several ponds under construction. This work he thinks should be encouraged by the Department.

He seized a pike net, set for herring in the bay this fall. The size of the net was four inches, and apparently the man that set it there knew what he was doing, as there were in it 17 large herring—all spawners. This net was on the spawning beds, and he knows for a fact that thousands of herring were in the bay on their spawning beds, during the month of November this year, which goes to prove that if our fisheries are properly protected and run, we will always have plenty of fish.

He had 600,000 pickerel fry put in Burlington Bay last spring, which he will watch with careful attention.

Overseer William Sargant, of Bronte, reports that there was a large increase in the herring industry, being over double the amount of former years. The fishermen have had a very open fall, and there have been no storms of any account to destroy their nets. There has also been an increase in trout, but as herring fishing is the chief industry most of the fishermen's time was devoted to it. The fishermen are greatly pleased with their year's catch, and there are four applications to fish with gasoline, and one to fish with steam. Angling has not been good in the Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks last year, owing he thinks, to the German carp, which are getting so numerous that they drive the bass and other small fish out, and he thinks that there should be some way adopted to get rid of this pest. The laws and regulations have been well observed.

Overseer R. J. Walker, of Port Credit, reports that the fishing for the year 1906, has been a trifle over the average. The catch of whitefish was about normal, but there was an increase in the catch of trout and herring. Some of the fishermen in his division did not do very much fishing, because they did not push it along. Angling would be improved if the carp could be got rid of, and the only way he sees to do so is to use a hoop net, as they do not gill very well, and if they do they tear the net all to pieces. The use of the hoop net would not injure any other fish caught, as they could be returned to the water again alive and uninjured.

Overseer W. R. Wood, of Toronto, reports that there has been a decrease in the quantity of fish caught in his district during the past season, and he thinks this may be accounted for by other reasons than a probable diminution of fish in that part of Lake Ontario. He says that as a matter of fact, the fishermen put very little energy into the business. They do not want to risk the loss of their nets by setting them during unfavorable weather conditions, especially when they can easily secure employment at good wages in other occupations. The result was that some did not fish at all, and the majority, only part of the time. The local demand absorbed all the catch, and good prices were obtained.

A large number of pike were taken by angling in Toronto and Ashbridge's Bays. This species of fish seems to be on the increase, owing probably to the prohibition of net fishing in these waters. Carp also appear to be very plentiful.

The close season was well observed, and no report of any violation of this part of the Act was made.

Three nets were seized which had been set in prohibited waters, and in one case of prosecution, the accused was acquitted.

Overseer Marshall Clark, of Picton, reports that the catch in the aggregate was much less during the year than in former years.

A very noticeable feature in his district was the large number of angler's permits issued under the new regulations. He is of opinion this slight charge has produced a beneficial result in every respect, having set a standard of value on sportmen's fishing hitherto unknown, and consequently not appreciated. The growing respect of the fishing laws and regulations was very marked this season, both among anglers and net fishermen, and he finds that during the entire season the fishermen showed a greater regard to the supply of our home market in food fish, the result being generally satisfactory.

There were manifest clashing interests between the anglers and net fishermen in some parts of his district, which he believes could be fully obviated by a better understanding of the conditions of the fisheries by both parties, when it would be found that there is ample room for all. The regular net fishermen, he has found without exception to be particularly interested in the protection of game fish in order avoid a clash with the anglers' interests; they fully realize and appreciate the privileges they enjoy, and the commercial value of the food fish taken by them, and seem intent on a close observation of the close season, which was more marked than in former years.

He cannot voice too strongly his opinion of the immense value he believes must accrue as a result of the constant stocking of our inland waters with fish fry, the product of the fish hatcheries; but he would suggest that more care be taken as to the localities in which the fry are deposited, with a view to their protection from the carnivorous fish frequenting certain waters, and which destroy large quantities of the fry before they can arrive at maturity and become a mercantile fish food product, which is the object sought. Profitable information can be had by consulting experienced fishermen as to desirable localities for the depositing of the different kinds of fish fry.

Overseer E. M. Huffman, of Hay Bay, reports that there has been an extra good catch during the past year. All kinds of fish have been plentiful, especially catfish, which are the most profitable to hoop net fishermen. To his knowledge there have been no violations among the fishermen, and only two fines were imposed, which were upon parties fishing without license in creeks running across their lands, and which they look upon as their just right, and resent paying a license fee.

Angling was good. Bass were in abundance, but maskinonge were not so plentiful as usual. A goodly number of anglers visited his district, but nearly all get their permits at Kingston, or some other port, which places the overseer in charge in a delicate position, as he has to approach innocent parties and question their right to fish. He would advocate that anglers get their permits from the overseer of the district in which they fish.

The close seasons were well observed, and all feel pleased with the season's catch.

Inland Waters.

Overseer W. J. Donaldson, of Donaldson, reports that there have been no fishery licenses granted during the past year in his division.

The fishery laws have been fairly well observed. There has been no illegal fishing brought to his notice, excepting in one instance. It was reported to him that nets were being set in Trout Lake, in the Township of Palmerston, in the month of October last. He proceeded to investigate the matter, but could not find evidence to substantiate the case. In another case a mill owner was dumping sawdust into a lake in which fish were very plentiful. He notified this party that it was contrary to the fishery regulations, and the practice was discontinued.

There has been considerable angling in his district by tourists and others, but he has no means of finding out the catch.

Overseer U. R. Knight, of Sunbury, reports that 1906 has been a good year. The Americans and tourists claim that the fishing was better than in 1905, owing they think to so much warm weather. It is also reported that the fish in the lakes are very plentiful, especially the bass.

In regard to the new law to make every foreigner pay his fee of $2 to fish, whether he takes fish away or not, he thinks this is a good thing, as it does away with people skipping out in the night, and it also puts more money into Treasury. In 1905, he forwarded $39 for permits, and in 1906, over four times that amount.

Overseer Henry Esford, of Barriefield, reports that dogfish and suckers are increasing too fast in his district, one fisherman having destroyed as many as two tons of them, and another more still. Bass is on the increase, and pike are plenty, and there has been good angling all summer, even up to late in the season. Small fish, such as little yellow sunfish, he thinks are too numerous. They inhabit the places where bass spawn and destroy the spawn. There was a good catch of catfish in his district.

Overseer J. H. Brickwood, of Kingston, reports that the black bass fishing has been all that could be desired in his district, they having been more plentiful than for a long time. A great many Americans visited the waters there for the purpose of angling, paying their usual anglers' fee, although quite a number this past season availed themselves of the international waters below Kingston, where the bass fishing has been better than in many years, and where they can fish without taking out a permit. Pike are also on the increase in that vicinity, and of a large size, while there does not appear to be a very noticeable decrease in rough fish. It is noticeable that the carp are making their way steadily east, as there have been quite a few specimens taken here. He regrets that dogfish seem to be increasing to an alarming extent, one fisherman reporting the enormous number of over 1,000 last spring and this fall; and he himself saw about 20 large ones taken in one night in a hoop net. Perch are also plentiful, and of a good size. He finds the fishermen willing to observe the law, there having been very few fines imposed; and they were imposed on foreign anglers.

Overseer Purcell, of Colebrooke, reports that the catch of fish in his district with nets was small, owing to the fact that he would not recommend licenses in any of our trout lakes, only one for domestic use in one of the north lakes, and only for herring. In November, he visited a number of lakes in the north of the county and found some nets in Long and Big Gull Lakes, which he destroyed, as he could not get through some of the narrows on account of the ice. He thinks that parties living outside of

the Province of Ontario should pay an angling fee of $5, and then only for one lake. He says he finds they are all over on other lakes, and sometimes in the adjoining district, and he is opposed to taking any fish out of the country. He thinks pike should be protected, as they are slaughtered in immense numbers by men and boys as soon as the ice forms. They run them down and then break holes through the ice and take them. He desires to see those lakes which have been depleted of bass and pickerel, viz., Beaver, Tiny, Stoco and Hog Lakes, restocked; also the Massanoga lakes, where there is a fine summer hotel, and a number of private parks.

Overseer John McGuire, of Jones Falls, reports that the past season has been a very successful one. All the anglers who have visited that part of the Rideau waters, known as Whitefish and Sand Lakes, and other smaller lakes near Jones Falls have been well satisfied with their catches, nearly all reporting the fishing as good as the season of 1905. Jones Falls is perhaps one of the finest summer resorts on the Rideau; nature and art together make it the finest scenery in that part of the Province. It is equipped with a first class hotel, and large commodious steamboats pass every day, making it an ideal spot to spend a summer in. The fishing, too, is second to none on the Rideau waters, and the number of foreigners (mostly Americans) can be imagined by the fact that he collected and returned to the Fishery Department for angling permits alone, commencing on July 2nd, the sum of $296. He found the Americans, with only one or two exceptions, perfectly satisfied to take out permits and pay the sum required, some of them saying they would willingly pay $5 if we would keep out the nets and protect the fisheries, which he would strongly recommend. He thinks there is a greater revenue to be derived from the sale of non-resident permits for angling than from commercial licenses for net fishing, to say nothing about the great amount of money the foreigners leave in the country to be divided between hotel-keepers, boarding house-keepers, guides, livery men, and the farmers, the latter of whom have better markets, and receive larger prices during the angling season than they would otherwise have. He thinks gill nets for domestic purposes are right enough to catch pike and other rough fish, but that commercial fishing should be abolished in those waters.

In January of 1906 he seized two sets of hoop nets, which he has still in his possession, but he has found no gill nets, though he patrolled the waters of his division regularly all the season of open water, and on the whole, he thinks the laws have been pretty well observed.

He would strongly advise that Sand Lake receive a supply of salmon fry, and also of bass, for although bass fishing was reported good this past season, he does not see how the bass can hold out against the great amount of angling that is done there every year. There have been no fish caught for market in his division this past year.

Overseer N. Acton, Ganonoque, reports that this has been one of the most prosperous years the fishermen have ever had in his division.

The fishery laws have been well observed, and he has had no complaints.

The catch this fall has been the best in ten years, at least so he has been informed by a great number of the guides

Overseer J. B. Bourgon, of Rockland, reports that he has a district of over one hundred miles to cover, and that there have been several complaints made to him during the past season of illegal fishing being done by parties who held no license. He has had the guilty parties brought to justice when sufficient proof could be obtained to convict.

Overseer E. T. Loveday, of Ottawa, reports that on the whole fishing has been about the same as other years, with the exception of in the Ottawa River, lower district. There seems to be less fish every year. Pickerel are becoming more scarce, and black bass are nil. He has not heard of a single black bass being caught. The only reason, as far as he can see, is that the constant dumping of sawdust for the last 30 years or more into the river destroys the spawning beds. Parties who have not seen the black mass of decaying sawdust cannot realize what damage must have been done.

The laws are well observed, only three nets having been seized by him during the year. He is generally over his district once a week, and sportsmen there let him hear of anything suspicious.

He seized one lot of illegal pickerel, which he sold.

Overseer Chas. Taylor, of Westmeath, reports that there has been a large number of fish caught by troll and angling, probably 20,000 pounds, purely for home consumption. The catch of pike, bass and catfish has been especially good. On account of the very low water in the Ottawa River this summer the fish remained in the deep channel. It is said by the oldest settler that the river has not been so low as this summer for over twenty-five years.

There have been no violations of the Fisheries Act brought to his notice during the year 1906

Overseer William Boler, of Byron, reports that the chief fish caught here this spring were nearly all suckers. He would suggest that the spearing of suckers be allowed the coming season. On the whole the law has been fairly well observed, although it really requires more than one in his district to enforce the law properly.

Overseer A. Bradshaw, Lindsay, reports that this has been a good season for fishing in his district. Bass and maskinonge have been very plentiful, and some very large fish were caught in the waters below Lindsay during the season.

In spring, when the fish came up to the dam at Lindsay, there was some trouble in having the law respected. There were five breaches at Lindsay and two in the waters below, one at Goose Lake and one in the Fenelon River. Fines were imposed in all cases and reported to the Department. This seemed to have a good effect, as he heard of no more illegal work being done in that section.

The water has been higher this year than usual in Scugog Lake, and the bass and maskinonge put there should not suffer so much this winter. Low water causes all the trouble to the fish in that lake during the winter.

There is only one fishway in his division the one in the dam at Lindsay, and it seems to be all right in spring when the water is high, but is is dry during the summer months.

Mill owners have kept the law and given no trouble.

Overseer William Clarkson reports that the catch of bass and maskinonge in his division was over the average the past season, which he attributes to the calm weather, and also to the fact that the tourist trade was about twenty per cent. better than last year. The $2 angling permit gave good satisfaction.

The salmon trout in Catchacoma Lake was up to the average.

The fishery regulations and close seasons were well observed, there being only two cases of illegal fishing, when the parties were brought to justice.

The mill owners observe the law fairly well.

There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer Ephraim Deacon, of Bolingbroke, reports that the several close seasons were well observed, and no complaints were made to him.

The fish are on the increase in his district, and he thinks if the Department would grant licenses to remove the coarse fish, the better kinds would increase more rapidly.

Overseer J. A. Fraser, of Prescott, reports regarding the work of the launch "Laura" on the St. Lawrence for the season of 1906. He says they fitted her out in the early part of April and made occasional trips up and down the river, having seized and confiscated two skiffs, three nets and two spears, and fined one man for illegal fishing. He also reprimanded several men who pleaded innocent of very small offences, particularly for having one or two small bass in their possession. On the whole the "Laura" did good work.

He says that while there is a good deal of illegal fishing being done, yet it has decreased to a great extent, and according to reports has increased the catch of fish. There still remains a lot of hard work to keep down illegal fishing, as the American fishermen, who are in the majority on the St. Lawrence, are continually coming over and don't care for the law so long as they can get away.

He would recommend that the bass be replenished in some way in that part of the St. Lawrence, and there is a general complaint that the suckers are eating up the spawn, and are getting very numerous. He personally saw the Americans on their side of the St. Lawrence seining them out and putting the other fish back under the supervision of the Inspector, which he thinks would be very satisfactory.

He laid up the "Laura" in due season, and resorted to the row boat.

Overseer John Green, of Marmora, reports that the bass and maskinonge were more plentiful in his district than in 1905. He says the Americans do not mind paying the $2 license fee, and that the Government can get ten times the money from them that they could get from the men who put hoop nets in, and that the Americans do not take out the one-tenth part that the nets, jacks, and spears do. He expects the fishing in Crow Lake will be better in 1907.

Overseer William Hunter of Tehkummah reports that the water was very low in the streams this season on the Manitoulin. Quite a number of tourists visited the island. There does not appear to be as many trout in the Manitou as there used to be, but the Bluejay is about the same, as the fish have a clear run from the bay, there being no dams on the creeks. There seem to be plenty of bass in Lake Manitou. The Manitou Fish Co. are doing good work in stocking Manitou Lake with trout, whitefish and pickerel. They have put a large number of young fish in the lake this season. The fishery laws have been well respected, there having been no complaints made.

Overseer W. H. Johnson of Harwood reports that the fishery laws have on the whole been fairly well observed. He removed from the waters at the mouth of the River Trent one large hoop net, but did not succeed in discovering who the guilty parties were. During the past season a great many tourists visited Rice Lake, and met with good success. It is his impression that this year has been one of the best in many for the protection of spawn and little fish in Rice Lake. In the beginning of the season the water was low, which prevented the fish from depositing their spawn as high in the marshes as in former years, as the water continued to stay about the same all through the close season, which was a great protection to spawn and little fish. In other years the water would be very high in the first of the season, the fish depositing their spawn high in the marshes, and before the season was over

the water would fall very fast, and in consequence there would be a great loss of spawn and little fish.

Overseer Wellington Lean of Apsley reports that he visited the lakes in his division at various times during the season, and no illegal fishing came under his personal notice. A summer boarding house was built at Loon Lake last year, and quite a number of tourists visited the said lake during the summer. All were satisfied with the fishing, and observed the regulations.

There are no fishways in his division. There are four saw mills, and he is very pleased to say that he visited them all during the season and found that no sawdust or mill refuse was being allowed to go into the water.

He would like to draw the attention of the Department to the placing of fish in Wolf and Crab Lakes. It would be of great benefit to the settlers, and would also give new openings for tourists.

Overseer J. R. McAllister, Gore's Landing, reports that on account of high water in Rice Lake there was very poor fishing until the last part of the month of August, when the water went down to the usual mark, and then a great many fine catches were made. Some very large fish, both bass and maskinonge, were taken, one black bass over seven pounds. There has been very little law breaking that he has heard of in that part of the lake.

He is anxious that something should be done about the water. It goes up one month and down the next, and if it is not kept up to a certain height fishing and shooting on Rice Lake will be of no account. He is told that the water is kept high on account of steamboats going from Hastings to Peterborough. Navigation closed about the middle of November, and the water two weeks later was higher than it was last April. The wild rice was all killed out this year by the raising and lowering of the water.

Overseer Enoch Merriam of Harwood reports that the fish were more plentiful than ever last spring. The water was so low that the fish had to spawn outside of the bays or marshes, and there was none of their spawn lost, as it was all laid where the young fry could not be stranded. The young fry were in millions along the shores in about three or four inches of water. Many American tourists were there this summer, but the first part of the season was not good for fishing as there was so much wind; but after the first of August the rice and weed beds grew up and afforded shelter on one side or the other. The fishing was good for the remainder of the season, and every one was well pleased with the catch. A great many of the Americans thought the $2 rate was pretty hard, and that a fee of $1 would be about right for the privilege of fishing in our waters from three to six days in a summer, which is about the average number of days the Americans stop here. No violations came before his notice, although fish are bought and sold all the time. He knew that for a fact before he was appointed overseer, but people know where the danger lies and keep in the shade when the overseer is around. He thinks that if a private detective were to come to an overseer's assistance when there is a number handling fish there would be no trouble in bringing them to justice.

There is no saw mill in his division.

Overseer F. J. Moore of Lakefield reports that during the past season fish have been fairly plentiful. The law has been well observed with the exception of a few cases of illegal fishing, which were promptly stamped out by the seizure of the nets. The restocking of Stoney Lake with parent bass has been successful, and several schools of the young bass have been seen during the summer, and the progress watched with much interest.

A great many tourists visited our waters during the summer, and had good fishing. In this connection he thinks that the $2 license fee charged

to non-residents is a good thing, as it brings the overseer into contact with the fishermen.

In some of the waters in his district there are ling, catfish, eels and suckers, and, as they destroy the spawn of maskinonge and bass, he suggests that some means be used to get them out of these waters.

He estimates the quantity of fish used for home consumption at 14,000 pounds of bass and 8,000 pounds of maskinonge.

Overseer James Myers of Orchard reports that the catch this year was about the same as last, and all were used for home consumption. No abuses of any account came to his knowledge. The close seasons were well observed. There was only one case of illegal fishing, and that was a boy with some small trout. No fines were imposed. Mill owners are careful in his district, there being no sawdust or rubbish put into the water. There are three fishways in his division, two in good order, and a third in fair order. The principal fish are speckled trout, and the general wish of the people is for a shorter season, most wishing it to close on the 1st of August.

Overseer William Smith of Gravenhurst reports that the past season on the whole would compare favorably with former seasons. Some anglers complain that fish were scarce, while others say the fishing was never better. He thinks there is a good deal in the anglers knowing where and how to fish.

He gave careful supervision during the close season, and had no instances of illegal fishing brought to his notice. Illegal netting is nearly or quite abandoned in Muskoka Lake. This he thinks is owing to the stringent measures adopted, as he never let a case pass where there was a chance for conviction.

There are no licenses in his district for netting, and the fishery laws on the whole have been well observed.

Overseer William Spence of Athens reports that the salmon fishing has been very good, but black bass has been very scarce. He thinks it would be a great benefit if bass could be put in the lake.

Overseer William Switzer of Gooderham reports that there was an increase in the catch of fish this year in his division. All were used for home consumption.

Only one case of illegal fishing came to his notice, that of some parties catching twenty black bass late in September and placing them in a lake known as Black Lake, to stock it.

There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer J. H. Willmott of Beaumaris reports that the angling for the past season was poor during the opening months, but materially improved as the season progressed, and was he thinks marked with the same amount of success as the preceding years.

The imposition of the angling license fee has not been looked on favorably, not owing to the amount but to the discrimination, many wealthy American householders declaring that in consideration of the thousands of dollars which they spend annually they think they should be exempt from the tax. Others have declared that they would willingly pay, if the fees were devoted to restocking, etc.

Regarding the question of restocking the northern lakes with bass, he is afraid this will never be accomplished by sending one or two carloads of fish each year. This method is all right, he says, for introducing a certain class of fish into new waters and preserving such waters until such time as the increase warrants the waters to be thrown open for fishing, but this is not applicable to the northern lakes, where hundreds of anglers are pursuing their pastime day after day. He has thought that it might be advisable to secure several small lakes near the Muskoka chain and use them for breeding bass

only, and not allowing any angling to be indulged in. As the stock in these small lakes increased, it could be drawn off and transplanted into the Muskoka chain, and thus he thinks a fair supply could be kept up.

The laws have been very well observed, especially as regards saw mill men, and settlers are refraining from netting, knowing full well that to the tourist they owe their means of support to a large extent, and it is naturally to their interest to preserve any attractions which may induce the tourist to visit the northern lakes.

Overseer Robert Tillett of Roach's Point reports that the close seasons were well observed in his district, and he did not require to fine any one.

There was a decrease in the number of maskinonge caught during the year. Old fishermen say it is the carp that is destroying the spawn. The bass fishing was good, and the fish larger than in former years.

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, fish caught during

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Yards	Value.
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.									
1	Lake of the Woods	4	160	$6,000	12	13	2,450	26	16,000	$1950
2	Shoal Lake	..	.....	.....	.....	3	800	8	6,000	800
3	Wabigoon Lake	..	.....	.....	.....	2	250	4	4,000	450
4	Manitou Lake	..	.....	.....	.....	1	150	2	2,000	200
5	Vermillion Lake	..	.....	.....	.....	3	450	9	8,000	925
6	Eagle Lake	1	12	700	2	4	700	8	8,000	1,000
7	Lulu Lake	..	.....	.....	.....	1	150	2	.....	.....
8	Gull, Boulder, Hawk, Crow, Minitaki, Black Sturgeon and Pelican Lakes	..	.....	.....	.....	7	1,050	18	15,000	1,895
9	Whitewater, Rainy and Big Clearwater Lakes	..	.....	.....	.....	3	75	7	5,000	600
	Totals	5	172	6,700	14	37	6,075	84	64,000	$7,820

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	District.	Herring, Salted.	Herring, Fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods	.....	.....	165,200	34,600	.....	92,700	58,100
2	Shoal Lake	.....	.....	50,100	.....	.....	30,300	20,000
3	Wabigoon Lake	.....	.....	3,800	4,600	.....	23,000	4,700
4	Manitou Lake	.....	.....	4,700	6,300	.....	1,500	900
5	Vermillion Lake	.....	.....	19,500	19,000	.....	9,800	7,800
6	Eagle Lake	.....	.....	41,700	7,400	.....	45,100	11,700
7	Lulu Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Gull, Boulder, Hawk, Crow, Minitaki, Black Sturgeon and							
9	Pelican Lakes	.....	.....	43,000	26,100	.....	27,200	10,600
	Whitewater, Rainy and Big Clearwater Lakes	.....	.....	60,200	2,100	.....	15,000	.....
	Totals	.....	.....	388,200	100,100	.....	244,600	113,800
	Values	.....	.....	38,820	10,010	.....	24,460	4,552

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials also the kinds and quantities of the year 1906.

Fishing Material.									Other Fixtures used in Fishing.				
Seines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No. Hooks	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	Number.
.....	.....	.....	14	4,000	10	1,050	.....	.....	6	3,750	3	$1,200	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	400	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	14	4,000	12	1,275	.....	.....	9	4,350	3	$1,200	

vessels and boats, and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and Coarse Fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls	$	
.....	50,900	.....	.....	500	75,200	.....	2,850	100	.....	.....	43,767	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,840	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,328	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,286	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,382	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,888	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	400	4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,406	8
.....	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	8,118	9
.....	54,000	.....	.....	4,900	82,900	.....	3,050	100	.....	.....	$91,303	
.....	$4,320	.....	.....	$294	$6,632	.....	$2,135	$80	.....	.....	$91,303	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
1	Thunder Bay	12	132	12,300	58	48	3,760	50	258,000	13,760
2	Point Mamainse	1	10	2,000	6	...	.....	....	24,000	1,000
3	Gras Cap	...	.....	.....	.....	7	280	7	13,500	450
4	Otter Head	...	.....	.....	.....	2	300	4	11,000	700
5	Michipicoten Island	2	42	16,000	16	2	400	4	60,000	3,200
6	Gargantua	2	87	11,000	15	3	700	3	54,000	3,400
7	Goulais Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	6	220	6	13,000	340
8	Lizzard Islands	1	20	2,500	6	3	350	6	15,000	400
9	Cariboo Island	1	8	1,000	3	...	.....	....	24,000	1,000
10	Batchewana Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	3	200	5	12,500	470
		19	299	44,800	104	74	6,210	85	485,000	24,720

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
*1	Thunder Bay	.....	176,800	274,900	1,058,750	.....	19,250	300
2	Point Mamainse	.....	400	4,800	64,300	.....	.....	.....
3	Gras Cap	.....	18,800	20,800	12,500	.....	.....	.....
4	Otter Head	.....	.....	6,600	13,400	.....	.....	.....
5	Michipicoten Island	.....	.....	33,100	317,700	.....	.....	.....
6	Gargantua	.....	.....	33,700	191,200	.....	.....	.....
7	Goulais Bay	.....	.....	14,100	10,100	.....	.....	2,000
8	Lizzard Islands	.....	.....	19,100	39,800	.....	.....	.....
9	Cariboo Island	.....	.....	8,500	18,200	.....	.....	.....
10	Batchewana Bay	.....	500	5,100	17,200	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	196,500	420,700	1,743,150	.....	19,250	2,300
	Value	.....	$9,825	$42,070	$174,315	.....	$1,925	$92

* No returns were received from this division for the two

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing				
Seines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	25	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,190	1	200	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	5	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	5	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	35	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,190	1	200	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs	No.	Brls.	Brls.	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	691	158	152,707	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7,010	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,270	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	.....	37,404	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	24,152	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500	.....	.....	70	.....	3,395	7
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5,984	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,670	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,255	10
.....	300	.....	.....	6,100	.....	9,000	.....	.....	1,138	158	$241,847	
.....	$24	.....	.....	$366	.....	$270	.....	.....	$11,380	$1,580	$241,847	

past years and the figures given are those of 1904.

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron (North Channel.)			$			$			$
1	Thessalon	..	.....	.....	.....	3	450	6	.....	.....
2	St. Joseph Island	..	.....	.....	.....	8	750	11	35,000	1,400
3	Bruce Mines	..	.....	.....	.....	3	400	6	12,000	400
4	Mississauga	1	35	3,500	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Blind River	1	15	2,000	6	1	450	2	.....	.....
6	Fraser's Bay	1	20	3,500	.....	2	200	4	.....	.....
7	Haywood Island	1	4	700	6	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Manitowaning Bay	..	.....	.....	.....	3	300	6	18,000	900
9	Kagawong	1	12	1,500	5	...	.....	.....	24,000	2,000
10	Badgely, Darche & Innis Islands	1	16	2,000	6	2	100	2	.....	.....
11	Meldrum Bay	2	50	8,000	6	...	.....	.....	48,000	6,000
12	Club Island	2	27	2,300	12	1	100	2	53,000	4,300
13	Cockburn Island	1	23	600	6	4	1,300	8	42,000	3,500
14	West Bay	..	.....	.....	.....	1	50	3	6,000	300
15	Cutler	..	.....	.....	.....	5	500	3	30,000	1,400
16	Fitzwilliam Island	..	.....	.....	.....	8	1,300	17	48,000	2,500
17	Squaw Island	4	111	11,500	24	3	300	4	108,000	8,600
18	Ducks Islands	2	30	3,000	12	5	650	.....	.....	.....
19	South Bay Mouth	2	30	3,700	13	6	800	13	78,000	5,500
20	Killarney	..	.....	.....	.....	13	1,500	26	98,500	11,300
21	Bustard Island	2	40	6,000	12	12	1,700	24	112,000	7,500
22	John and Aird Island	1	10	2,000	5	3	300	4	12,000	600
23	Providence Bay	1	15	1,500	6	1	100	2	30,000	2,300
24	Cape Robert	..	.....	.....	.....	1	200	2	.....	.....
25	Bedford Island	..	.....	.....	.....	1	100	2	.....	.....
26	South Side Manitoulin Island	1	13	1,500	5	...	.....	.....	24,000	2,000
27	Pt. Aux Grondine & Byng Inlet.	..	.....	.....	.....	5	1,200	7	.....	.....
	Totals	24	451	43,300	130	91	12,750	154	778,500	60,500

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing Material.									Other Fixtures used in Fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop Nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
			10	2,200									1
			2	400									2
			5	1,000									3
			6	1,200									4
			10	2,000					1	150	1	250	5
			5	1,000									6
			5	1,000					3	450			7
			5	1,000									8
													9
			12	2,400					1	300			10
													11
													12
			2	400									13
													14
													15
													16
													17
			5	750									18
													19
													20
													21
			10	2,000									22
													23
			4	800					1	500	1	2,000	24
			5	1,000									25
													26
			6	1,800					1	1,000			27
			92	18,950					7	2,400	2	2,250	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake Huron (North Channel.)—Continued.—	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Thessalon			32,000	18,000		13,100	1,500
2	St. Joseph Island	10		14,600	20,500		3,500	3,000
3	Bruce Mines			14,500	7,000		30,100	1,000
4	Mississauga	100			140,000			
5	Blind River	50		42,000	14,000		40,000	
6	Fraser's Bay			13,800	7,500		15,400	2,500
7	Haywood Island			4,800	5,000		28,200	6,700
8	Manitowaning Bay			17,800	19,600		15,400	2,500
9	Kagawong			11,400	89,700		1,500	
10	Badgley, Darche & Innis Islands			100,400	13,100		10,000	
11	Meldrum Bay			44,000	306,000			
12	Club Island			20,000	76,000			
13	Cockburn Island		1,000	44,700	218,300			
14	West Bay	18						
15	Cutler	85						
16	Fitzwilliam Island	67		15,100	98,000		15,200	4,300
17	Squaw Island			152,800	266,200			
18	Ducks Island				237,000			
19	South Bay Mouth	20		62,000	242,800			
20	Killarney			46,800	55,000		30,100	7,300
21	Bustard Islands		14,000	190,000	92,000		78,500	1,400
22	John and Aird Islands	30	1,000	4,000			142,400	500
23	Providence Bay				21,000			
24	Cape Robert		10,000	6,000	2,000		8,000	
25	Bedford Island			5,800	4,000		22,400	3,500
26	South side Manitoulin Island				42,000			
27	Pt. Aux. Grondine & Byng Inlet		10,600	37,000	2,500		25,500	12,100
	Totals	380	36,600	879,500	1,997,200		479,300	46,300
	Value	$3,800	$1,830	$87,950	$199,720		$47,930	$1,852

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and Coarse Fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	$	
.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,686 00	1
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,313 00	2
.....	4,000	.....	200	.....	.....	1,000	150	.....	35	.....	6,011 00	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,100 00	5
.....	800	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,839 50	6
.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	4,188 50	7
.....	750	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,445 50	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,260 00	9
.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,574 00	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	35,390 00	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,600 00	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	26,490 00	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850 00	15
.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	100	.....	.....	6	13,900 00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,900 00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,700 00	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	30,830 00	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,482 00	20
.....	800	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	10	10	37,102 00	21
.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	5,600	.....	.....	.....	10	10	15,834 00	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100 00	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100 00	24
.....	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,792 00	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200 00	26
.....	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	400	.....	.....	.....	8,382 00	27
.....	22,100	.....	200	.....	6,100	63,600	725	.....	108	41	$349,249 50	
.....	$1,768	.....	$6	.....	$488	$1,908	$507 50	.....	$1,080	$410	$349,249 50	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage, and value of tugs, vessels

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Georgian Bay.			$			$			$
1	Parry Sound	6	94	22,500	38	15	2,210	27	225,300	21,800
2	Waubashene	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2,690	31	77,000	3,835
3	Penetanguishene	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	550	22	55,500	2,835
4	Collingwood	1	25	3,506	6	21	2,030	42	156,000	6,100
5	Meaford	6	146	17,000	17	21	1,320	45	177,000	12,915
6	Colpoy's Bay and Tobermory	6	128	18,300	31	32	1,540	62	281,300	28,320
		19	393	61,300	92	117	10,340	229	972,100	75,805

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels

Number.	Districts.	Herring, Salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Georgian Bay.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Parry Sound	.....	.....	248,500	384,800	....	17,400	10,100
2	Waubashene	.....	.....	11,400	18,900	....	26,200	29,500
3	Penetanguishene	9	3,000	14,700	33,800	....	.....	500
*4	Collingwood	22	25,300	79,250	135,810	....	50	.....
5	Meaford	.....	2,800	18,000	410,400	....	.....	.....
6	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory	45	4,300	8,100	554,700	....	.....	.....
		76	35,400	379,950	1,538,410	....	43,650	40.100
		760	1,770	37,995	153,841	....	4,365	$1,604

* No returns were received for 1906, and the figures given are for 1905.

FISHERIES.

and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials. etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$				$		$	
			1	150					8	1,350	3	550	1
									1	100			2
													3
									5	4,050	1	100	4
									3	200			5
													6
			1	150					17	5,700	4	650	

and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	$	
											65,474	1
	1,800				800	11,200	50		13	25	7,789	2
									10		5,210	3
	15,250		800		2,600	1,400					24,490	4
									104		44,020	5
									151	6	58,515	6
	17,050		800		3,400	12,600	50		278	31	205,498	
	1,364		21		272	378	35		2,780	310	$205,498	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.									
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron (proper).			$			$				$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	6	165	24,500	31	41	3,450	73	..	381,600	25,073
2	Southampton to Goderich	8	200	6,000	18	7	1,400	....	..	53,200	3,200
3	County Huron, including Grand Bend	2	64	4,000	11	10	2,180	23	..	96,100	7,600
4	County Lambton, including St. Clair River	1	25	1,500	6	66	7,800	109	..	63,000	2,150
	Totals	17	454	36,000	66	114	14,830	205	..	593,900	38,023

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake Huron (proper).	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	759	78,400	7,000	649,100	.....	.....	500
2	Southampton to Goderich	1	.....	3,100	88,200	.....	.....	.....
3	County Huron, including Grand Bend	.....	21,500	11,100	148,500	....	6,800	.....
4	County Lambton, including St. Clair River	.....	151,000	22,100	81,900	.....	419,000	3,800
	Totals	760	250,900	43,300	967,700	.....	425,800	4,300
	Value	$7,600	$12,545	$4,330	$96,770	.....	$42,580	$170

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
.....	.....	.....	2	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,700	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	8	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
15	846	580	64	14,900	.....	.....	100	.....	5	1,525	.....	.....	4
15	846	580	74	16,400	.....	.....	100	.....	11	3,725	.....	.....	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$	
.....	2,400	.....	57,000	.....	.....	200	300	.....	835	10	87,708	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,140	2
.....	900	.....	65,400	.....	.....	9,400	1,500	.....	12	.....	21,201	3
.....	12,000	.....	36,400	.....	700	92,000	1,950	250	.....	.....	66,435	4
.....	15,300	.....	158,800	.....	700	101,600	3,750	250	847	10	184,484	
.....	$1,224	.....	$1,764	....	$56	$3,048	$2,625	$200	$8,470	$100	$184,484	

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake St. Clair.			$			$				$
1	River Thames	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	430	....	*73	24	72
2	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River	8	16	2,000	13	123	3,500	276	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	8	16	2,000	13	143	3,930	276	73	24	72

* Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
	Lake St. Clair.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River Thames	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,500	6,200
2	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River	.....	2,000	46,200	.....	.....	100,400	53,000
	Totals	.....	2,000	46,200	.....	.....	124,900	59,200
	Values	.....	$100	$4,620	.....	.....	$12,490	$2,368

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1906.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
21	1,500	800	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	....	.....	1
64	7,900	2,945	8	2,100	136	6,050	3,600	190	14	1,895	23	3,700	2
85	9,400	3,745	8	2,100	136	6,050	3,600	190	15	1,925	23	3,700	

the quantity and value of all fishing material, etc., for 1906.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$ c.	
.....	50	.....	2,500	.....	4,800	153,000	.....	7,751 00	1
.....	38,300	.....	54,400	4,200	36,400	512,400	1,225	40,969 50	2
.....	38,350	.....	56,900	4,200	41,200	665,400	1,225	48,720 50	
.....	$3,068	.....	$1,707	$252	$3,296	$19,962	$857 50	$48,720 50	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Erie.			$			$			$
1	Pelee Island	4	97	17,500	29	6	700	11	25,000	9,400
2	Essex County	1	102	8,000	7	41	6,050	63	11,500	2,273
3	Kent County	2	230	15,000	24	68	14,800	115	8,000	800
4	Elgin, West	1	33	6,000	7	26	6,150	43	14,000	1,600
5	Elgin, East	12	98	22,850	72	19	3,250	47	124,000	8,500
6	Houghton	3	82	9,400	16	3	125	7	26,000	1,650
7	Walsingham	1	30	2,000	6	24	990	55	11,000	1,050
8	Long Point	..	.....	.....	.....	17	650	42	5,000	400
9	Charlotteville	..	.....	.....	.....	22	1,100	53	30,000	900
10	Inner Bay	..	.....	.....	.....	14	460	31	3,500	175
11	Woodhouse	3	80	8,000	18	...	.....	.....	32,000	2,500
12	Haldimand County	7	80	16,200	31	41	3,182	72	78,200	8,300
13	Pt. Maitland to Pt. Colborne	3	27	6,200	18	14	600	23	32,100	4,500
14	Pt. Colborne to Niagara Falls	..	.....	.....	.....	18	350	27	63,300	350
	Totals	37	859	111,150	228	313	38,407	589	463,600	42,398

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
	Lake Erie.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Pelee Island	.....	112,400	9,000	.....	.....	15,700	40,100
2	Essex County	.....	133,700	63,300	.....	.....	99,800	214,400
3	Kent County	.....	566,300	7,800	.....	.....	67,600	1,044,800
4	Elgin West	.....	253,800	31,200	.....	.....	430,200	1,400
5	Elgin, East	3	826,700	13,100	.....	.....	87,500	.....
6	Houghton	.....	302,800	6,700	.....	.....	25,200	7,900
7	Walsingham	.....	93,900	1,000	.....	.....	12,400	14,500
8	Long Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,500	5,800
9	Charlotteville	.....	600	500	100	.....	33,400	9,500
10	Inner Bay	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	12,000	5,500
11	Woodhouse	.....	269,300	39,100	.....	.....	212,700	.....
12	Haldimand County	.....	143,700	151,600	2,300	.....	398,600	2,800
13	Pt. Maitland to Pt. Calborne	.....	119,500	35,800	.....	.....	133,300	20,800
14	Pt. Colborne to Niagara Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,100	19,400
	Totals	3	2,823,200	359,100	2,400	.....	1,557,000	1,386,900
	Values	$30	$141,160	$35,910	$240	.....	$155,700	$55,476

FISHERIES

the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1906.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number hooks.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	.....	.....	11	3,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,200	.....	.....	1
3	900	225	54	15,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5,275	.....	.....	2
....	.....	.....	105	37,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	22,600	.....	.....	3
....	.....	.....	49	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6,325	.....	.....	4
....	.....	.....	4	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	6,600	.....	.....	5
....	.....	.....	2	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	6
13	5,000	1,600	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
5	1,800	450	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
6	2,400	600	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,500	.....	.....	9
4	1,200	250	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
5	1,800	170	25	5,500	*18	96	.....	.....	19	6,300	.....	.....	12
....	.....	.....	12	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2,000	1	500	13
....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
36	13,100	3,295	262	82,775	48	96	.....	.....	133	52,000	1	500	

*Dip nets.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1906.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed or coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
.....	3,400	.....	13,900	.....	5,800	15,500	250	.....	.....	.....	11,487 00	1
.....	8,500	.....	66,300	.....	5,400	243,000	70	.....	.....	.....	42,011 00	2
.....	12,400	700	46,800	10,900	2,600	224,800	500	.....	.....	.....	88,041 00	3
.....	3,900	.....	27,900	.....	2,700	27,800	150	.....	.....	.....	61,190 00	4
.....	900	.....	21,500	.....	1,300	22,100	50	.....	.....	.....	52,914 00	5
.....	.....	.....	2,600	.....	200	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,767 00	6
.....	800	.....	32,300	2,700	1,400	94,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,757 00	7
.....	1,500	.....	5,700	7,200	500	97,600	250	.....	.....	.....	5,248 00	8
.....	.....	.....	30,500	.....	3,500	58,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,748 00	9
.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	10,000	60,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,330 00	10
.....	.....	.....	21,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,281 00	11
.....	12,000	.....	36,000	.....	200	62,200	250	150	.....	8	66,844 00	12
.....	11,000	.....	15,500	.....	200	20,600	700	.....	.....	.....	26,186 00	13
.....	11,200	.....	1,800	.....	.....	5,200	550	.....	.....	.....	1,067 00	14
.....	65,600	700	334,000	20,800	33,800	932,800	2,770	150	.....	8	437,901 00	
.....	$5,248	$42	$10,020	$1,248	$2,704	$27,984	$1,939	$120	.....	$80	437,901 00	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fisherman, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Ontario.			$			$			$
1	Lincoln County	2	42	4,400	6	54	4,300	74	108,125	4,829
2	Wentworth "					13	2,360	20	53,500	3,755
3	Halton "					16	3,160	33	108,000	3,575
4	Peel "					4	662	8	10,000	700
5	York "	1	1	250	2	15	1,360	20	49,500	2,520
6	Ontario "	1	1	400	2	4	75	7	13,500	600
7	Northumberland County					19	913	32	72,000	1,075
8	Prince Edward "					53	1,149	92	46,300	1,069
9	Bay of Quinte					65	3,365	124	29,710	1,500
10	Amherst Island					35	1,134	52	23,050	1,460
11	Wolfe Island and Vicinity					21	685	27	3,900	240
	Totals	4	44	5,050	10	299	19,163	489	517,585	21,323

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake Ontario.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lincoln County		309,100	47,400	7,000	..	12,700	12,700
2	Wentworth "		148,000	18,500	17,100	....	.....	21,000
3	Halton "		280,000	.....	4,000	....	.....	.....
4	Peel "		25,000	4,000	20,600	....	.....	1,200
5	York "		44,600	12,800	6,300	....	.....	1,000
6	Ontario "		20,500	3,500	4,800	....	.....	100
7	Northumberland County		32,900	9,900	31,200	....	.....	36,300
8	Prince Edward "	23	16,900	40,900	14,300	....	2,100	16,500
9	Bay of Quinte	42	38,300	99,300	.....	....	20,100	132,500
10	Amherst Island	5	8,900	107,300	2,000	....	15,900	13,200
11	Wolfe Island and Vicinity	8	.....	10,400	.....	....	3,300	16,900
	Totals	78	924,200	354,000	107,300	....	54,100	251,400
	Values	$780	$46,210	$35,400	$10,730	....	$5,410	$10,056

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1906.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
				$		$		$		$			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	300	7	575	.....	.....	1
§97	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	870	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	12	1	100	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	400	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	235	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	206	.....	.....	3	110	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	2,765	.....	.....	10	375	1	40	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
§97	.....	$97	.....	.....	182	3,656	500	312	38	2,530	1	40	

§ Spears.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1906.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish	Mixed or coarse fish.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
.....	.....	1,000	11,200	.....	200	5,400	.....	.....	23,247 00	1
.....	.....	1,200	2,000	.....	.....	3,700	.....	.....	12,043 00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	14,550 00	3
.....	.....	400	500	.....	200	300	.....	.....	3,822 00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....	.....	4,213 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	1,895 00	6
.....	.....	.....	23,900	.....	35,300	48,300	.....	.....	12,179 00	7
.....	1,000	4,100	11,000	2,000	13,700	36,300	.....	.....	10,426 00	8
.....	.....	7,000	113,300	.....	198,500	83,500	.....	13	41,909 00	9
.....	4,800	.....	15,500	.....	500	.....	4	.....	14,472 00	10
.....	7,300	4,700	16,800	.....	26,600	35,700	.....	.....	6,695 00	11
.....	13,100	18,400	194,200	2,000	275,000	220,500	4	13	145,469 00	
.....	$1,048	$1,104	$5,826	$120	$22,000	$6,615	$40	$130	$145,469 00	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Inland Waters.			$			$			$
1	Frontenac County	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	957	163	3,790	477
2	Leeds, Lanark and Addington	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1,239	57	300	38
3	Russell, Prescott and Carleton, and Renfrew Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	450	85	1,710	187
4	Nipissing District	3	17	2,900	14	20	2,900	18	2,500	.....
	Totals	3	17	2,900	14	206	5,546	303	8,300	702

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Inland Waters.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	19	8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,900
2	Leeds, Lanark and Addington	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	1,200	13,600
3	Russell, Prescott and Carleton and Renfrew Counties	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	3,200	4,900
4	Nipissing District	.....	2,500	4,000	.....	.....	3,200	500
	Totals	19	11,700	4,500	.....	.....	7,600	45,900
	Values	$190	585	450	.....	.....	760	1,836

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1906.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number of Hooks.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		½		$	
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	100	320	...	.....	56	1,030	.....	.....	1	760	1	30	2
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	205	1	25	....	.....	3
....	.....	.....	22	5,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4,900	....	.....	4
10	100	320	22	5,450	88	1,680	2,400	25	14	5,685	1	30	

vessels and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1906.

Muskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	$	
.....	.....	1,000	300	.....	38,100	72,700	.....	....	.....	.....	6,989	1
.....	.....	.....	6,600	.....	42,000	46,900	.....	....	.....	.....	5,664	2
.....	100	.....	2,900	.....	7,600	13,100	.....	....	.....	.....	1,662	3
.....	103,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,950	....	.....	.....	16,078	4
.....	103,200	1,000	9,800	.....	87,700	132,700	9,950	....	.....	.....	30,393	
.....	8,256	60	294	.....	7,016	3,981	6,965	....	.....	.....	30,393	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.				Gill-nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.		Yards.	Value.
				$			$				$
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	5	172	6,700	14	37	6,075	84	....	64,000	7,820
2	Lake Superior	19	299	44,800	104	74	6,210	85	....	485,000	24,720
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	24	451	43,300	130	91	12,750	154	....	778,500	60,500
4	Georgian Bay	19	393	61,300	92	117	10,340	229	....	972,100	75,805
5	Lake Huron (proper)	17	454	36,000	66	114	14,830	205	....	593,900	38,023
6	Lake St. Clair and Thames River	8	16	2,000	13	143	3,930	276	*73	.....	72
7	Lake Erie	37	859	111,150	228	313	38,407	589	....	463,600	42,398
8	Lake Ontario	4	44	5,050	10	299	19,163	489	....	517,585	21,323
9	Inland waters of Frontenac, Leeds, Lanark, Addington, Russell, Prescott, Carleton and Renfrew Counties	....	.....	.....	....	186	2,646	285	....	5,800	702
10	Nipissing District	3	17	2,900	14	20	2,900	18	....	2,500	.....
	Totals	136	2,705	313,200	671	1,394	117,251	2,414	73	3,882,985	271,363

* Dip-nets.

FISHERIES.

and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1906.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice-houses.		Piers and wharves.		
Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
....	.....	.....	14	4,000	12	1,275	.....	....	9	4,350	3	1,200	1
....	.....	.....	35	9,000	....	.....	.....	....	4	2,190	1	200	2
....	.....	.....	92	18,950	....	.....	.....	....	7	2,400	2	2,250	3
....	.....	.....	1	150	....	.....	.....	....	17	5,700	4	650	4
15	846	580	74	16,400	....	.....	100	....	11	3,725	....	.....	5
85	9,400	3,745	8	2,100	136	6,050	3,600	190	15	1,925	23	3,700	6
36	13,100	3,295	262	82,775	*48	96	.....	....	133	52,000	1	500	7
§97	.....	97	.....	.....	182	3,656	500	312	38	2,530	1	40	8
10	100	320	.....	.....	88	1,680	2,400	205	5	785	1	30	9
....	.....	.....	22	5,450	....	.....	.....	...	9	4,900	....	.....	10
243	23,446	8,037	508	138,825	466	12,757	6,600	707	248	80,505	36	8,570	

§ Spears.

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted. brls.	Herring, fresh. lbs.	Whitefish. lbs.	Trout. lbs.	Pickerel or Dore. lbs.	Pike. lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	.....	.....	388,200	100,100	244,600	113,800
2	Lake Superior	.....	196,500	420,700	1,743,150	19,250	2,300
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	380	36,600	879,500	1,997,200	479,300	46,300
4	Georgian Bay	76	35,400	379,950	1,538,410	43,650	40,100
5	Lake Huron (proper)	760	250,900	43,300	967,700	425,800	4.300
6	Lake St. Clair and Thames River	.....	2,000	46,200	.....	124,900	59,200
7	Lake Erie	3	2,823,200	359,100	2,400	1,557,000	1,386,900
8	Lake Ontario	78	924,200	354,000	107,300	54,100	251,400
9	Inland waters of Frontenac, Leeds, Lanark, Addington, Russell, Prescott, Carleton and Renfrew Counties	19	9,200	500	.....	4,400	45,400
10	Nipissing District	.....	2,500	4,000	.....	3,200	500
	Totals	1,316	4,280,500	2,875,450	6,456,260	2,956,200	1,950,200
	Values	13,160	214,025	287,545	645,626	295,620	78,008

FISHERIES.

and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1906.—*Cont'd.*

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and Coarse Fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	$ c.	
54,000	.....	.....	4,900	82,900	.....	3,050	100	.....	.....	91,303 00	1
300	.....	.....	6,100	.....	9,000	.....	....	1,138	158	241,847 00	2
22,100	.....	200	.....	6,100	63,600	725	....	108	41	349,249 50	3
17,050	.....	800	.....	3,400	12,600	50	....	278	31	205,498 00	4
15,300	.....	158,800	.....	700	101,600	3,750	250	847	10	184,484 00	5
38,350	.....	56,900	4,200	41,200	665,400	1,225	....	.....	....	48,720 50	6
65,600	700	334,000	20,800	33,800	932,800	2,770	150	.....	8	437,901 00	7
13,100	18,400	194,200	2,000	275,000	220,500	.....	....	4	13	145,469 00	8
100	1,000	9,800	.....	87,700	132,700	.....	....	.....	.....	14,315 00	9
103,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,950	....	.....	.....	16,078 00	10
329,000	20,100	754,700	38,000	530,800	2,138,200	21,520	500	2,375	261	$1,734,865 00	
26,320	1,206	22,641	2,280	42,464	64,146	15,064	400	23,750	2,610	1,734,865 00	

Comparative Statement of yield 1905-6, according to Districts.

—	1905.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District:				
Whitefish.....lbs....	397,910	388,200	.....	9,710
Trout..... "	55,700	100,100	49,400	.....
Pickerel..... "	289,940	244,600	.....	.....
Pike..... "	124,850	113,800	.....	11,050
Maskinonge..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon..... "	63,800	54,000	.....	9,000
Tullibee..... "	3,500	4,900	1,400	.....
Catfish..... "	80,950	82,900	1,950	.....
Coarse fish..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caviare..... "	480	3,050	2,570	.....
Bladders..... "	290	100	.....	190
Lake Superior:				
Herring..... "	191,000	196,500	5,500	.....
Whitefish..... "	491,980	420,700	.....	71,280
Trout..... "	1,845,590	1,173,150	.....	672,440
Pickerel..... "	19,250	19,250	.....	.....
Pike..... "	300	2,300	2,000	.....
Sturgeon..... "	.....	300	300	.....
Tullibee..... "	.....	6,100	6,100	.....
Coarse Fish..... "	14,800	9,000	.....	5,800
Caviare..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trout.....bbls....	691	1,138	447	.....
Whitefish..... "	158	1,580	1,422	.....
Lake Huron, N.C.:				
Herring.....bbls....	394	380	.....	14
Herring.....lbs....	.....	36,600	36,600	.....
Whitefish..... "	660,430	879,500	219,070	.....
Trout..... "	1,380,650	1,997,200	616,550	.....
Pickerel..... "	483,650	479,300	.....	14,350
Pike..... "	45,500	46,300	800	.....
Sturgeon Bladders..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon..... "	24,400	22,100	.....	2,300
Perch..... " ...	.....	200	200	.....
Catfish..... "	400	6,100	5,700	.....
Coarse Fish..... "	31,400	63,600	32,200	.....
Caviare..... "	90	725	635	.....
Trout.....bbls....	27	108	81	.....
Whitefish..... "	120	41	.....	79
Georgian Bay:				
Herring.....bbls....	38	76	38	.....
Herring.....lbs....	73,800	35,400	.....	38,400
Whitefiish..... "	333,620	379,950	46,330	.....
Trout..... "	952,790	1,538,410	585,620	.....
Pickerel..... "	141,120	43,650	.....	97,470
Pike..... "	55,100	40,100	.....	15,000
Sturgeon..... "	20,250	17,050	.....	3,200
Perch..... "	800	800	.....	.....
Catfish..... "	3,050	3,400	350	.....
Coarse Fish..... "	52,600	12,600	.....	40,000
Whitefish.....bbls....	506	31	.....	475
Trout..... "	8,174	278	.....	7,896
Caviare.....	300	.....	.....	300
Sturgeon Bladders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Huron (proper):				
Herring.....bbls....	830	760	.....	70
Herring.....lbs....	237,600	250,900	13,300	.....
Whitefish..... "	78,980	43,300	.....	35,680
Trout..... "	968,750	967,700	.....	1,050

Comparative Statement of yield 1905-6, according to Districts.— *Continued.*

——	1905.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake Huron (proper) :—*Continued.*				
Pickerel.....lbs....	408,650	425,800	17,150	.....
Pike..... "	4,600	4,300	.....	300
Sturgeon..... "	17,800	15,300	.....	2,500
Perch..... "	13,800	158,800	145,000	.....
Catfish..... "	1,000	700	.....	300
Coarse fish..... "	146,800	101,600	.....	45,200
Caviare..... "	1,250	3,750	2,500	.....
Whitefish.....bbls ..	.....	10	10	.....
Trout..... "	.....	847	847	.....
Tullibee.....lbs....	200	.....	.....	.....
Lake & River St. Clair and Thames River :				
Whitefish.....lbs....	30,800	46,200	15,400	.....
Herring.....bbls....	1,400	2,000	600	.....
Herring.....lbs....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eels..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pickerel..... "	120,480	124,900	4,420	.....
Pike ..... "	42,050	59,200	17,150	.....
Sturgeon..... "	24,700	38,350	13,650	.....
Perch..... "	37,900	56,900	19,000	.....
Catfish..... "	30,150	41,200	11,050	.....
Coarse fish..... "	631,800	665,400	33,600	.....
Caviare..... "	.....	1,225	1,225	.....
Tullibee..... "	3,500	4,200	700	.....
Lake Erie :				
Herring.....bbls....	.....	3	3	.....
" .....lbs....	3,015,300	2,823,200	.....	192,100
Whitefish..... "	304,100	359,100	54,700	.....
Trout..... "	200	2,400	2,200	.....
Pickerel..... "	1,692,020	1,557,000	.....	135,020
Pike..... "	935,900	1,386,900	451,000	.....
Sturgeon..... "	74,400	65,600	.....	8,800
Perch..... "	552,700	334,000	.....	218,700
Tullibee..... "	.....	20,800	20,800	.....
Catfish..... "	36,050	33,880	.....	2,250
Coarse fish..... "	703,000	932,800	229,800	.....
Caviare..... "	4,260	2,770	.....	2,090
Sturgeon bladders..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Ontario :				
Herring.....bbls...	3,131	78	.....	3,053
" .....lbs....	764,240	924,200	159,960	.....
Whitefish..... "	472,770	354,000	.....	118,770
Trout..... "	75,100	107,300	32,200	.....
Pickerel..... "	48,950	54,100	5,150	.....
Pike..... "	203,950	251,400	47,450	.....
Sturgeon..... "	14,200	13,100	.....	1,100
Eels ..... "	19,250	18,400	.....	850
Perch..... "	179,000	194,200	15,200	.....
Catfish ..... "	135,450	275,000	139,550	.....
Coarse Fish..... "	257,000	220,500	.....	36,500
Caviare..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bladders..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tullibee..... "	250	2,000	1,750	.....
Trout.....bbls...	.....	4	4	.....
Whitefish..... "	.....	13	13	.....
Nipissing District :				
Herring.....bbls...	.....	.....	.....	.....
" .....lbs....	39,200	25,000	.....	14,200
Whitefish..... "	45,620	4,000	.....	41,620
Trout..... "	2,000	.....	.....	2,000

Comparative Statement of yield 1905-1906, according to Districts.—*Concluded.*

——		1905.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nipissing District:—*Continued.*					
Pickerel	lbs.	60,960	3,200		57,760
Pike	"	25,350	500		24,850
Catfish	"				
Sturgeon	"	156,750	103,100		53,650
Perch	"	3,400			3,400
Coarse Fish	"	24,200			24,200
Caviare	"	10,720	9,950		770
Bladders	"	600			600
Eels	"				
Inland Waters:					
Herring	bbls.	94	19		75
"	lbs.	12,260	9,200		3,060
Whitefish	"	910	500		410
Trout	"	870			870
Pickerel	"	1,920	4,400	2,480	
Pike	"	42,320	45,400	3,080	
Sturgeon	"	5,350	100		5,250
Eels	"	300			300
Perch	"	12,600	9,800		2,800
Catfish	"	83,400	87,700	4300	
Coarse fish	"	78,000	132,700	54,700	
Caivare	"				

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.		1905.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish	lbs.	2,817,420	2,875,450	58,030	
" (salted)	"	78,400	52,200		36,200
Herring	"	4,334,800	4,280,500		54,300
" (salted)	"	897,400	263,200		634,200
Trout	"	5,281,650	6,456,260	1,174,610	
" (salted)	"	889,200	475,000		414,200
Pickerel	"	3,236,940	2,956,200		280,740
Pike	"	1,479,900	1,950,200	470,300	
Sturgeon	"	401,350	329,000		72,350
Caviare	"	17,100	21,520	4,420	
Eels	"	20,150	20,100		50
Perch	"	800,200	754,700		45,500
Catfish	"	370,450	530,800	160,350	
Coarse fish	"	1,939,600	2,138,200	198,600	
Tullibee	"	7,450	38,000	30,550	
Bladders	"	290	500	210	
Total		22,572,300	23,141,830	2,097,070	1,527,540
Total increase 1906				569,930	

Statement of the yield and the value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1906.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
Whitefish	bbls.	261	10 00	$ 2,610
"	lbs.	2,875,450	10	287,545
Trout	bbls.	2,375	10 00	23,750
"	lbs.	6,456,260	10	645,626
Herring	bbls.	1,316	10 00	13,160
"	lbs.	4,280,500	05	214,025
Pickerel	"	2,956,200	10	295,620
Pike	"	1,950,200	04	78,008
Sturgeon	"	329,000	08	26,320
Caviare	"	21,520	70	15,064
Bladders	"	500	80	400
Eels	"	20,100	06	1,206
Perch	"	754,700	03	22,641
Catfish	"	530,800	08	42,464
Coarse fish	"	2,138,200	03	64,146
Tullibee	"	38,000	06	2,280
Total				$1,734,865

Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1906 inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
		Brought forward	$11,760,546
1870	$264,982	1888	1,839,869
1871	193,524	1889	1,963,123
1872	267,633	1890	2,009,637
1873	293,091	1891	1,806,389
1874	446,267	1892	2,042,198
1875	453,194	1893	1,694,930
1876	437,229	1894	1,659,968
1877	438,223	1895	1,584,473
1878	348,122	1896	1,605,674
1879	367,133	1897	1,289,822
1880	444,491	1898	1,433,631
1881	509,903	1899	1,477,815
1882	825,457	1900	1,333,293
1883	1,027,033	1901	1,428,078
1884	1,133,724	1902	1,265,705
1885	1,342,692	1903	1,535,144
1886	1,435,998	1904	1,793,524
1887	1,531,850	1905	1,708,963
		1906	1,734,865
Carried forward	$11,760,546	Total	$42,967,352

RECAPITULATION

Of the Fishing Tugs, Boats, Nets, etc., employed in the Province.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	$		$
136 tugs (2,705 tons), 671 men	313,200	121 dip nets	168
1,394 boats, 2,414 men	117,251	660 hooks on set lines	707
3,882,985 yards of gill net	271,363	248 freezers and ice-houses	80,505
243 seines (23,446 yards)	8,037	97 spears	97
508 round nets	138,825		
466 hoop nets	12,757	Total	$942,910

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Years.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874	350,000			350,000
1875	650,000			650,000
1876	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,423,000
1881	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,000
1893	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,410,000	76,310,000
1902	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,000	101,895,000
1903	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	93,701,000
1904	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000	77,352,000
1905	1,480,000	106,000,000	1,103,000	108,583,000
1906	1,550,000	88,000,000	1,123,000	90,673,000
Total	144,104,700	1,741,500,000	58,761,000	1,944,365,700

FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BY

ALEXANDER FRASER
Provincial Archivist.

1906.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
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1907.

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TORONTO.

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To His Honour Sir William Mortimer Clark, Kt., K.C., LL.D., &c.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of your Honour the Report of the Bureau of Archives of Ontario for 1906.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR J. MATHESON,
Provincial Treasurer.

Toronto, 1907.

FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES

To the Honourable Arthur J. Matheson, M.P.P., etc.
Provincial Treasurer.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you the following Report for 1906 in connection with the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER FRASER,
Provincial Archivist.

Toronto, 1907.

"The collection of original documents, like any other collection, is a matter of slow, careful, and systematic labour. In no place is there a greater division of positive work. The accumulation of a mass of any material, say money, and then theorize upwards or downwards as you will, is an art of itself requiring special capacity.

"When the effort is a collection of National Archives you have to establish what is required, what is indispensably necessary, to know where to seek for it and to take the means to obtain it, and to be careful not to pay twice over for the same commodity. The second stage is to assort all this matter, to classify it, to place it in such a form, and to give it such reference that on necessity immediately it can be found. The third condition is to draw up a calendar of it, describe it, and in short make it available to the ordinary inquirer."

—KINGSFORD.

Ex rebus antiquis eruditio oriatur.

PREFATORY.

While the year 1906 does not present any striking feature with respect to the material collected by the Bureau of Archives, several valuable additions have been obtained, notably the HAMILTON MERRITT PAPERS, donated by Dr. Merritt, St. Catharines; a collection of papers, pamphlets and books made by the late HON. J. G. CURRIE, St. Catharines, donated by Mrs. Currie; and papers of exceptional value from the REV. A. E. JONES, St. Mary's College, Montreal.

From other outside sources interesting documents have been received, to which have been added a considerable quantity of records that have passed out of current use, by transfer from the Government Departments.

As the safe preservation of the Archives placed in the custody of the Bureau is of first importance, the following letter from the Government Architect is given as an assurance of such safety.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, June 3rd, 1905.

ALEXANDER FRASER, ESQ.,
Provincial Archivist, Parliament Buildings.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of this date in which you say you are often asked whether the vault recently constructed for your Department in the basement of the Parliament Buildings is fire and damp proof, I am pleased to be in a position to state that it is fire-proof and perfectly dry, as special care was taken in the construction to ensure both results. The ceiling is built entirely independent of the ceiling and floor above it, of concrete one and half a foot in thickness, reinforced with expanded metal, forming one solid slab, which is supported on steel beams encased with concrete. The strength of the floor is such that in case of fire there would not be any danger from falling beams or other materials breaking through, the concrete being able of sustaining a load of 275 lbs. to the super foot. This is the only type of construction which satisfactorily stood the test in the comparatively recent fire in Baltimore. Heavy brick and stone walls form the sides. The entrances are enclosed with double fire-proof doors and the windows with wrought iron shutters. To prevent dampness, the floor was constructed by first laying a layer of concrete 4 in in thickness on top, As a further precaution against dampness the outer wall has been plastered with cement on the outside; attention has also been paid to the heating, sufficient steam pipes being left to keep the temperature at about 65 degrees. You will, of course, understand that what I have said applies wholly to protection from the outside; the protection with the inside rests with yourself.

Yours truly,
(Signed) F. R. HEAKES,
Architect.

The disposition of material in the vault is as follows:

North Side, A., contains printed documents originating with the Legislative Assembly of Ontario; the Ontario Government Departments; Public Institutions of Ontario. East Side, B., contains two series of shelving, one for material relating to the counties and cities of Ontario, aud the other, for material relating to Ontario townships, villages and school sections. South Side, C., contains contributions from private collections relating to Ontario; Dominion and Imperial Government papers relating to Ontario. West Side, D., miscellaneous papers. Centre, E., extended through the centre of the vault, is a large stand of specially fitted drawers and shelving for the accommodation of newspaper fyles, &c., and the safe and convenient disposal of maps. The vault is well lighted from outside, and is supplied with desk and writing convenience, for the public, in cases where open documents are being examined or copied.

Scope of the Bureau of Archives: [Reproduced from First Report.]

(1) The Bureau is equally related and attached to all the Government Departments, and will receive papers and documents of historical interest, not in current use from all branches of the public service. When possible these documents will be classified and calendared.

The Bureau will devote attention to:—

(2) The copying and printing of important Ontario records lying in the Canadian Archives at Ottawa, in the State Departments there and elsewhere.

(3) The collection of documents having, in the widest sense, a bearing upon the political or social history of Ontario, and upon its agricultural, industrial, commercial, and financial development.

(4) The collection of municipal, school and church records.

(5) The collection and preservation of pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, regimental muster rolls, etc., bearing on the past or present history of Ontario.

(6) The collection and preservation of facts illustrative of the early settlements of Ontario pioneer experience—customs, mode of living—prices—wages—boundaries—areas cultivated—homes, etc.

(7) The collection and preservation of correspondence—letters from and to settlers, documents in private hands pertaining to public and social affairs, etc., reports of local events and historic incidents in the family or public life.

(8) The rescuing from oblivion of the memory of the pioneer settlers, to obtain and preserve narratives of their early exploits, and of the part they took in opening up the country for occupation.

(9) Co-operation with the Historical Societies of Ontario and societies kindred to them, to help to consolidate and classify their work, and, as far as practicable, direct local effort on given lines.

The following plan of work has been adopted as one on which the various Archives can be easily classified and catalogued, viz.: To divide the history of Ontario until Confederation, 1867, into its political periods, arranging the material secured in chronological order, and giving each period a series of Reports. Thus, the work can be carried on in all the divisions simultaneously, and when sufficient material will have accumulated in any one of them, it can be utilized either by the publication of documents or calendars in the annual reports without undue delay. From Confederation onward, the larger quantity of

material to be dealt with, and the probable absence of sweeping constitutional changes to mark eras, suggest a chronological rather than a political basis of division. The periods are:—

(1) 1763 To the close of the French Regime, or the period of French Discovery.

(2) 1791 To the organization of the Province of Upper Canada.

(3) 1841 To the Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada.

(4) 1867 To Confederation.

(5) 1900 To the end of the Nineteenth Century.

In each of these Divisions there is much work to be done. Each has its own distinctive feature, and there is abundance of minor incident.

(1) The French Regime includes the study of official records, printed and MS. books, pamphlets, correspondence, the reports and maps of early French and British explorers, traders and missionaries, soldiers and surveyors, down to the U. E. Loyalist immigration.

(2) In the period between 1763 to 1791 the feature is the Loyalist immigration, with its accompanying settlement, and the conditions and circumstances influencing the form of government adopted for Upper Canada.

(3) From the organization of the Province to 1841. Here we have properly the commencement of our Provincial history, the introduction of constitutional government; the work of the Legislature, some of whose early records are lost; the outbreak of the War of 1812; the progress of settlement, and the development of municipal, educational, and commercial institutions; the restiveness leading to the rising of 1837, and the concessions made to Responsible Government.

(4) The periods of Legislative Union. Immigration, settlement, and migration are prominent events, while the introduction of railways, the improvement of waterways, the settlement of many great political, educational, and ecclesiastical questions, lend to this period unusual importance.

(5) From Confederation onwards the periods suggested are fruitful of documentary history, but at such short range it is unnecessary to indicate the special events of unusual interest.

The extent and character of the documents thus collected would determine the arrangement of material for annual publication.

The documents published in this Report consist of Proclamations issued by the Governors and Lieutenant Governors of the Province of Quebec from 1760 to 1791, and of the Lieutenant Governors of Upper Canada, from A.D. 1792 to 1840, when Upper and Lower Canada were united.

It is to be regretted that the collection here given does not include all such Proclamations, so as to make it complete, and further search will be necessary in order to trace the missing ones.

In addition to the usual repositories of official documents, the *Quebec Gazette*, the British Parliamentary Papers pertaining to Canada, and the early newspapers of Canada were examined, with the view of extracting the Proclamations therein. The enquiry will be continued in whatever field offers, and the Bureau will gratefully receive any helpful information on the subject.

The value of these Proclamations is not only historical but official also, and that even one should be unproducible is a rather serious matter. It is therefore to be hoped that librarians or others possessing any of these, will deposit them in the Bureau of Archives, or, at least, permit authenticated transcripts to be made. Copies of the Upper Canada *Gazettes* would be valuable contributions to the Provincial Archives. Complete sets are not known to be in existence, and as the *Gazettes* were the chief media of official publication in this Province, it will be easily understood how great, in this respect, is the loss. The library of the Ontario Legislature possesses the largest number of volumes of the Upper Canada *Gazettes*, but the issues for many years are entirely awanting. The following tables have been compiled, and are here given to assist in the work of completing, if possible, the collection. It will also be of service to the investigator. From 1809 to 1821 there are no entries; and those within that period bringing statutes into operation or dealing with other public business are meagrely represented in this volume:—

The Upper Canada *Gazette* or American *Oracle*, are in the Legislative Library from 18th April, 1793, to 25th April, 1807.

The York *Gazette*, from 2nd May, 1807, to 24th June, 1809.

The Upper Canada *Gazette* and *U. E. Loyalist*, printed together from 3rd June, 1826, to 24th May, 1828, when they continued separately.

The *Loyalist*, from 7th June, 1828, to 27th December, 1828.

The Upper Canada *Gazette*, from May 29th, 1828, to May 1st, 1845.

Following are the details of the volumes in the Ontario Legislative Library to 12th May, 1836, after which the volumes on hand (to 1845) are fairly complete:—

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE or AMERICAN ORACLE.

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
1	1	1793 April 18	Upper Canada.	12¼ x 7¼	Louis Roy.....	4 pp.
1	2	" " 25	" "	" "	"	4 "
1	3	" May 2	" "	" "	"	4 "
1	4	" " 9	" "	" "	"	4 "
1	5	" " 16	" "	" "	"	4 "
b 1	7	" " 30	" "	" "	"	4 "
1	8	" June 6	" "	" "	"	4 "
1	9	" " 13	" "	" "	"	4 "
b 1	12	" July 4	" "	" "	"	4 "
1	13	" " 11	" "	" "	"	4 "
1	14	" " 18	" "	" "	"	4 "
1	15	" " 25	" "	" "	"	4 "
1	16	" Aug. 1	" "	" "	"	4 "
1	17	" " 8	" "	" "	"	4 "
b 1	42	1794 July 10	" "	" "	"	6 "
....	....	" Aug. 29	" "	" "	"	1 " Supp.
b 2	2	" Dec. 10	Newark	" "	G. Tiffany.....	4 "
b 2	28	1795 June 10	"	10½ x 6⅜	"	4 "
b 2	37	" Aug. 19	Niagara, U.C.	9¼ x 7¾	"	4 "
b 2	50	1796 Oct. 5	"	13 x 8¼	"	2 "
b 2	52	" " 19	"	" "	"	2 "
3	1	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
3	2	" Nov. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
3	3	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE or AMERICAN ORACLE.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
3	4	1796 Nov. 16	Niagara, U.C.	13 x 8¼	G. Tiffany.....	2 pp.
3	5	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
3	6	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
3	7	" Dec. 7	"	" "	"	4 "
3	8	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
3	10	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
3	9	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
3	11	1797 Jan. 4	"	" "	"	4 "
b 3	13	" " 18	"	" "	"	2 "
3	14	" " 25	"	" "	"	2 "
3	15	" Feb. 1	Niagara	12¾ x 8¼	"	2 "
3	16	" " 8	W. Niagara...	" "	"	2 "
3	17	" " 15	" ..	" "	"	2 "
3	18	" " 22	" ..	" "	"	2 "
3	19	" March 1	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	20	" " 8	" ..	" "	"	2 "
3	21	" " 15	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	22	" " 22	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	23	" " 29	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	24	" April 5	" ..	" "	"	6 "
b 3	26	" " 19	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	27	" " 26	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	28	" May 3	" ..	" "	"	4 "
b 3	30	" " 17	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	31	" " 24	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	32	" " 31	" ..	" "	"	4 "
b 3	34	" June 14	" ..	" "	"	4 "
b 3	36	" " 28	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	37	" July 5	" ..	" "	"	4 "
b 3	143	" Sept. 27	" ..	11⅛ x 8¼	T. G. Simons.....	4 "
3	144	" Oct, 4	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	145	" " 11	" ..	11 x 8⅛	"	4 "
3	146	" " 21	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	147	" " 28	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	148	" Nov. 4	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	149	" " 11	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	150	" " 18	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	151	" " 25	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	152	" Sept. 20	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	152	" Dec. 2	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	153	" " 9	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	154	" " 16	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	155	" " 23	" ..	" "	"	4 "
3	156	" " 30	" ..	" "	"	4 "
b 4	158	1798 Jan. 13	" ..	11¼ x 8⅛	"	4 "
4	159	" " 20	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	160	" " 27	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	161	" Feb. 3	" ..	" "	"	4 "
b 4	163	" " 17	" ..	9¼ x 7¼	"	4 "
4	164	" " 24	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	165	" March 3	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	166	" " 10	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	167	" " 17	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	168	" " 24	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	169	" " 31	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	170	" April 6	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	171	" " 14	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	172	" " 21	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	173	" May 5	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	174	" " 12	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	175	" " 19	" ..	" "	"	4 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE OR AMERICAN ORACLE.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
4	176	1798 May 26	W. Niagara ..	9¼ x 7¼	T. G. Simons.....	4 pp.
4	177	" June 2	" ..	" "	"	4 "
4	178	" " 23	" ..	11¼ x 7⅛	"	4 "
4	179	" " 30	" ..	" "	"	4 "
6	180	" July 6	" ..	" "	"	4 "
6	181	" " 14	" ..	" "	" & W.W.	4 "
6	182	" " 21	" ..	" "	"	4 "
6	183	" " 28	" ..	" "	"	4 "
6	184	" Aug. 4	" ..	" "	"	4 "
6	185	" " 11	" ..	" "	"	4 "
6	186	" " 18	" ..	" "	"	4 "
6	187	" " 25	" ..	" "	"	4 "
6	188	" Oct. 4	" ..	" "	"	4 "
6	189	" " 13	" ..	" "	"	4 "
6	190	" " 20	" ..	9½ x 7⅜	"	4 "
6	191	" " 27	York	" "	Waters & Simons....	4 "
6	192	" Nov. 3	"	" "	"	4 "
6	193	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
6	194	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
6	195	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
6	196	" Dec. 1	"	" "	"	4 "
6	197	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
6	198	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
6	199	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
6	200	" " 29	"	" "	"	4 "
6	201	1799 Jan. 5	"	" "	"	4 "
6	202	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
—	—	" " "	"	15 x 9¾	"	1 " Suppl.
6	203	" " 19	"	9¼ x 7¼	"	4 "
6	204	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
6	205	" Feb. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
6	206	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
6	207	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
6	208	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
6	209	" March 2	"	" "	"	4 "
6	210	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
6	211	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
6	212	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
6	213	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
6	214	" April 6	"	" "	"	4 "
6	215	" " 13	"	" "	" ..	4 "
6	216	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
6	217	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
6	218	" May 4	"	" "	"	4 "
6	219	" " 11	"	" "	"	4 "
6	220	" " 18	"	" "	"	4 "
6	221	" " 25	"	" "	"	4 "
6	222	" June 1	"	" "	"	4 "
6	223	" " 8	"	9¾ x 7⅜	"	4 "
6	224	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
6	225	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
6	226	" " 29	"	" "	"	4 "
6	227	" July 6	"	" "	"	4 "
6	228	" " 13	"	" "	"	4 "
6	229	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
6	230	" " 27	"	9⅜ x 7¼	"	4 "
6	231	" Aug. 3	"	" "	"	4 "
6	232	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
6	233	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
6	234	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
6	235	" " 31	"	" "	"	4 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE OR AMERICAN ORACLE,—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
6	236	1799 Sept. 7	York.....	9⅜ x 7¼	Waters & Simons....	4 pp.
6	237	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
6	238	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
6	239	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
6	240	" Oct. 5	"	" "	"	4 "
6	241	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
6	242	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
6	243	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
6	244	" Nov. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
6	245	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
6	246	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
6	247	" " 23	"	9½ x 7½	"	4 "
8	32	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
8	33	" Dec. 7	"	" "	"	4 "
8	34	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
8	35	" " 21	"	" "	"	5 "
b 8	37	1800 Jan. 4	"	" "	"	4 "
8	38	" " 11	"	" "	"	4 "
b 8	40	" " 25	"	" "	"	4 "
8	41	" Feb. 1	"	" "	"	4 "
8	42	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
—	——	" " 8	"	" "	"	1 "
8	43	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
8	44	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
8	45	" March 1	"	" "	"	4 "
8	46	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
8	47	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
8	48	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
b 8	50	" April 5	"	13 x 7¾	"	4 "
8	51	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
8	52	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
9	53	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
9	54	" May 2	"	" "	"	4 "
9	55	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
9	56	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
9	58	" " 31	"	" "	"	4 "
9	59	" June 7	"	" "	"	4 "
9	60	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
9	61	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
9	62	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
b 10	18	" Aug. 30	"	" "	"	4 " incomplete.
10	19	" Sept. 6	"	" "	"	4 "
10	20	" " 13	"	" "	"	4 "
10	21	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
10	22	" Oct. 4	"	" "	"	4 "
b 10	24	" " 18	"	" "	"	4 "
10	25	" " 25	"	" "	"	4 "
b 10	27	" Nov. 8	"	" "	"	4 "
10	28	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
10	29	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 " incomplete.
10	30	" " 29	"	" "	"	4 "
10	31	" Dec. 6	"	" "	"	4 "
10	32	" " 13	"	" "	"	4 "
10	33	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
10	34	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
b 10	36	1801 Jan. 10	"	" "	"	4 "
10	37	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
10	38	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
10	39	" " 31	"	" "	"	4 "
10	40	" Feb. 7	"	" "	"	4 "
10	41	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
10	42	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE OR AMERICAN ORACLE.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
10	43	1801 Feb. 28	York.....	13 x 7¾	Waters & Simons....	4 pp.
10	44	" March 7	"	" "	"	4 "
10	45	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
10	46	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
10	47	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
10	48	" April 4	"	" "	"	4 "
10	49	" " 11	"	" "	"	4 "
10	50	" " 18	"	" "	"	2 "
10	51	" " 25	"	" "	"	4 "
10	52	" May 2	"	" "	"	4 "
11	1	" " 9	York, U.C....	" "	"	4 "
11	2	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
11	3	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
b 11	6	" June 13	"	" "	"	4 "
11	7	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
11	8	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
11	9	" July 4	"	" "	"	4 "
11	10	" " 11	"	" "	"	4 "
11	11	" " 18	"	" "	"	4 "
11	12	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
11	13	" Aug. 1	"	" "	"	4 "
11	14	" " 8	"	" "	"	2 "
11	15	" " 15	"	" "	J. Bennett.....	5 "
11	16	" " 22	"	" "	"	1 "
11	17	" " 29	"	" "	"	5 "
11	18	" Sept. 5	"	" "	"	4 "
11	19	" " 12	"	" "	"	6 "
b 11	21	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
11	22	" Oct. 3	"	" "	"	4 " incomplete.
11	23	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
11	24	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
11	25	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
11	26	" " 31	"	" "	"	4 " incomplete.
11	27	" Nov. 7	"	" "	"	4 "
11	28	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
11	31	" Dec. 5	"	" "	"	4 "
11	29	" Nov. 21	"	" "	"	4 "
11	30	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
11	32	" Dec. 10	"	" "	"	2 "
11	33	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
11	34	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
11	35	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
11	36	1802 Jan. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
11	37	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
11	38	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
11	39	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
11	40	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
11	41	" Feb. 6	"	" "	"	4 "
11	42	" " 13	"	" "	"	4 "
11	43	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
11	44	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
11	45	" Mar. 6	"	" "	"	4 "
11	46	" " 13	"	" "	"	4 "
11	47	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
11	48	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
11	49	" April 3	"	" "	"	4 "
11	50	" " 10	"	" "	"	2 "
11	51	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
11	52	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE—LA GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
....	1378	1791 Dec. 1	Quebec	13½ x 8¼..	S. Neilson	11 pp.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE or AMERICAN ORACLE.

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
12	1	180 May 1	York, U.C....	13 x 7¾	J. Bennett.....	4 pp. incomplete.
12	2	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
12	3	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
12	4	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
12	5	" " 29	"	" "	"	4 "
12	6	" June 5	"	" "	"	4 " incomplete.
12	7	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
12	8	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
12	9	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
12	10	" July 3	"	" "	"	4 "
12	11	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
12	12	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
12	13	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
12	14	" " 31	"	" "	"	4 "
12	15	" Aug. 7	"	" "	"	4 "
12	16	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
12	17	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
12	18	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
12	19	" Sept. 4	"	" "	"	4 "
12	20	" " 11	"	" "	"	4 "
12	21	" " 18	"	" "	"	4 "
12	22	" " 25	"	" "	"	4 "
12	23	" Oct. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
12	24	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
12	25	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
12	26	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
12	27	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
12	28	" Nov. 6	"	" "	"	4 "
12	29	" " 13	"	" "	"	4 "
12	30	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
12	31	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
12	32	" Dec. 4	"	" "	"	4 "
12	33	" " 11	"	" "	"	4 "
12	34	" " 18	"	" "	"	4 "
12	35	" " 25	"	" "	"	4 "
12	36	1803 Jan. 1	"	" "	"	4 "
12	37	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
12	38	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
12	39	" " 22	"	" "	"	6 "
12	40	" " 29	"	" "	"	4 "
12	41	" Feb. 5	"	" "	"	4 "
12	42	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
12	43	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
12	44	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
12	45	" Mar. 5	"	" "	"	4 "
—	—	" " 5	"	8¼ x 7⅛	"	1 " suppl.
12	46	" " 12	"	12¾ x 7¾	"	4 "
12	47	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
12	48	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
—	48	" " 26	"	" "	"	2 "
12	49	" April 2	"	" "	"	4 "
12	50	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
12	51	" " 16	"	" "	"	5 " suppl.
12	52	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
13	1	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
13	2	" May 7	"	" "	"	6 " suppl.
13	3	" " 14	"	" "	"	5 " suppl.
13	4	" " 21	"	" "	"	7 " suppl.
13	5	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
13	6	" June 4	"	" "	"	4 "
13	7	" " 11	"	" "	"	4 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE OR AMERICAN ORACLE.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
13	8	1803 June 18	York, U.C....	13 x 7½	J. Bennett.....	4 pp.
13	9	" " 25	"	" "	"	4 "
13	10	" July 2	"	" "	"	4 "
13	11	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
13	12	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
13	13	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
13	14	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
13	15	" Aug. 6	"	" "	"	4 "
13	16	" " 13	"	" "	"	4 "
13	17	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
13	18	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
13	19	" Sept. 3	"	" "	"	4 "
13	20	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
13	21	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
13	22	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
13	23	" Oct. 1	"	" "	"	4 "
13	24	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
13	25	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
13	26	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
13	27	" " 29	"	" "	"	4 "
13	28	" Nov. 5	"	" "	"	4 "
13	29	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
13	30	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
13	31	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
13	32	" Dec. 3	"	" "	"	4 "
13	33	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
13	34	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
13	35	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
13	36	" " 31	"	" "	"	4 "
13	37	1804 Jan. 7	"	" "	"	4 "
13	38	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
13	39	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
13	40	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
13	41	" Feb. 4	"	" "	"	4 "
13	42	" " 11	"	13 x 7¾	"	4 "
13	43	" " 18	"	" "	"	4 "
13	44	" " 25	"	" "	"	6 "
13	45	" March 3	"	" "	"	4 "
b 13	47	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
13	48	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
13	49	" " 31	"	" "	"	4 "
13	50	" April 7	"	" "	"	5 " and suppl.
13	51	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
13	52	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
14	1	" " 28	"	" "	"	6 " and suppl.
14	2	" May 5	"	" "	"	4 "
14	3	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
14	4	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
14	5	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
14	6	" June 2	"	" "	"	4 "
14	7	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
14	8	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
14	9	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
14	10	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
14	11	" July 7	"	" "	"	4 "
14	12	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
14	13	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
14	14	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
14	15	" Aug. 4	"	" "	"	4 "
14	16	" " 11	"	" "	"	4 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE OR AMERICAN ORACLE.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
14	17	1804 Aug. 18	York, U.C....	13 x 7¾	J. Bennett.....	4 pp.
14	18	" " 25	"	" "	"	4 "
14	19	" Sept. 1	"	" "	"	4 "
14	20	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
14	21	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
14	22	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
14	23	" " 29	"	" "	"	4 "
14	24	" Oct. 6	"	" "	"	4 "
14	25	" " 13	"	" "	"	4 "
b 14	27	" " 27	"	12¾ x 7¾	"	4 "
14	28	" Nov. 3	"	" "	"	4 "
14	29	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
14	30	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
14	31	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
14	32	" Dec. 1	"	" "	"	4 "
14	33	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
14	34	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
14	35	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
14	36	" " 29	"	" "	"	4 "
14	37	1805 Jan. 5	"	" "	"	4 "
14	38	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
14	39	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
14	40	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
14	41	" Feb. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
14	42	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
14	43	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
14	44	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
14	45	" March 2	"	" "	"	4 "
14	46	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
14	47	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
14	48	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
14	49	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
14	50	" April 6	"	" "	"	4 "
14	51	" " 13	"	" "	"	4 "
14	52	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
15	1	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
15	2	" May 4	"	" "	"	4 "
15	3	" " 11	"	" "	"	4 "
15	4	" " 18	"	" "	"	4 "
15	5	" " 25	"	" "	"	4 "
15	6	" June 1	"	" "	"	4 "
15	7	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
b 15	9	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
b 15	11	" July 6	"	13 x 7¾	"	4 "
15	12	" " 13	"	" "	"	4 "
15	13	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
15	14	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
15	15	" Aug. 3	"	" "	"	4 "
15	16	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
15	17	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
15	18	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
15	19	" " 31	"	" "	"	4 "
15	20	" Sept. 7	"	" "	"	4 "
15	21	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
15	22	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
15	23	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
15	24	" Oct. 5	"	" "	"	4 "
15	25	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
15	26	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
15	27	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE OR AMERICAN ORACLE.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
15	28	1805 Nov. 2	York, U.C....	13 x 7¾	J. Bennett.....	4 pp.
15	29	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
15	30	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
15	31	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
15	32	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
15	33	" Dec. 7	"	" "	"	4 "
15	34	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
15	35	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
15	36	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
15	37	1806 Jan. 4	"	" "	"	4 "
15	38	" " 11	" ...	" "	"	4 "
15	39	" " 18	"	" "	"	4 "
15	40	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 " extraordinary
15	41	" " 25	"	" "	"	5 " & suppl.
15	42	" Feb. 1	"	" "	"	4 "
15	43	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
15	44	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
15	45	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
15	46	" Mar. 1	"	" "	"	4 "
15	47	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
—	—	" " 8	"	9¼ x 7¾	"	1 " postscript.
15	48	" " 15	"	13 x 7¾	"	4 "
15	49	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
15	50	" " 29	"	" "	"	4 "
15	51	" April 5	"	" "	"	4 "
15	52	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
16	1	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
16	2	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
16	3	" May 3	"	" "	"	4 "
16	4	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
16	5	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
16	6	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
16	7	" " 31	"	" "	"	4 "
16	8	" June 7	"	" "	"	4 "
16	9	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
16	10	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
16	11	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
16	12	" July 5	"	" "	"	4 "
16	13	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
17	14	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
16	15	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
16	16	" Aug. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
16	17	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
16	18	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
16	19	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
16	20	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
16	21	" Sept. 6	"	" "	"	4 "
16	22	" " 13	"	" "	"	4 "
16	23	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
16	24	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
16	25	" Oct. 4	"	" "	"	4 "
—	25	" " 4	"	15¼ x 9¾	"	2 " suppl.
16	26	" " 11	"	13 x 7¾	"	4 "
16	27	" " 18	"	" "	"	4 "
16	28	" " 25	"	" "	"	4 " incomplete.
16	29	" Nov. 1	"	" "	"	4 "
16	30	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
16	31	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
16	32	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
16	33	" " 29	"	" "	"	4 "
16	34	" Dec. 6	"	" "	"	4 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE OR AMERICAN ORACLE.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
16	35	1806 Dec. 13	York, U.C....	13 x 7¾	J. Bennett.....	4 pp.
16	36	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
16	37	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
16	38	1807 Jan. 3	"	" "	"	4 "
16	39	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
16	40	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
16	41	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
16	42	" " 31	"	" "	"	4 "
16	43	" Feb. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
16	44	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
16	45	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
16	46	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
16	47	" Mar. 7	"	" "	"	4 "
16	48	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
16	49	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
16	50	" " 28	"	" "	"	1 "
16	51	" April 15	"	" "	"	2 "
16	52	" " 25	"	" "	J. Cameron.....	4 "

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
17	1	1807 May 2	York, U C....	13½ x 7¾	J. Cameron.....	4 pp.
17	2	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
—	—	" " 11	"	12¾ x 8½	Cameron & Bennett	1 " extra.
17	3	" " 16	"	15 x 8½	" "	4 "
17	4	" " 23	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	5	" " 30	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	6	" June 6	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	7	" " 13	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	8	" " 20	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	9	" " 27	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	10	" July 4	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	11	" " 11	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	12	" " 18	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	13	" " 25	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	14	" Aug. 1	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	15	" " 8	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	16	" " 15	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	17	" " 22	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	18	" " 29	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	19	" Sept. 5	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	20	" " 12	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	21	" " 19	"	" "	" "	4 " Gem, etc.
17	22	" " 26	"	" "	" "	4 " " "
17	23	" Oct. 3	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	24	" " 10	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	25	" " 17	"	14¾ x 8½	" "	1 "
17	26	" " 24	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	27	" " 31	"	" "	" "	4 " & Gem.
17	28	" Nov. 11	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	29	" " 18	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	30	" " 25	"	" "	" "	4 "

THE YORK GAZETTE.—*Concluded.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
17	31	1807 Dec. 2	York, U.C....	14¾ x 8½	Cameron & Bennett	4 pp.
17	32	" " 9	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	33	" " 16	"	" "	" "	4 " incomplete.
17	34	" " 23	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	35	" " 30	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	36	1808 Jan. 6	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	37	" " 13	"	15 x 8½	" "	4 "
17	38	" " 20	"	" "	" "	4 " incomplete.
17	39	" " 27	"	" "	" "	2 "
17	40	" Feb. 4	"	" "	" "	4 " incomplete.
17	41	" " 12	"	13½ x 8¼	" "	4 "
17	42	" " 20	"	15 x 8½	" "	4 "
17	43	" " 26	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	44	" Mar. 2	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	45	" " 9	"	11 x 5¾	" "	4 " incomplete.
17	46	" " 16	"	" "	" "	4 "
—	46	" " 16	"	" "	" "	4 " suppl.
17	47	" " 23	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	48	" April 1	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	49	" " 7	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	50	" " 15	"	15 x 8½	" "	4 "
17	51	" " 30	"	" "	" "	4 "
17	52	" May 7	"	" "	" "	4 "
b 18	2	" " 28	"	" "	" "	5 "
18	3	" June 4	"	" "	" "	1 "
18	4	" " 11	"	" "	" "	2 "
18	5	" " 25	"	11 x 5½	" "	4 "
18	7	" July 2	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	8	" " 9	"	" "	" "	4 " incomplete.
18	9	" " 16	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	10	" " 23	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	11	" " 30	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	12	" Aug. 6	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	13	" " 13	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	14	" " 20	"	" "	" "	6 " & suppl.
18	15	" " 37	"	" "	" "	6 " " "
18	16	" Sept. 3	" ...	10¾ x 8¼	" "	4 "
18	17	" " 10	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	18	" " 17	"	12¾ x 8¾	" "	4 "
18	19	" " 24	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	20	" Oct. 1	"	13 x 8¾	" "	4 "
18	21	" " 8	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	22	" " 15	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	23	" " 22	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	24	" " 29	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	25	" Nov. 5	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	26	" " 12	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	27	" " 19	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	28	" " 26	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	29	" Dec. 3	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	30	" " 14	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	31	" " 21	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	32	" " 28	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	33	1809 Jan. 4	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	34	" " 11	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	35	" " 18	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	36	" " 25	"	" "	" "	2 "
18	37	" Feb. 3	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	38	" " 8	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	39	" " 16	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	40	" " 22	"	" "	" "	4 "

THE YORK GAZETTE.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
18	41	1809 Mar. 1	York, U.C....	13 x 8¾	Cameron & Bennett	4 pp.
18	42	" " 9	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	43	" " 15	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	44	" " 22	"	" "	" "	4 "
b 18	47	" April 12	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	48	" " 19	"	" "	" "	4 "
b 18	51	" May 10	"	" "	" "	4 "
18	52	" " 17	"	" "	" "	4 "
b 19	5	" June 24	"	" "	" "	4 "

See note on page xxxii.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE AND U. E. LOYALIST.

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
1	1	1826 June 3	York, U.C....	13 x 9½	By Authority.....	8 pp.
1	2	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
1	3	" " 17	"	" "	"	8 "
1	4	" " 24	"	" "	"	8 "
1	5	" July 1	"	" "	"	9 " & suppl.
1	6	" " 8	"	" "	"	8 "
1	7	" " 15	"	" "	"	8 "
1	8	" " 22	"	" "	"	8 "
1	9	" " 29	"	" "	"	8 "
1	10	" Aug. 5	"	" "	"	8 "
1	11	" " 12	"	" "	"	8 "
1	12	" " 19	"	" "	"	8 "
1	13	" " 26	"	" "	"	8 "
1	14	" Sept. 2	"	" "	"	8 " incomplete.
1	15	" " 9	"	" "	"	8 "
1	16	" " 16	"	" "	"	8 "
1	17	" " 23	"	" "	"	8 "
1	18	" " 30	"	" "	"	8 "
1	19	" Oct. 7	"	" "	"	8 "
1	20	" " 14	"	" "	"	8 "
1	21	" " 21	"	" "	"	8 "
1	22	" " 28	"	" "	"	8 "
1	23	" Nov. 4	"	" "	"	8 "
1	24	" " 11	"	" "	"	8 "
1	25	" " 18	"	" "	"	8 "
1	26	" " 25	"	" "	"	8 "
1	27	" Dec. 2	"	" "	"	8 "
—	—	" " 5	"	" "	"	1 " extra.
1	28	" " 9	"	" "	"	8 "
1	29	" " 16	"	" "	"	8 "
1	30	" " 23	"	" "	"	8 "
1	31	" " 30	"	" "	"	8 "
1	32	1827 Jan. 6	"	" "	"	8 "
1	33	" " 13	"	" "	"	8 "
1	34	" " 20	"	12¾ x 9½	"	8 "
1	35	" " 27	"	" "	"	10 "
1	36	" Feb. 3	"	" "	"	8 "
1	37	" " 10	"	" "	"	8 "
1	38	" " 17	"	" "	"	9 " & extra.
1	39	" " 24	"	" "	"	8 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE AND U. E. LOYALIST.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
1	40	1827 Mar. 3	York, U.C....	$12\frac{3}{4}$ x $9\frac{1}{2}$	By Authority.....	8 pp.
1	41	" " 10	"	" "	"	9 " and extra.
1	42	" " 17	"	" "	"	8 "
1	43	" " 24	"	" "	"	8 "
1	44	" " 31	"	" "	"	8 "
1	45	" April 7	"	" "	"	8 "
1	46	" " 14	"	" "	"	8 "
1	47	" " 21	"	" "	"	9 " and suppl.
1	48	" " 28	"	" "	"	12 " and suppl.
1	49	" May 5	"	" "	"	8 "
1	51	" " 19	"	" "	"	8 "
1	52	" " 26	"	" "	"	
b 2	6	" July 7	"	" "	"	8
2	7	" " 14	"	" "	"	8 "
2	8	" " 21	"	" "	"	8 "
2	9	" " 28	"	" "	"	8 "
2	10	" Aug. 4	"	" "	"	8 "
2	11	" " 11	"	" "	"	8 "
2	12	" " 18	"	" "	"	8 "
2	13	" " 25	"	" "	"	8 "
2	14	" Sept. 1	" ...	" "	"	8 "
2	15	" " 8	"	" "	"	8 "
2	16	" " 15	"	" "	"	8 "
2	17	" " 22	"	" "	"	8 "
2	18	" " 29	"	" "	"	8 "
2	19	" Oct. 6	"	" "	"	8 "
2	20	" " 13	"	" "	"	8 "
2	21	" " 20	"	" "	"	8 "
2	22	" " 27	"	" "	"	8 "
2	23	" Nov. 3	"	" "	"	8 "
2	24	" " 10	"	" "	"	8 "
2	25	" " 17	"	" "	"	8 "
2	26	" " 24	"	" "	"	8 "
2	27	" Dec. 1	"	" "	"	8 "
2	28	" " 8	"	" "	"	8 "
2	29	" " 15	"	" "	"	8 "
2	30	" " 22	"	" "	"	8 "
2	31	" " 29	"	" "	"	8 "
2	32	1828 Jan. 5	"	" "	"	8 "
2	33	" " 12	"	" "	"	9 " and extra.
2	34	" " 19	"	" "	"	8 "
2	35	" " 26	"	" "	"	10 " and suppl.
2	36	" Feb. 2	"	" "	"	8 "
2	37	" " 9	"	" "	"	8 "
2	38	" " 16	"	" "	"	8 "
2	39	" " 23	"	" "	"	8 "
2	40	" Mar. 1	"	" "	"	8 "
2	41	" " 8	"	" "	"	8 "
2	42	" " 15	"	" "	"	8 " incomplete.
2	43	" " 22	"	" "	"	9 " and extra.
2	44	" " 29	"	" "	"	8 "
2	45	" April 5	"	" "	"	10 "
2	46	" " 12	"	" "	"	10 "
2	47	" " 19	"	" "	"	10 "
2	48	" " 26	"	" "	"	8 " incomplete.
2	49	" May 3	"	" "	"	8 " incomplete.
2	50	" " 10	"	" "	"	8 " incomplete.
2	51	" " 17	"	" "	"	8 "
2	52	" " 24	"	" "	"	8 " incomplete.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
1	1	1828 June 7	York, U.C....	12½ x 8¾	Not given.....	8 pp.
1	2	" " 14	"	" "	"	8 "
1	3	" " 21	"	" "	"	8 "
1	4	" " 28	"	" "	"	8 "
1	5	" July 5	"	" "	"	9 "
1	6	" " 19	"	" "	"	8 "
1	7	" " 26	"	" "	"	8 "
1	8	" Aug. 2	"	" "	"	8 "
1	9	" " 9	"	" "	"	8 "
1	10	" " 16	"	" "	"	8 "
1	11	" " 23	"	" "	"	8 "
1	12	" " 30	"	" "	"	8 "
1	13	" Sept. 6	"	" "	"	8 "
1	14	" " 13	"	" "	"	8 "
1	15	" " 27	"	" "	"	8 "
1	17	" Oct. 4	"	" "	"	8 "
1	18	" " 11	"	" "	"	8 "
1	19	" " 18	"	" "	"	8 "
1	20	" " 25	"	" "	"	8 "
1	21	" Nov. 1	"	" "	"	8 "
1	22	" " 8	"	" "	"	8 "
1	23	" " 15	"	" "	"	8 "
1	24	" " 22	"	" "	"	8 "
1	25	" " 29	"	" "	"	8 "
1	26	" Dec. 6	"	" "	"	8 "
1	27	" " 13	"	" "	"	8 "
1	28	" " 20	"	" "	"	8 "
1	29	" " 27	"	" "	"	8 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
3	1	1828 May 29	York, U.C....	11 x 9	By Authority.....	4 pp.
3	2	" June 5	"	" "	"	4 "
3	3	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
3	4	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
3	5	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
3	6	" July 3	"	" "	"	6 "
3	7	" " 10	"	" "	"	6 "
3	8	" " 17	"	" "	"	6 "
3	9	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
3	10	" " 31	"	" "	"	4 "
3	11	" Aug. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
3	12	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
3	13	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
3	14	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
3	15	" Sept. 4	"	" "	"	2 "
3	16	" " 11	"	" "	"	3 "
3	17	" " 18	"	" "	"	4 "
3	18	" " 25	"	" "	"	4 "
3	19	" Oct. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
3	20	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
3	21	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
3	22	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
3	23	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
3	24	1828 Nov. 6	York, U.C....	11 x 9	By Authority.....	8 pp.
3	25	" " 13	"	" "	"	6 "
3	26	" " 20	"	" "	"	6 "
3	27	" " 27	"	" "	"	5 "
3	28	" Dec. 4	"	" "	"	5 "
3	29	" " 11	"	" "	"	5 "
3	30	" " 18	"	" "	"	5 "
3	31	" " 25	"	" "	"	5 "
3	32	1829 Jan. 1	"	" "	"	5 "
3	33	" " 8	"	" "	"	6 " and extra.
3	34	" " 15	"	" "	"	5 "
3	35	" " 22	"	" "	"	6 "
3	36	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
3	37	" Feb. 5	"	" "	"	4 "
3	38	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
3	39	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
3	40	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
3	41	" Mar. 5	"	" "	"	4 "
3	42	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
3	43	" " 19	"	" "	"	5 " and extra.
3	44	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
3	45	" Apr. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
3	46	" " 9	"	" "	"	5 "
3	47	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
3	48	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
3	49	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
3	50	" May 7	"	" "	"	3 "
3	51	" " 14	"	" "	"	2½ "
3	52	" " 21	"	" "	"	2¾ "
4	1	" " 28	"	" "	"	3 "
4	2	" June 4	"	" "	"	3 "
4	3	" " 11	"	" "	"	4 "
4	4	" " 18	"	" "	"	4 "
4	5	" " 25	"	" "	"	5 "
4	6	" July 2	"	" "	"	4 "
4	7	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
4	8	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
4	9	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
4	10	" " 30	"	" "	"	8 "
4	11	" Aug. 6	"	" "	"	12 "
4	12	" " 13	"	" "	"	12 "
4	13	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
4	14	" " 27	"	" "	"	6 "
4	15	" Sept. 3	"	" "	"	8 "
4	16	" " 10	"	" "	"	8 "
4	17	" " 17	"	" "	"	8 "
4	18	" " 24	"	" "	"	8 "
4	19	" Oct. 1	"	" "	"	4 "
4	20	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
4	21	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
4	22	" " 22	"	" "	"	6 "
4	23	" " 29	"	" "	"	4 "
4	24	" Nov. 5	"	" "	"	6 "
4	25	" " 12	"	" "	"	8 "
4	26	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
4	27	" " 26	"	" "	"	8 "
4	28	" Dec. 3	"	" "	"	4 "
4	29	" " 10	"	" "	"	8 "
4	30	" " 17	"	" "	"	6 "
4	31	" " 24	"	" "	"	8 "
4	32	" " 31	"	" "	"	8 "
4	33	1830 Jan. 7	"	" "	"	9 " and extra.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
4	34	1830 Jan. 14	York, U.C....	11 x 9	By Authority	8 pp.
4	35	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
4	36	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
4	37	" Feb. 4	"	" "	"	4 "
4	38	" " 11	"	" "	"	8 "
4	39	" " 18	"	" "	"	4 "
4	40	" " 25	"	" "	"	4 "
4	41	" March 4	"	" "	"	5 " and extra.
4	42	" " 11	"	" "	"	4 "
4	43	" " 18	"	" "	"	6 "
4	44	" " 25	"	" "	"	8 "
4	45	" April 1	"	" "	"	8 "
4	46	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
4	47	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
4	48	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
4	49	" " 29	"	" "	"	4 "
4	50	" May 6	"	" "	"	4 "
4	51	" " 13	"	" "	"	4 "
4	52	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
5	1	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
5	2	" June 3	"	" "	"	4 "
5	3	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
5	4	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
5	5	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
5	6	" July 1	"	" "	"	4 "
5	7	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
5	8	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
5	9	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
5	10	" " 29	"	" "	"	4 "
5	11	" Aug. 5	"	" "	"	4 "
5	12	" " 12	"	" "	"	8 "
5	13	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
5	14	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
5	15	" Sept. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
5	16	" " 9	"	" "	"	5 " and extra.
5	17	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
5	18	" " 23	"	" "	"	4 "
5	19	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
5	20	" Oct. 7	"	" "	"	4 "
5	21	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
5	22	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
5	23	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
5	24	" Nov. 4	"	" "	"	4 "
5	25	" " 11	"	" "	"	4 "
5	26	" " 18	"	" "	"	4 "
5	27	" " 25	"	" "	"	4 "
5	28	" Dec. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
5	29	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
5	30	" " 16	"	" "	"	6 "
5	31	" " 23	"	" "	"	6 "
5	32	" " 30	"	" "	"	6 "
5	33	1831 Jan. 6	"	" "	"	7 " and extra.
5	34	" " 13	"	" "	"	4 "
5	35	" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
5	36	" " 27	"	" "	"	4 "
5	37	" Feb. 3	"	" "	"	4 "
5	38	" " 10	"	" "	"	4 "
5	39	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "
5	40	" " 24	"	" "	"	4 "
5	41	" March 3	"	" "	"	4 "
5	42	" " 10	"	" "	"	5 " and extra.
5	43	" " 17	"	" "	"	4 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
5	44	1831 March 24	York, U.C....	11 x 9	By Authority	6 pp.
5	45	" " 31	"	" "	"	6 "
5	46	" April 7	"	" "	"	6 "
5	47	" " 14	"	" "	"	4 "
5	48	" " 21	"	" "	"	4 "
5	49	" " 28	"	" "	"	4 "
5	50	" May 5	"	" "	"	4 "
5	51	" " 12	"	" "	"	4 "
5	52	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
6	1	" " 26	"	" "	"	6 "
6	2	" June 2	"	" "	"	4 "
6	3	" " 9	"	" "	"	4 "
6	4	" " 16	"	" "	"	4 "
6	5	" " 23	" ...	" "	"	4 "
6	6	" " 30	"	" "	"	4 "
6	7	" July 7	"	" "	"	6 "
6	8	" " 14	"	" "	"	6 "
6	9	" " 21	"	" "	"	6 "
6	10	" " 28	"	" "	"	6 "
6	11	" Aug. 4	"	" "	"	6 "
6	12	" " 11	"	" "	"	6 "
6	13	" " 18	"	" "	"	6 "
6	14	" " 25	"	" "	"	6 "
6	15	" Sept. 1	"	" "	"	6 "
6	16	" " 8	"	11 x 7	"	6 "
6	17	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
6	18	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
6	19	" " 29	"	" "	"	6 "
6	20	" Oct. 6	"	" "	"	6 "
6	21	" " 13	"	" "	"	6 "
6	22	" " 20	"	" "	"	6 "
6	23	" " 27	"	" "	"	6 "
6	24	" Nov. 3	"	" "	"	8 "
6	25	" " 10	"	" "	"	9 " and extra.
6	26	" " 17	"	" "	"	8 "
6	27	" " 24	"	" "	"	10 "
6	28	" Dec. 1	"	" "	"	4 "
6	29	" " 8	"	" "	"	4 "
6	30	" " 15	"	" "	"	4 "
6	31	" " 22	"	" "	"	4 "
6	32	" " 29	"	" "	"	6 "
6	33	1832 Jan. 5	"	" "	"	6 "
6	34	" " 12	" ...	" "	"	4 "
6	35	" " 19	"	" "	"	4 "
6	36	" " 26	"	" "	"	4 "
—	—	" " 28	"	" "	"	1 " and extra.
6	37	" Feb. 2	"	" "	"	4 "
6	38	" " 9	"	" "	"	8 "
6	39	" " 16	"	" "	"	8 "
6	40	" " 23	"	" "	"	8 "
6	41	" March 1	"	" "	"	8 "
6	42	" " 8	"	" "	"	8 "
9	43	" " 15	"	" "	"	8 "
6	44	" " 22	"	" "	"	8 "
6	45	" " 29	"	" "	"	8 "
6	46	" April 5	"	" "	"	12 "
6	47	" " 12	"	" "	"	12 "
6	48	" " 19	"	" "	"	12 "
6	49	" " 26	"	" "	"	12 "
6	50	" May 3	"	" "	"	12 "
6	51	" " 10	"	" "	"	12 "
6	52	" " 17	"	" "	"	12 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
7	1	1832 May 24	York, U.C....	11 x 7	By Authority.....	12 pp.
7	2	" " 31	"	" "	"	12 "
7	3	" June 7	"	" "	"	12 "
7	4	" " 14	"	" "	"	12 "
7	5	" " 21	"	" "	"	12 "
7	6	" " 28	"	" "	"	12 "
7	7	" July 5	"	" "	"	10 "
7	8	" " 12	"	" "	"	10 "
7	9	" " 19	"	" "	"	10 "
7	10	" " 26	"	" "	"	8 "
7	11	" Aug. 2	"	" "	"	8 "
7	12	" " 9	"	" "	"	8 "
7	13	" " 16	"	" "	"	8 "
7	14	" " 23	"	" "	"	8 "
7	15	" " 30	"	" "	"	8 "
7	16	" Sept. 6	"	" "	"	8 "
7	17	" " 13	"	" "	"	8 "
7	18	" " 20	"	" "	"	8 "
7	19	" " 27	"	" "	"	8 "
7	20	" Oct. 4	"	" "	"	8 "
7	21	" " 11	"	" "	"	8 "
7	22	" " 18	"	" "	"	8 "
7	23	" " 25	"	" "	"	8 "
7	24	" Nov. 1	"	" "	"	6 "
7	25	" " 8	"	" "	"	6 "
7	26	" " 15	"	" "	"	6 "
7	27	" " 22	"	" "	"	6 "
7	28	" " 29	"	" "	"	6 "
7	29	" Dec. 6	"	" "	"	6 "
7	30	" " 13	"	" "	"	6 "
7	31	" " 20	"	" "	"	8 "
7	32	" " 27	"	" "	"	6 "
7	33	1833 Jan. 3	"	" "	"	6 "
7	34	" " 10	"	" "	"	6 "
7	35	" " 17	"	" "	"	6 "
7	36	" " 24	"	" "	"	6 "
7	37	" " 31	"	" "	"	8 "
7	38	" Feb. 7	"	" "	"	8 " Extra.
7	39	" " 14	"	" "	"	1 "
—	—	" " 13	"	" "	"	10 "
7	40	" " 21	"	" "	"	12 "
7	41	" " 28	"	" "	"	16 "
7	42	" Mar. 7	"	" "	"	12 "
7	43	" " 14	"	" "	"	12 "
7	44	" " 21	"	" "	"	8 "
7	45	" " 28	"	" "	"	10 "
7	46	" April 4	"	" "	"	8 "
7	47	" " 11	"	" "	"	8 "
7	48	" " 18	"	" "	"	8 "
7	49	" " 25	"	" "	"	8 "
7	50	" May 2	"	" "	"	8 "
7	51	" " 9	"	" "	"	8 "
7	52	" " 16	"	" "	"	8 "
8	1	" " 23	"	" "	"	8 "
8	2	" " 30	"	" "	"	10 "
8	3	" June 6	"	" "	"	10 "
8	4	" " 13	"	" "	"	10 "
8	5	" " 20	"	" "	"	10 "
8	6	" " 27	"	" "	"	10 "
8	7	" July 4	"	" "	"	8 "
8	8	" " 11	"	" "	"	8 "
8	9	" " 18	"	" "	"	8 "
8	10	" " 25	"	" "	"	8 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches	Publisher.	Remarks.
8	11	1833 Aug. 1	York, U.C....	11 x 7	By Authority.....	8 pp.
8	12	" " 8	"	" "	"	10 "
8	13	" " 15	"	" "	"	10 "
8	14	" " 22	"	" "	"	10 "
8	15	" " 29	"	" "	"	10 "
8	16	" Sept. 5	"	" "	"	12 "
8	17	" " 12	"	" "	"	12 "
8	18	" " 19	"	" "	"	10 "
8	19	" " 26	"	" "	"	8 "
8	20	" Oct. 3	"	" "	"	8 "
8	21	" " 10	"	" "	"	8 "
8	22	" " 17	"	" "	"	8 "
8	23	" " 24	"	" "	"	8 "
8	24	" " 31	"	" "	"	8 "
8	25	" Nov. 6	"	" "	"	8 "
8	26	" " 14	"	" "	"	8 "
8	27	" " 21	"	" "	"	8 "
8	28	" " 28	"	" "	"	8 "
8	29	" Dec. 5	"	" "	"	8 "
8	30	" " 12	"	" "	"	8 "
8	31	" " 19	"	" "	"	8 "
8	32	" " 26	"	" "	"	8 "
8	33	1834 Jan. 2	"	" "	"	8 "
8	34	" " 9	"	" "	"	8 "
8	35	" " 16	"	" "	"	8 "
8	36	" " 23	"	" "	"	8 "
8	37	" " 30	"	" "	"	8 "
8	38	" Feb. 6	"	" "	"	8 "
8	39	" " 13	"	" "	"	8 "
8	40	" " 20	"	" "	"	8 "
8	41	" " 27	"	" "	"	8 "
8	42	" Mar. 6	"	" "	"	8 "
8	43	" " 13	"	" "	"	12 "
8	44	" " 20	"	" "	"	16 "
8	45	" " 27	"	" "	"	16 "
8	46	" April 3	"	" "	"	16 "
8	47	" " 10	"	" "	"	16 "
8	48	" " 17	"	" "	"	16 "
8	49	" " 24	"	" "	"	12 "
8	50	" May 1	"	" "	"	8 "
8	51	" " 8	"	" "	"	8 "
8	52	" " 15	"	" "	"	8 "
9	1	" " 22	Toronto	" "	"	10 "
9	2	" " 29	"	" "	"	10 "
9	3	" June 5	"	" "	"	12 "
9	4	" " 12	"	" "	"	14 "
9	5	" " 19	"	" "	"	12 "
9	6	" " 26	"	" "	"	12 "
9	7	" July 3	"	" "	"	10 "
9	8	" " 10	"	" "	"	8 "
9	9	" " 17	"	" "	"	8 "
9	10	" " 24	"	" "	"	8 "
9	11	" " 31	"	" "	"	8 "
9	12	" Aug. 7	"	" "	"	8 "
9	13	" " 14	"	" "	"	8 "
9	14	" " 21	"	" "	"	8 "
9	15	" " 28	"	" "	"	8 "
9	16	" Sept. 4	"	" "	"	8 "
9	17	" " 11	"	" "	"	8 "
9	18	" " 18	"	" "	"	8 "
9	19	" " 25	"	" "	"	8 "
9	20	" Oct. 2	"	" "	"	8 "
9	21	" " 9	"	" "	"	8 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
9	22	1834 Oct. 16	Toronto	11 x 7	By Authority.....	8 pp.
9	33	" " 23	"	" "	"	8 "
9	24	" " 30	"	" "	"	8 "
9	25	" Nov. 6	"	" "	"	8 "
9	26	" " 13	"	" "	"	8 "
9	27	" " 20	"	" "	"	8 "
9	28	" " 27	"	" "	"	10 "
9	29	" Dec. 4	"	" "	"	10 "
9	30	" " 11	"	" "	"	10 "
9	31	" " 18	"	" "	"	10 "
9	32	" " 25	"	" "	"	10 "
9	33	1835 Jan 1	"	" "	"	8 "
9	34	" " 8	"	" "	"	8 "
9	35	" " 15	"	" "	"	6 "
		" " 16	"	" "	"	8 "
9	36	" " 22	"	" "	"	1 "
9	37	" " 29	"	" "	"	8 "
9	38	" Feb. 5	"	" "	"	8 "
9	39	" " 12	"	" "	"	8 "
9	40	" " 19	"	" "	"	8 "
9	41	" " 26	"	" "	"	8 "
9	42	" Mar. 5	"	" "	"	8 "
9	43	" " 12	"	" "	"	8 "
9	44	" " 19	"	" "	"	10 "
9	45	" " 26	"	" "	"	8 "
9	46	" April 2	"	" "	"	6 "
9	47	" " 9	"	" "	"	6 "
9	48	" " 16	"	" "	"	6 "
9	49	" " 23	"	" "	"	9 " Extra.
9	50	" " 30	"	" "	"	8 "
9	51	" May 7	"	" "	"	8 "
9	52	" " 14	"	" "	"	12 "
10	1	" " 21	"	" "	"	10 "
10	2	" " 28	"	" "	"	12 "
10	3	" June 4	"	" "	"	8 "
10	4	" " 11	"	" "	"	8 "
10	5	" " 18	"	" "	"	10 "
10	6	" " 25	"	" "	"	8 "
10	7	" July 2	"	" "	"	10 "
10	8	" " 9	"	" "	"	10 "
10	9	" " 16	"	" "	"	10 "
10	10	" " 23	"	" "	"	12 "
10	11	" " 30	"	" "	"	10 "
10	12	" Aug. 6	"	" "	"	8 "
10	13	" " 13	"	" "	"	8 "
10	14	" " 20	"	" "	"	8 "
10	15	" " 27	"	" "	"	8 "
10	16	" Sept. 3	"	" "	"	8 "
10	17	" " 10	"	" "	"	8 "
10	18	" " 17	"	" "	"	8 "
10	19	" " 24	"	" "	"	8 "
10	20	" Oct. 1	"	" "	"	8 "
10	21	" " 8	"	" "	"	8 "
10	22	" " 15	"	" "	"	10 "
10	23	" " 22	"	" "	"	10 "
10	24	" " 29	"	" "	"	10 "
10	25	" Nov. 5	"	" "	"	10 "
10	26	" " 12	"	" "	"	10 "
10	27	" " 19	"	" "	"	10 "
10	28	" " 26	"	" "	"	12 "
10	29	" Dec. 3	"	" "	"	12 "
10	30	" " 10	"	" "	"	14 "
10	31	" " 17	"	" "	"	10 "
10	32	" " 24	"	" "	"	12 "
						10 "

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE—*Continued.*

Vol.	No.	Date.	Place of Publication.	Size in inches.	Publisher.	Remarks.
10	33	1835 Dec. 31	Toronto	11 x 7	By Authority.....	10 pp.
10	34	1836 Jan. 7	"	" "	"	10 "
10	35	" " 14	"	" "	"	8 "
		" " 14	"	" "	"	2 " Extra.
10	36	" " 21	"	" "	"	8 "
10	37	" " 28	"	" "	"	8 "
10	38	" Feb. 4	"	" "	"	8 "
10	39	" " 11	"	" "	"	8 "
10	40	" " 18	"	" "	"	8 "
10	41	" " 25	"	" "	"	8 "
10	42	" Mar. 3	"	" "	"	8 "
10	43	" " 10	"	" "	"	8 "
10	44	" " 17	"	" "	"	8 "
10	45	" " 24	"	" "	"	10 "
10	46	" " 31	"	" "	"	8 "
10	47	" April 7	"	" "	"	16 "
10	48	" " 14	"	" "	"	16 "
		" " 20	"	" "	"	4 "
10	49	" " 21	"	" "	"	16 "
10	50	" " 28	"	" "	"	16 "
10	51	" May 5	"	" "	"	16 "
10	52	" " 12	"	" "	"	16 "

The four volumes of the *Upper Canada Gazette*, beginning Vol. XI., No. 1, May 19th, 1836, to the 7th May, 1840, in the library of the Ontario Legislature, from which the Proclamations in this Report for that period have been taken, are complete, and therefore the details, as above, are not given.

Since the above details were set in type a volume has been found entitled "Newspapers, Minor Series," which contains three numbers of the *Upper Canada Gazette*, published at York, U.C., viz., No. 56, dated 11th March, 1822; No. 57, 18th March, 1822; and No. 61, 15th April, 1822.

Also numbers of the first four volumes of the *Upper Canada Gazette* (New Series) and *Weekly Register* combined, published at York, U. C., viz.:—

Vol. I, 1822, beginning with No. 1, dated 18th April, the following numbers being missing: No. 16, 1st Aug.; No. 17, 8th Aug.; No. 22, 12th Sept,; No. 23, 19th Sept.; No. 25, 3rd Oct; No. 26, 10th Oct.; No. 27, 17th Oct.; No. 28, 24th Oct.; Nos. 30 to 37, from 7th Nov. to 26th Dec, 1822.

Vol II., 1823, beginning on 2nd January; No. 1, January 2nd, and No. 2, Jan. 9th. are missing; No. 4, 23rd Jan.; No. 6, 6th Feb.; No. 11, 13th March; No. 13, 27th March, are also missing.

Vol. III., 1824, beginning with No. 1, dated 1st January, the following numbers being missing: No. 8, 19th Feb.; No 24, 10th June; No 25, 17th June; No. 26, 24th June; and Nos. 33 to 53, from 12th Aug. to 30th Dec., 1824.

Vol. IV., 1825, No. 50, dated 15th December; and the other numbers are missing. (See page xxiii.)

The Proclamations found in these volumes have been copied and published in this Report.

After the re-union of Upper and Lower Canada into the Province of Canada, the *Canada Gazette* was issued, beginning with No. 1 dated 2nd October, 1841, and was published at Kingston, U.C. The *Upper Canada Gazette*, however, was continued for some years, when the official and legal notices were withdrawn from it.

In 1849 an Act (120, Victoria, chap. 26), was passed to provide for the insertion of certain Official and Legal Notices in the *Canada Gazette* only, in the following terms :—

WHEREAS it would be more for the public convenience, if the Advertisements and Notices hereinafter mentioned were all inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, the circulation whereof is great and co-extensive with the Province, instead of some of them being inserted as they are now, in the said *Canada Gazette*, and others in the *Quebec Gazette*, published by Authority, or in the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, published by Authority, the circulation of both of which is limited and local: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, *An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, and for the Government of Canada*, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after such day as shall be fixed by Proclamation for this Act to come into force, as hereinafter provided, all advertisements, notices or publications, which by any Act or Law in force in this Province or in any part thereof, are required to be inserted by the Provincial Government or any Department thereof, or by any Sheriff or other Officer, or by any Municipal authority or in the *Upper-Canada Gazette* by Authority, shall not be inserted therein, but shall be inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and being so inserted shall have the same effect to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as without this Act they would have had if inserted in the *Quebec Gazette* by Authority or in the *Upper-Canada Gazette* by Authority, for both of which the said *Canada Gazette* is hereby substituted, and to which the provisions of such Act or Law as aforesaid shall apply, as if it had been mentioned therein instead of the Gazettes aforesaid, or either of them; and if upon, or before the said day, any such advertisement, notice or publication shall have been inserted either in the said *Quebec Gazette* by Authority or the said *Upper-Canada Gazette* by Authority, for any period or number of times, and its insertion should be required under such Act or Law as aforesaid for a longer period or a greater number of times, then it shall be inserted in the said Canada Gazette for the remaining period or the remaining number of times, so as to make up the period or number of times required by such Act or Law.

II And it shall be enacted, That this Act shall come into force, upon from and after such day as shall be appointed for that purpose in and by any Proclamation under the Great Seal that shall or may be issued for that purpose, and not before.

The Proclamation referred to in Sec. II. as above was issued on the 4th of Sept., 1849, as follows:

A Proclamation.

(4 Sept., 1849.)

Robert Baldwin, *Attorney General.*

WHEREAS at the session of our Provincial Parliament of Our Province of Canada, held at Our City of Montreal, on the Eighteenth day of January, in the twelfth year of Our Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, there was passed amongst others a certain Act of the said Parliament, chaptered amongst the Public General Acts of the said Session as Chapter Twenty-six, and intituled, "An Act to provide for the insertion of certain Official and Legal Notices in the *Canada Gazette* only," and in and by

which said Act it is amongst other things enacted, that the said Act shall come into force upon, from and after such day as shall be appointed for that purpose in and by any Proclamation under the Great Seal, that shall or may be issued for that purpose, and not before; And whereas We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, of and for Our said Province, to fix Monday, the First day of October next, for such purpose. NOW KNOW YE, that by and with such advice as aforesaid, We have fixed and appointed, and by these presents do fix and appoint MONDAY, the first day of OCTOBER next, as the day upon, from and after which the said Act shall come into FULL FORCE and EFFECT; and We do hereby declare that upon, from and after the said first day of October aforesaid, the said Act of Parliament shall be and remain in full force and effect; Of all which premises all Our loving subjects, and all others whom it doth or may in any wise concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our Said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of Montreal, in Our said Province, this FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and in the thirteenth day of Our Reign.

J. LESLIE, *Secretary.*

A number of portraits are given of Governors-General and Lieutenant-Governors by whom most of the proclamations in this volume were issued. Of these, Governor-General James Murray acted as Military Governor from 1760 to 1763, and as Governor-General from 1763 to 1767. Lord Dorchester was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Acting Governor-General in 1766, and Governor-General in 1768, continuing until 1777, and resuming in 1786 to 1796. Governor-General Sir Frederick Haldimand was appointed Governor-General in 1778, and held office until 1784. Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, as first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, issued his first Proclamation from Quebec on the 7th February, 1792. The others, whose portraits follow, acted as administrators or as Lieutenant-Governors until 1841, when after the re-union of Upper and Lower Canada, Lord Sydenham resigned office.

James Murray, Gov.-General.

Lord Dorchester, Gov.-General.

Sir Frederick Haldimand, Gov.-General.

Lieut.-Governor Simcoe.

Hon. Peter Russell, Administrator.

Lieut.-Gov. Francis Gore.

Major-Gen. Brock, Administrator.

Lieut.-Gen. Drummond, Administrator.

Sir George Murray, Administrator.

Major-Gen. Sir Fred. P. Robinson, Administrator.

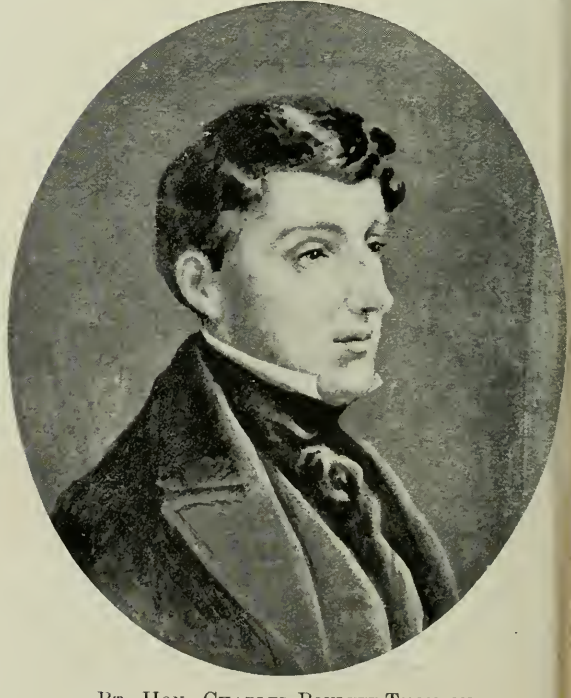
Hon. Samuel Smith, Administrator.

Lieut.-Gov. Sir Peregrine Maitland.

Lieut.-Gov. Sir John Colborne, (Lord Seaton.)

Lieut.-Gov. Sir Francis Bond Head.

Lieut.-Gov. Sir George Arthur.



Rt. Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson,
(Lord Sydenham.)

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO BUREAU OF ARCHIVES.

PART I.—OFFICIAL PROCLAMATIONS, ETC.

Proclamation.

(31 Oct., 1760.)

By His Excellency Mr. James Murray, Governor of Quebec, etc.

Our chief object having been, in the government which it has pleased His Majesty to entrust to us, to ensure the administration of Justice to his new subjects, Canadian as well as French, settled in the town and neighbourhood of this Government, we have likewise thought it necessary to establish the form of procedure; to fix the day for our audiences, as well as those of our military council, which we have established in this town: to the end that every one may conform to it, in the causes that they may require to have judged at our courts, or such as we may think necessary to send to the said Council. For this reason, we have ruled and ordered by the present regulations as follows:

1st Article.—All complaints, or matters of civil or criminal interest shall be brought before us by petitions, or requests, addressed to us, which shall, however, be delivered to Mr H. Cramahé, our secretary, who shall return them, so that the summons may then be delivered to the defendants by the first bailiff, so that they may appear to defend themselves in our Court, at the time appointed, regard being paid to the distance of the places.

2d Article.—The Court days shall be Tuesday in each week, from ten in the morning till noon, and they shall be held at our residence, beginning with next Tuesday, the 4th of November.

3rd Article.—The petitions, or requests which shall have been returned by our secretary, in the manner explained in the first article, having been served on the defendants, and the term allowed in the summons having expired, shall be re-delivered to our secretary, on the day before the hearing, that is to say, on the Monday, for the hearing of Tuesday; failing this, they shall not be judged, but shall be postponed till the next sitting.

4th Article.—The defendants, who shall have any papers or writings available for the defence of their cause, shall likewise be obliged to deliver them to our secretary, on the day before the hearing, otherwise judgment will be given on the demand of the plaintiff.

5th Article.—If the parties summoned have no writing to produce they shall be obliged to appear at our Court, on the day fixed, either in person or through an attorney, otherwise no plea will be allowed them in default, and in like manner judgment will be given, on the single summons which shall have been served on them, in order to avoid long lawsuits, and the increase of costs.

6th Article.—If the excessive amount of business does not allow the judging of all cases at a single sitting, they shall be postponed till the next one, and the parties shall be obliged to appear, without other summons.

7th Article.—Judgments which shall be delivered at our Residence at the Court, shall be executed without appeal, and the parties shall be compelled to give satisfaction according to what shall be decreed, with the exception of such cases as we may think fit to send to the Military Council to be tried; which shall be delivered to one of the Councillors whom we shall name, who will make his report to the Council, so that judgment may be given on the same for him to whom it shall belong.

8th Article.—The Council of War shall assemble on the Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, and shall be held in the house of M. de Beaujeu, rue St. Louis.

9th Article.—Judgments given in our Courts, as well as the military decrees, shall be inscribed on the register, by the registrar whom we have appointed for this purpose, and copies delivered by him to the parties.

10th Article.—All the above shall be executed, as well for the town as for the country; with the exception however of disputes that the habitants of the district may have amongst themselves, with respect to enclosures, damages, or other provisional cases, of which we authorize the commandant of the troops to take cognizance in each locality and try summarily, reserving appeals to the Military Council, if the case pertains thereto, and there is reason for it.

And the present regulation shall be read, published and posted in the usual places and precincts of this town, as well as in every part of this government, that no one may urge the plea of ignorance, and that all shall be compelled to conform to it; and we interdict all other courts and jurisdictions which may have been established as well in the town, as in the suburbs and country.

Executed and given under our seal, and countersigned by our secretary, at Quebec, the 31st October, 1760.

Ja. Murray.

By His Excellency,
(Signed) H. T. Cramahé.

Royal Proclamation.

GEORGE R. (7 Oct., 1763.)

WHEREAS We have taken into Our Royal consideration the extensive and valuable acquisitions in America, secured to Our Crown by the late definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris the tenth day of February last; and being desirous that all our loving subjects, as well as of our Kingdoms as of our Colonies in America, may avail themselves, with all convenient speed, of the great benefits and advantages which must accrue therefrom to their commerce, manufactures, and navigation; We have thought fit, with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all our loving subjects, that We have, with the advice of our said Privy Council, granted our Letters Patent, under our Great Seal of Great Britain, to erect within the Countries and Islands, ceded and confirmed to Us by the said Treaty, four distinct and separate Governments, stiled and called by the names of QUEBEC, EAST FLORIDA, WEST FLORIDA, and GRENADA, and limited and bounded as follows, viz.:

Firstly. The Government of *Quebec*, bounded on the *Labrador* Coast by the River *Saint John*, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that River, through the Lake *Saint John*, to the south end of the Lake *Nipissim*; from whence the said line crossing the River *Saint Lawrence*, and the Lake *Champlain* in forty-five degrees of north latitude, passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said River *Saint Lawrence*, from those which fall into the sea, and also along the north coast of the *Bay des Chaleurs*, and the coast of the Gulf of *Saint Lawrence* to *Cape Rosiers*, and from thence crossing the mouth of the River *Saint Lawrence* by the west end of the Island of *Anticosti*, terminates at the aforesaid River *Saint John*.

Secondly. The Government of *East Florida*, bounded to the westward by the Gulf of *Mexico* and the *Apalachicola* River; to the northward by a line drawn from that part of the said river where the *Catahouchee* and *Flint* Rivers meet, to the source of *Saint Mary's* River, and by the course of the said river to the Atlantic Ocean and to the East and South by the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of *Florida*, including all the islands within six leagues of the sea coast.

Thirdly. The Government of *West Florida*, bounded to the southward by the Gulf of *Mexico*, including all islands within six leagues of the coast from the River *Apalachicola* to Lake *Ponchartrain*, to the westward by the said lake, the Lake *Maurepas*, and the River *Mississippi*, to the northward by a line drawn East from that part of the River *Mississippi* which lies in thirty-one degree North latitude to the River *Apalachicola* or *Catahouchee*, and to the Eastward by the said river.

Fourthly. The Government of *Grenada*, comprehending the islands of that name, together with the *Grenadines*, and the Islands of *Dominico*, *Saint Vincent*, and *Tobago*.

And to the end that the open and free Fishery of our subjects may be extended to, and carried on, upon the coast of *Labrador* and the adjacent islands, we have thought fit, with the advice of our said Privy Council, to put all that coast from the River *Saint John's* to *Hudson's Streights*, together with the Islands of *Anticosti* and the *Magdeleine*, and all smaller islands lying upon the said coast, under the care and inspection of our Governor of *Newfoundland*.

We have also, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to annex the Islands of *Saint John* and *Cape Breton*, or *Isle Royale*, with the lesser islands adjacent thereto, to our Government of *Nova Scotia*.

We have also, with the advice of our Privy Council aforesaid, annexed to our Province of *Georgia* all the lands lying between the Rivers *Attamaha* and *Saint Mary's*.

And whereas it will greatly contribute to the speedy settling our said new Governments, that our loving subjects should be informed of our Paternal care for the security of the liberty and properties of those who are and shall become inhabitants thereof; we have thought fit to publish and declare, by this our Proclamation, that we have, in the Letters Patent under our Great Seal of *Great Britain*, by which the said Governments are constituted, given express power and direction to our Governors of our said colonies respectively, that so soon as the state and circumstances of the said colonies will admit thereof, they shall, with the advice and consent of the members of our Council, summon and call general assemblies within the said Governments respectively, in such manner and form as is used and directed in those colonies and provinces in *America* which are under our immediate government; and we have also given power to the said Governors, with the consent of our said Councils, and the Representatives of the people, so to be summoned as aforesaid, to make, constitute, and ordain Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances for the public peace, welfare and good government of our said colonies, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of *England*, and under such regulations and restrictions as are used in other colonies; and in the meantime, and until such assemblies can be called as aforesaid, all persons inhabiting in or resorting to our said colonies may confide in our royal protection for the enjoyment of the benefit of the Laws of our Realm of *England;* for which purpose we have given power under our Great Seal to the Governors of the said colonies respectively, to erect and constitute, with the advice of our said Councils respectively,

courts of Judicature and public justice within our said colonies, for the hearing and determining all causes, as well criminal as civil, according to Law and Equity, and, as near as may be, agreeable to the Laws of England, with liberty to all persons, who may think themselves aggrieved by the sentence of such courts, in all civil cases, to appeal, under the usual limitations and restrictions, to us, in our Privy Council.

We have also thought fit, with the advice of our Privy Council as aforesaid, to give unto the Governors and Councils of our said three new colonies upon the continent, full power and authority to settle and agree with the inhabitants of our said new colonies or any other person who shall resort thereto, for such lands, tenements, and hereditaments as are now, or hereafter shall be, in our power to dispose of, and to grant to any such person or persons, upon such terms and under such moderate quit rents, services, and acknowledgements as have been appointed and settled in other colonies, and under such other conditions as shall appear to us to be necessary and expedient for the advantage of the grantees and the improvement and settlement of our said colonies.

And whereas we are desirous upon all occasions to testify our Royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the officers and soldiers of our armies, and to reward the same, We do hereby command and impower our Governors, of our said three new colonies, and other our Governors of our several provinces of the Continent of North America, to grant, without fee or reward, to such reduced officers and soldiers as have served in North America during the late war, and are actually residing there, and shall personally apply for the same, the following quantities of land, subject at the expiration of ten years, to the same quit rents as other lands are subject to in the province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvement, viz.

To every person having the rank of a Field Officer	5,000 acres
To every Captain	3,000 acres
To every Subaltern or Staff Officer	2,000 acres
To every Non-commissioned Officer	200 acres
To every Private Man	50 acres

We do likewise authorize and require the Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of all our said colonies upon the Continent of *North America*, to grant the like quantities of land, and upon the same conditions, to such reduced officers of our navy of like rank as served on board our ships of war in *North America* at the times of the reduction of *Louisbourg* and *Quebec*, in the late war, and who shall personally apply to our respective Governors for such grants.

And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest, and the security of our colonies, that the several nations or tribes of Indians with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories as, not having been ceded to us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their hunting grounds; we do therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that no Governor or Commander-in-Chief, in any of our Colonies of *Quebec*, *East Florida* or *West Florida*, do presume upon any pretence whatever, to grant warrants of survey, or pass any Patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective Governments, as described in their commissions; as also that no Governor or Commander-in-Chief of our other colonies or plantations in *America* do

presume for the present, and until our further pleasure be known, to grant warrants of survey or pass any Patent for lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the West or North-west; or upon any lands whatever which not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them.

And we do further declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under our sovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the land and territories not included within the limits, and territory granted to the *Hudson's Bay Company*; as also all the lands and territories lying to the Westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea from the West and North-west as aforesaid; and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatsoever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved without our special leave and license for that purpose first obtained.

And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatsoever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands, which, not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements.

And whereas great frauds and abuses have been committed in the purchasing lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of our interests, and to the great dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in order, therefore, to prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our justice and determined resolution to remove all reasonable cause of discontent, we do, with the advice of our Privy Council, strictly enjoin and require, that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any lands reserved to the said Indians within those parts of our colonies where we had thought proper to allow settlement; but if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be purchased only for us, in our name at some public meeting or assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that purpose by the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of our colony respectively within which they shall lie; and in case they shall lie within the limits of any proprietaries, conformable to such directions and instructions as we or they shall think proper to give for that purpose: and we do, by the advice of our Privy Council, declare and enjoin, that the trade with the said Indians shall be free and open to all our subjects whatever; provided that every person who may incline to trade with the said Indians do take out a license for carrying such trade from the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of any of our colonies respectively, where such person shall reside, and also give security to observe such regulations as we shall at any time think fit, by ourselves or commissaries, to be appointed for this purpose, to direct and appoint for the benefit of the said trade; and we do hereby authorize, enjoin, and require the Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of all our colonies respectively, as well those under our immediate government, as those under the government and direction of proprietaries, to grant such licenses without fee or reward, taking especial care to insert therein a condition that such license shall be void, and the security forfeited, in case the person to whom the same is granted shall refuse or neglect to observe such regulations as we shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

And we do further expressly enjoin and require all officers whatever, as well military as those employed in the management and direction of the

Indian affairs within the territories reserved, as aforesaid, for the use of the said Indians, to seize and apprehend all persons whatever, who standing charged with treason, misprision of treason, murder, or other felonies or misdemeanors, shall fly from justice and take refuge in the said territory, and to send them under a proper guard to the colony where the crime was committed of which they shall stand accused, in order to take their trial for the same.

Given at our Court, at *St. James's*, the 7th day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, in the third year of our reign.

God Save the King.

By His Excellency James Murray, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in Chief in and over the Province of Quebec and Territories depending thereon in America, Vice-Admiral of the same, Governor of the Town of Quebec and the Colonel-Commandant of the Second Division of the Royal American Regiment of Foot, etc., etc., etc.

A Proclamation.

(7 Oct., 1763.)

Whereas His Majesty, by his Royal Proclamation, given at St. James's, the seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, in the third year of his Reign, hath thought fit to declare and enjoin, That the Trade with the several nations or Tribes of Indians with whom he is connected, and who live under his protection, should be free and open to all his subjects whatever; Provided that every Person who may incline to trade with the said Indians do take out a license for Carrying on such a trade from the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Colonies respectively, where such person shall reside; and also give security to observe such regulations as His Majesty shall at any time think fit by His Royal Order, or by His Commissaries, to be appointed for that purpose, to direct and appoint for the Benefit of the same Trade; and that the Governors or Commanders-in-Chief of His said Colonies respectively should grant such Licenses without fee or reward, taking especial care to insert therein a Condition that such license shall be void and the security forfeited in case the Person to whom the same is granted shall refuse or neglect to observe such regulations as His Majesty shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid. And whereas all Hostilities with the several Indian nations who lately appeared in arms against His Majesty are ceased, and a friendly intercourse between His Majesty's subjects and them is thereby happily restored;

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of His Majesty's Council to issue this Proclamation, thereby notifying the Same, and Strictly Enjoining and Commanding all His Majesty's subjects of this Province to forbear any Act of Hostility on the said Indians, or any or either of them. Hereby also declaring all intercourse and trade with the several Indian Nations living under His Majesty's Protection, free and open to all His Subjects, under the restrictions mentioned in His Majesty's said Royal Proclamation, and subject to such other regulations as shall hereafter be established by His Majesty, or His Commissaries, to be appointed for that Purpose. Provided that no person or persons whatsoever, until His Majesty's further pleasure be known, do trade or traffic, vend or dispose of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, of any kind whatsoever, to any Indian or Indians within the

Country reserved for the Indians by Royal Proclamation, except in such Forts or Posts already, or which shall hereafter be established by His Majesty, and Garrisoned by His Troops, for which purpose Licenses will be granted at the Secretary's Office in Quebec, and at that of his deputy at Montreal: For the due observance thereof, every Trader is required to enter into Bond for double the Value of the Goods upon Oath, and Specify the Quantity of Arms and Ammunition they shall carry with them.

J. A. MURRAY.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. GOLDFRAP, D. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNOR MURRAY.

(7th Dec., 1763.)

GEORGE R.

[L.S.] Instructions to Our Trusty and Wellbeloved JAMES MURRAY, Esq.r, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, and of all Our Territories dependent thereupon. Given at Our Court at St James's the Seventh Day of December 1763 in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

1. With these Our Instructions You will receive Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, constituting You Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River St John, and from thence by a Line drawn from the Head of that River through the Lake St John to the South End of the Lake Nipissin; from whence the said Line crossing the River St Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in forty five Degrees of North Latitude, passes along the High Lands, which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the said River St Lawrence, from those which fall into the Sea; and also along the North Coast of the Baye des Chaleurs and the Coast of the Gulph of St Lawrence to Cape Rosieres, and from thence crossing the Mouth of the River St Lawrence by the West End of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River St John: You are therefore to take upon You the Execution of the Office and Trust We have reposed in You, and the Administration of Government, and to do and execute all Things in due manner that shall belong to your Command, according to the several Powers and Authorities of Our said Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, and these Our Instructions to You, or according to such further Powers and Instructions as shall at any Time hereafter be granted or appointed You under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council.

2. And You are, with all due Solemnity, to cause Our said Commission to be published at Quebec, which We do appoint to be the Place of your Residence and the principal Seat of Government, in the Districts of Montreal and Trois Rivieres, and in such other parts of your Government as You shall think necessary and expedient, as soon as possible; which being done, You are in the next place to nominate and establish a Council for Our said Province, to assist You in the Administration of Government, which Council is, for the present, to be composed of the Persons, whom

We have appointed to be Our Lieutenant Governors of Montreal and Trois Rivieres, Our Chief Justice of Our said Province, and the Surveyor General of Our Customs in America for the Northern District, and eight other Persons to be chosen by You from amongst the most considerable of the Inhabitants of, or Persons of Property in Our said Province; which Persons so nominated and appointed by You as aforesaid, (Five of which We do hereby appoint to be a Quorum), are to be Our Council for Our said Province, and to have and enjoy all the Powers, Privilege and Authority usually exercised and enjoyed by the Members of Our Councils in Our other Plantations, and also such others as are contained in Our said Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, and in these Our Instructions to You; and they shall meet together at such Time or Times, Place or Places, as You, in your Discreti n, shall think necessary and expedient: It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure, that the said Chief Justice, or Surveyor General of Our Customs, shall not be capable of taking the Administration of the Government upon the Death or Absence of You Our Governor, or the Commander in Chief for the Time being.

3. And You are forthwith to call Our said Council together, or such of them as can be conveniently assembled, and to cause Our said Commission to You to be read at such Meeting; which being done, You shall then take yourself, and also administer to Our Lieutenant Governors respectively, and to the Members of Our said Council, the Oaths mentioned in an Act, passed in the first Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the First, intituled, "An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and "Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late "Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for extinguishing the Hopes of "the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret Abettors:"—as also to make and subscribe, and cause them to make and subscribe the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in the Twenty fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants." And You and every one of Them are likewise to take an Oath for the due Execution of your and their Places and Trusts, with regard to your and their equal and impartial Administration of Justice;—and You are also to take the Oath required by an Act passed in the seventh and eighth Years of the Reign of King William the Third to be taken by Governors of Plantations, to do their utmost that the Laws relating to the Plantations be observed.

4. And You are forthwith to transmit unto Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us for Our Approbation or Disallowance, the Names of the Members of the Council so to be appointed by You, as aforesaid; as also a List of the Names and Characters of Eight other Persons in Our said Province, whom You judge properly qualified to serve in that Station; to the End that, if any of the Persons appointed by You, as aforesaid, shall not be approved and confirmed by Us, under Our Signet and Sign Manual, the Place or Places of such Persons so disapproved may be forthwith supplied from the said List, or otherwise, as We shall think fit.

5. And if it shall at any time happen, that, by the Death, Departure out of Our said Province, Suspension of any of Our said Councillors, or otherwise, there shall be a Vacancy in Our said Council, Our Will and Pleasure is, that You signify the same to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations by the first Opportunity, that We may, under Our Sign Manual, constitute and appoint Others in their Stead; to which End, You are, whenever such Vacancy happens, to transmit to Our said Commission-

ers, in order to be laid before Us, the Names of three or more Persons, Inhabitants of Our said Province, whom You shall esteem best qualified for such Trust.

6. But that Our affairs may not suffer for want of a due Number of Councillors, if ever it shall happen, that there be less than Seven residing in Our said Province, We do hereby give and grant unto You, the said James Murray, full Power and Authority to chuse as many Persons out of the principal Inhabitants of Our said Province, as will make up the full Number of the Council to be Seven, and no more; which Persons, so chosen and appointed by You, shall be, to all Intents and Purposes, Councillors in Our said Province, till either they shall be confirmed by Us, or, by the Nomination of Others by Us, under Our Signet and Sign Manual, Our said Council shall have Seven or more Persons in it.

7. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that You do, and You are hereby authorized and impowered to suspend and remove any of the Members of Our said Council from sitting, voting, and assisting therein, if You shall find just Cause for so doing; (and also in like manner to suspend any of Our Lieutenant Governors of Our said Province from the Execution of their Commands), and to appoint Others in their Stead, until Our Pleasure shall be known. It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure that You do not suspend or remove any of the Lieutenant Governors of Our said Province respectively, or any of the Members of Our Council, when they shall have been confirmed by Us, as aforesaid, without good and sufficient Cause, nor without the Consent of the Majority of the said Council, signified in Council, after due Examination of the Charge against such Lieutenant Governor, or Councillor, and his Answer thereunto; and in case of Suspension of any of them, You are to cause your Reasons for so doing, together with the Charges and Proofs against such Person, and his Answer thereunto, to be duly entered upon the Council Books, and forthwith to transmit Copies thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us; nevertheless if it should happen, that You have Reasons for suspending any of the said Persons, not fit to be communicated to the Council, You may in that Case suspend such Person without the Consent of said Council; but You are thereupon immediately to send to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us, an Account of your Proceedings therein, together with your Reasons at large for such Suspension, as also your Reasons at large for not communicating the same to the Council; and Duplicates thereof by the next Opportunity

8. Whereas We are sensible, that effectual Care ought to be taken to oblige the Members of the Council to a due Attendance therein, in order to prevent the many Inconveniences that may happen from the Want of a Quorum of the Council, to transact Business as Occasion may require; It is Our Will and Pleasure, that if any of the Members of Our said Council shall hereafter absent themselves from the said Province, and continue absent above the Space of six Months together, without Leave from You, or from Our Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being, first obtained under your or his hand and seal; or shall remain absent for the Space of one Year, without Our Leave given them under Our Royal Signet and Sign Manual, their Place or Places in the said Council shall immediately thereupon become Void: and that, if any of the Members of Our said Council, then residing in the Province under your Government, shall hereafter wilfully absent themselves, when duly summoned, without

a just and lawful Cause, and shall persist therein after Admonition, You suspend the said Councillors so absenting themselves till Our further Pleasure be known, giving Us timely Notice thereof: And We do hereby will and require You, that this Our Royal Pleasure be signified to the several Members of Our Council aforesaid, and entered in the Council Books of Our Province under your Government, as a standing Rule—

9. You are forthwith to communicate such and so many of these Our Instructions to Our said Council, wherein their Advice and Consent are mentioned to be requisite; as likewise all such others, from time to time, as You shall find convenient for Our Service to be imparted to them.

10. You are to permit the Members of Our said Council to have and enjoy Freedom of Debate and Vote, in all Affairs of public Concern that may be debated in Council.

11. And whereas it is directed, by Our Commission to You under Our great Seal that so soon as the Situation and Circumstances of Our said Province will admit thereof, You shall, with the Advice of Our Council summon and call a General Assembly of the Freeholders in Our said Province, You are therefore, as soon as the more pressing Affairs of Government will allow to give all possible attention to the carrying of this important Object into Execution: But, as it may be impracticable for the present to form such an Establishment, You are in the mean time to make such Rules and Regulations, by the Advice of Our said Council, as shall appear to be necessary for the Peace, Order and good Government of Our said Province, taking Care that nothing be passed or done, that shall any ways tend to affect the Life, Limb or Liberty of the Subject, or to the imposing any Duties or Taxes; and that all such Rules and Regulations be transmitted to Us, by the first Opportunity after they are passed and made, for Our Approbation or Disallowance. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that when an Assembly shall have been summoned and met, in such manner as You, in your Discretion, shall think most proper, or as shall be hereafter directed and appointed, the following Regulations be carefully observed in the framing and passing all such Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, as are to be passed by You, with the Advice and Consent of Our said Council and Assembly; Viz^{t}

That the Style of Enacting the said Laws, Statutes and Ordinances be by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, and no other;—

That each different Matter be provided for by a different Law, without including in one and the same Act such Things as have no proper Relation to each other;—

That no Clause be inserted in any Act or Ordinance, which shall be foreign to what the Title of it imports; and that no perpetual Clause be part of any temporary Law;—

That no Law or Ordinance whatever be suspended, altered, continued, revived, or repealed by general Words; but that the Title and Date of such Law or Ordinance be particularly mentioned in the enacting part;—

That no Law or Ordinance, respecting private Property, be passed without a Clause suspending it's Execution, until Our Royal Will and Pleasure is known; nor without a Saving of the Right of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and of all Bodies politic and corporate, and of all Persons, except such as are mentioned in the said Law or Ordinance, and those claiming by, from, and under them; and before such Law or Ordinance is passed, Proof must be made before You, in Council, and entered in the Council Books, that public Notification was made of the Party's Intention

to apply for such Act in the several Parish Churches, where the Lands in Question lie, for three Sundays at least successively before any such Law or Ordinance shall be proposed; and You are to transmit, and annex to the said Law, or Ordinance, a Certificate under your hand, that the same passed through all Forms abovementioned;—

That in all Laws or Ordinances for levying Money, or imposing Fines, Forfeitures or Penalties, express mention be made, that the same is granted or reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the public Uses of the said Province, and the Support of the Government thereof, as by the said Law, or Ordinance shall be directed; and that a Clause be inserted, declaring, that the Money arising by the Operation of the said Law, or Ordinance shall be accounted for unto Us in this Kingdom, and to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer for the time being, and audited by Our Auditor General of Our Plantations, or his Deputy;—

That all such Laws, Statutes and Ordinances be transmitted by You within three Months after their passing, or sooner, if Opportunity offers, to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations; that they be fairly abstracted in the Margents, and accompanied with very full and particular Observations upon each of them, that is to say, whether the same is introductive of a new Law, declaratory of a former Law, or does repeal a Law then before in being; and you are also to transmit, in the fullest manner, the Reasons and Occasion for enacting such Laws, or Ordinances, together with fair Copies of the Journals of the Proceedings of the Council and Assembly, which You are to require from the Clerks of the said Council and Assembly.

12. And to the end that nothing may be passed or done to the Prejudice of the true Interests of this Our Kingdom, the just Rights of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, or the Property of Our Subjects; it is Our express Will and Pleasure, that no Law whatever, which shall in any wise tend to affect the Commerce or Shipping of this Kingdom, or which shall any ways relate to the Rights and Prerogative of Our Crown, or the Property of Our Subjects, or which shall be of an unusual or extraordinary Nature, be finally ratified and assented to by You, until You shall have first transmitted a Draught of such Law, and shall have received Our Directions thereupon, unless You take care, that a Clause be inserted, suspending and deferring the Execution thereof, until Our Pleasure is known concerning the same.

13. And whereas Laws have formerly been enacted in several of Our Plantations in America for so short a time, that Our Royal Assent or Refusal thereof could not be had before the Time, for which such Laws were enacted, did expire; You shall not give your Assent to any Law, that shall be enacted for a less Time than two Years, except in Cases of imminent Necessity, or immediate temporary Expediency; and You shall not reenact any Law, to which Our Assent shall have been once refused, without express Leave for that purpose first obtained from Us, upon a full Representation by You to be made to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us, of the Reasons and Necessity for passing such Law; nor give your Assent to any Law for repealing any other Law, which shall have passed in your Government, and shall have received Our Royal Approbation, unless You take Care that there be a Clause inserted therein, suspending and deferring the Execution thereof, until Our Pleasure shall be known concerning the same.

14. And We do particularly require You to take Care, that fair Books of Accounts of all Receipts and Payments of all Publick Money be duly

kept, and the Truth thereof attested upon Oath; and that all such Accounts be audited, and attested by Our Auditor General of Our Plantations, or his Deputy, who is to transmit Copies thereof to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or to Our High Treasurer, for the time being; and that You do, every half Year or oftener, send another Copy thereof, attested by yourself, to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and Duplicates thereof by the next Conveyance; in which Books shall be specified every particular Sum raised or disposed of, together with the Names of the Persons to whom any Payment shall be made; to the end We may be satisfied of the right and due Application of the Revenue of Our said Province, with the Probability of the Increase or Diminution of it under every Head and Article thereof.

15. And whereas the Members of several Assemblies in the Plantations have frequently assumed to themselves Privileges no ways belonging to them, especially of being protected from Suits at Law during the Term they remain of the Assembly, to the great Prejudice of their Creditors and the Obstruction of Justice; and some Assemblies have presumed to adjourn themselves at Pleasure, without Leave from Our Governor first obtained; and Other have taken upon them the sole framing of Money Bills, refusing to let the Council alter or amend the same; all which Practices are very detrimental to Our Prerogative; If therefore You find, that the Members of the Assembly of Our Province of Quebec insist upon any of the said Privileges, You are to signify to them that it is Our express Will and Pleasure, that You do not allow any Protection to any Member of the Council or Assembly, further than in their Persons, and that only during the Sitting of the Assembly; and that You do not allow them to adjourn themselves otherwise than de die in diem, except Sundays and Holy-days, without Leave from You, or the Commander in Chief for the time being, first obtained; It is also our further Pleasure, that the Council have the like Power of framing Money Bills as the Assembly.

16. And whereas by Our aforesaid Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, You are authorized and impowered, with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, to constitute and appoint Courts of Judicature and Justice: it is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that You do, as soon as possible, apply your Attention to these great and important Objects; and that, in forming the necessary Establishments for this purpose, You do consider what has taken place in this respect in Our other Colonies in America, more particularly in Our Colony of Nova Scotia.

17. And whereas it is for the Ease, Satisfaction and Benefit of all Our Subjects, that Appeals should be allowed, in all Civil Causes, from the Courts in Our Plantations; it is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that, when the several Courts and Offices necessary for the Administration of Justice shall have been settled, appointed and confirmed, in Consequence of the Power vested in You by Our Commission under Our Great Seal and by these Our Instructions, You do, as near as different Circumstances will admit, conform yourself to the Regulations prescribed in the Instructions given to Our Governor of Nova Scotia in respect to such Appeals. Copies of which Instructions are hereunto annexed.

18. You are, with the Advice and Consent of Our Council in the Province under your Government, to take especial Care to regulate all Salaries and Fees belonging to Places, or paid upon Emergencies, that they be within the Bounds of Moderation, and that no Exaction be made on any Occasion whatsoever; as also that Tables of all Fees be publickly hung up

in all Places where such Fees are to be paid; and You are to transmit Copies of all such Tables of Fees to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us.

19. It is Our express Will and Pleasure, that You do, by the first Opportunity, and with all convenient Speed, transmit unto Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, authentic Copies of all Acts, Orders, Grants, Commissions or other Powers, by Virtue of which any Courts, Offices, Jurisdictions, Pleas, Authorities, Fees and Privileges have been settled or established, for Our Confirmation or Disallowance; and in case all or any of them shall, at any time or times, be disallowed and not approved, then such and so many as shall be so disallowed and not approved, and so signified by Us, shall cease, determine, and be no longer continued or put in Practice.

20. You shall not appoint any Person to be a Judge or Justice of the Peace, without the Advice and Consent of the Majority of the Members of Our Council, present in Council; nor shall You execute yourself, or by Deputy, any of the said Offices; and it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all Commissions, to be granted by You, to any Person or Persons to be Judges or Justices of the Peace, or other necessary Officers, be granted during Pleasure only.

21. You shall not displace any of the Judges, Justices of Peace, or other Officers or Ministers, without good and sufficient Cause, which You shall signify in the fullest and most distinct manner to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us, by the first Opportunity after such Removals.

22. And whereas frequent Complaints have heretofore been made of great Delays and undue Proceedings in the Courts of Justice in several of Our Plantations, whereby many of Our good Subjects have very much suffered; and it being of the greatest Importance to Our Service, and to the Welfare of Our Plantations, that Justice be every where speedily and duly administered, and that all Disorders, Delays, and other undue Practices in the Administration thereof, be effectually prevented; We do particularly require You to take especial Care, that in all Courts, where You are authorized to preside, Justice be impartially administered; and that in all other Courts, established within Our said Province, all Judges, and other Persons therein concerned, do likewise perform their several Duties without any Delay or Partiality.

23. You are to take Care, that all Writs be issued in Our Name throughout the Province under your Government.

24. Whereas there are several Offices in Our Plantations granted under the Great Seal of Great Britain, and Our Service may be very much prejudiced by reason of the Absence of the Patentees, and by their appointing Deputies not fit to officiate in their Stead; You are therefore to inspect such of the said Offices as are in the Province under your Government, and to enquire into the Capacity and Behaviour of the Persons exercising them, and to report thereupon, to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, what you think fit to be done or altered in relation thereto; and you are, upon the Misbehaviour of any of the said Patentees or their Deputies, to suspend them from the Execution of their Office, till you shall have represented the whole Matter unto Us, and received Our Directions therein; And in case of the Death of any such Deputy, it is Our express Will and Pleasure, that You take Care that the Person appointed to execute the Place, until the Patentee can be informed thereof and appoint another Deputy,

do give sufficient Security to the Patentee, or, in case of Suspension, to the Person suspended, to be answerable to him for the Profits accruing during such Interval by Death, or during such Suspension, in case We shall think fit to restore the Person suspended to his Place again. It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure, that the Person executing the Place during such Interval by Death or Suspension, shall, for his Encouragement, receive the same Profits as the Person dead, or suspended did receive; And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that, in case of a Suspension of a Patentee, the Person appointed by you to exercise the Office during such Suspension, shall receive a Moiety of the Profits which would otherwise become due to such Patentee, giving Security to such Patentee to be answerable to him for the other Moiety, in case We shall think fit to restore him to his Office again; and it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that you do countenance and give all due Encouragement to all Our Patent Officers in the Enjoyment of their legal and accustomed Fees, Rights, Privileges and Emoluments, according to the true Intent and Meaning of their Patents.

25. You are not, by Colour of any Power or Authority hereby or otherwise granted, or mentioned to be granted unto you, take upon you to give, grant or dispose of any Office or Place within Our said Province, which now is or shall be granted under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, or to which any Person is or shall be appointed by Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual, any further than that you may, upon the Vacancy of any such Office or Place, or upon the Suspension of any such Officer by You, as aforesaid, put in any fit Person to officiate in the interval, till you shall have presented the Matter unto Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us, as aforesaid, (which You are to do by the first Opportunity,) and till the said Office or Place be disposed of by Us, Our Heirs or Successors, under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, or until some Person shall be appointed thereto by Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or Our further Directions be given therein.

26. And whereas several Complaints have been made by the Surveyor General, and other Officers of Our Customs in Our Plantations in America, that they have frequently been obliged to serve as Jurors, and personally to appear in Arms whenever the Militia is drawn out, and thereby are much hindered in the Execution of their Employments; Our Will and Pleasure is, that You take effectual Care, and give the necessary Directions, that the several Officers of Our Customs be excused and exempted from serving on any Juries, or personally appearing in Arms in the Militia, unless in case of absolute Necessity, or serving any parochial Offices, which may hinder them in the Execution of their Duty.

27. And whereas the Surveyor General of Our Customs in the Plantations are impowered, in case of the Vacancy of any of Our Offices of the Customs by Death, Removal, or otherwise, to appoint other Persons to execute such Offices, until they receive Directions from Our Commissioners of the Treasury, or Our High Treasurer, or Commissioners of Our Customs, for the time being; but in regard the Districts of Our said Surveyors General are very extensive, and that they are required at proper times to visit the Offices in the several Governments under their Inspection; and that it might happen that some of the Officers of Our Customs in the Province under your Government may die, at the Time when the Surveyor General is absent in some distant Part of his District, so that he cannot receive Advice of such Officer's Death within a reasonable Time, and thereby make Provision for carrying on the Service, by appointing some other Person in the room of such Officer who may happen to die; therefore, that there be

no Delay given on such Occasion to the Masters of Ships or Merchants in their Dispatches, it is Our further Will and Pleasure, in case of such Absence of the Surveyor General, or if he should happen to die, and in such Cases only, that, upon the Death of any Collector of Our Customs within Our said Province, You, or, in your Absence, our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, shall make Choice of a Person of known Loyalty, Experience, Diligence and Fidelity, to be Employed in such Collector's room, for the Purposes aforesaid, until the Surveyor General of Our Customs shall be advised thereof, and appoint another to succeed in such Place, and that further Directions shall be given therein by Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer, or by the Commissioners of Our Customs, for the time being, which shall be first signified; taking care that You do not, under any Pretence of this Instruction, interfere with the Powers and Authorities given by the Commissioners of Our Customs to the said Surveyors General, when they are able to put the same in Execution.

28. And whereas We have stipulated, by the late Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 10th Day of February 1763, to grant the Liberty of the Catholick Religion to the Inhabitants of Canada, and that We will consequently give the most precise and most effectual Orders, that Our new Roman Catholick Subjects in that Province may profess the Worship of their Religion, according to the Rites of the Romish Church, as far as the Laws of Great Britain permit; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that you do, in all things regarding the said Inhabitants, conform with great Exactness to the Stipulations of the said Treaty in this respect.

29. You are, as soon as possible, to summon the Inhabitants to meet together, at such Time or Times, Place or Places, as you shall find most convenient, in order to take the Oath of Allegiance, and make and subscribe the Declaration of Abjuration mentioned in the aforesaid Act passed in the first Year of the Reign of King George the First, for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret Abettors; which Oath shall be administered to them by such Person or Persons as you shall commissionate for such Purpose; and in case any of the said French Inhabitants shall refuse to take the said Oath, and make and subscribe the Declaration of Abjuration, as aforesaid, You are to cause them forthwith to depart out of Our said Government.

30. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Inhabitants, professing the Religion of the Romish Church, do, at all such Meetings, or at such other Time or Times as You shall think proper, and in the Manner you shall think least alarming and inconvenient to the said Inhabitants, deliver in upon Oath an exact Account of all Arms and Ammunition, of every Sort in their actual Possession, and so, from time to time, of what they shall receive into their Possession, as aforesaid.

31. You are as soon as possible to transmit to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, an exact and particular Account of the Nature and Constitution of the several Religious Communities of the Romish Church, their Rights, Claims, Privileges and Property, and also the Number, Situation and Revenue of the several Churches heretofore established in Our said Province, together with the Number of Priests or Curates officiating in such Churches.

32. You are not to admit of any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the See of Rome, or any other Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction whatsoever in the Province under your Government.

33. And to the End that the Church of England may be established both in Principles and Practice, and that the said Inhabitants may by Degrees be induced to embrace the Protestant Religion, and their Children be brought up in the Principles of it; We do hereby declare it to be Our Intention, when the said Province shall have been accurately surveyed, and divided into Townships, Districts, Precincts or Parishes, in such manner as shall be hereinafter directed, all possible Encouragement shall be given to the erecting Protestant Schools in the said Districts, Townships and Precincts, by settling, appointing and allotting proper Quantities of Land for that Purpose, and also for a Glebe and Maintenance for a Protestant Minister and Protestant School-Masters; and you are to consider and report to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by what other Means the Protestant Religion may be promoted, established and encouraged in Our Province under your Government.

34. And You are to take especial Care, that God Almightly be devoutly and duly served throughout your Government, the Book of Common Prayer, as by Law established, read each Sunday and Holyday, and the blessed Sacrament administered according to the Rites of the Church of England.

35. You are not to prefer any Protestant Minister to any Ecclesiastical Benefice in the Province under your Government, without a Certificate from the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of London, of his being conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, and of a good Life and Conversation; And if any Person hereafter preferred to be a Benefice shall appear to you to give Scandal, either by his Doctrine or Manners, you are to use the best Means for his Removal.

36. You are to give Orders forthwith, that every Orthodox Minister within your Government be one of the Vestry in his respective Parish; and that no Vestry be held without him, except in case of Sickness, or, after Notice of a Vestry summoned, he omit to come.

37. And to the End that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London may take place in Our Province under your Government, as far as conveniently may be, We do think fit, that You give all Countenance and Encouragement to the Exercise of the same, excepting only the collating to Benefices, granting Licenses for Marriage, and Probates of Wills, which We have reserved to You, Our Governor, and to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being.

38. And We do further direct, that no Schoolmaster, who shall arrive in Our said Province from this Kingdom, be henceforward permitted to keep School, without the Licence of the said Lord Bishop of London; and that no other Person now there, or that shall come from other Parts, shall be admitted to keep School in your Government, without your License first obtained.

39. And You are to take especial Care, that a Table of Marriages, established by the Canons of the Church of England, be hung up in all Places of publick Worship, according to the Rites of the Church of England.

40. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that, in order to suppress, as much as in you lies, every Species of Vice and Immorality, You forthwith, do cause all Laws already made against Blasphemy, Profaneness, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Incest, Profanation of the Lord's

Day, Swearing and Drunkenness, to be vigorously put in Execution in every part of your Government; And that you take due Care for the Punishment of these, and every other Vice and Immorality, by Presentment upon Oath to be made to the Temporal Courts, by the Church Wardens of the several Parishes, at proper Times of the year to be appointed for that Purpose; and, for the further Discouragement of Vice, and Encouragement of Virtue and good living, (that by such Examples the Infidels may be invited and persuaded to embrace the Christian Religion, You are not to admit any Persons to publick Trusts and Employments in the Province under your Government, whose Ill-Fame and Conversation may occasion Scandal.

41. And whereas it is stipulated by the aforesaid Treaty concluded at Paris the 10th Day of February 1763, that the French Inhabitants, or Others, who have been Subjects of the Most Christian King in Canada, may retire with all Freedom and Safety wherever they shall think proper, and may sell their Estates, provided it be to Our Subjects, and bring away their Effects, as well as their Persons, without being restrained in their Emigration under any Pretence whatsoever, except that of Debts, or criminal Prosecution, and that the Time limited for the Emigration shall be fixed to the Space of Eighteen Months, to be computed from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty; You are therefore in all things to conform yourself to this Stipulation, and to take care, that such of the French Inhabitants as intend to remove within the Time limited, be not obstructed or impeded, provided they do not sell their Estates to Others than His Majesty's Subjects, and that, so long as they remain under your Government, they do in all things conform thereto in like manner as Our other Subjects.

42. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all and every the French Inhabitants in Our said Province, who are now possessed of Lands within the said Province, in virtue of Grants or Concessions made before the signing of the Preliminary Articles of Peace on the Third Day of November 1762; do, within such limited Time as you in your Discretion shall think fit, register the several Grants, or other Deeds or Titles, by which they hold or claim such Lands, in the Secretary's Office; which said Grants, Deeds or other Titles, shall be entered at large in the said Office, so that the particular Quantity of Land, it's Site and Extent, the Conditions upon which it is granted, either as to Rents, Services, or Cultivation, may appear fully and at length.

43. And in case it shall appear, upon a strict and accurate Examination of the said Grants and Title Deeds, to be taken in such manner as You shall think proper, that any of the Grantees, or Persons claiming Lands under such Grants and Title Deeds, are in Possession of more Land than is contained within such Grants or other Concessions; or that the Terms and Conditions, upon which the Lands were granted, have not been complied with, agreeable to what is stipulated in such Grants or Concessions; It is Our Will and Pleasure, that you forthwith represent the same to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to the End that you may receive such Directions thereupon, as the Nature and Circumstances of the Case shall appear to require.

44. And whereas it is necessary, in order to the advantageous and effectual Settlement of Our said Province, that the true State of it should be fully known; You are therefore, as soon as conveniently may be, to cause an accurate Survey to be made of the said Province by such able and skilful Person as is or shall be appointed for that Service, who is to report

to you in writing, for your Judgment in the Measures which you may in general pursue for the making of Settlements, not only the Nature and Quality of the Soil and Climate, the Rivers, Bays and Harbours, and every other Circumstances attending the natural State of it; but also his opinion, in what manner it may be most conveniently laid out into Counties, and to annex to his Report a Map of such Survey, with the several Divisions proposed marked upon it: But as the Making such Survey will be a Work of great Length, You are in the meantime to carry on Settlements upon that Plan, which shall appear to you to be most expedient from the best Information You can collect.

45. And whereas it has been found by Experience, that the settling Planters in Townships hath very much redounded to their Advantage, not only with respect to the Assistance they have been able to afford Each other in their civil Concerns, but likewise with regard to the Security they have thereby acquired against the Insults and Incursions of neighbouring Indians, or other Enemies: You are therefore to lay out Townships of a convenient Size and Extent in such Places, as you, in your Discretion, shall judge most proper. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that each Township do consist of about Twenty Thousand Acres, having, as far as may be, natural Boundaries extending up into the Country, and comprehending a necessary Part of the River S^{t} Lawrence, where it can be conveniently had.

46. You are also to cause a proper Place in the most convenient Part of each Township, to be marked out for building a Town sufficient to contain such a Number of Families as you shall judge proper to settle there, with Town and pasture Lots convenient to each Tenement, taking Care, that the said Town be laid out upon, or, as near as conveniently may be, to some navigable River, or the Sea Coast; And you are also to reserve to Us proper Quantities of Land in each Township for the following Purposes, viz; For erecting Fortifications, and Barracks, where necessary, or for other military or naval Services, and more particularly for the Growth and Production of Naval Timber, if there are any Wood-Lands fit for that Purpose.

47. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that a particular Spot, in, or as near each Town as possible, be set apart for the building a Church, and four Hundred Acres adjacent thereto allotted for the Maintenance of a Minister, and two Hundred for a Schoolmaster.

48. And you are to give strict Orders to the Surveyors, whom you shall employ to mark out the said Townships and Towns, to make Returns to you of their Surveys as soon as possible, with a particular Description of each Township, and the Nature of the Soil within the same.

49. And You are to oblige all such Persons as shall be appointed to be Surveyors of the said Lands in each Township, to take an Oath for the due Performance of their Offices, and for obliging them to make exact Surveys of all Lands required to be set out.

50. And whereas nothing can more effectually tend to the speedy settling Our said Colony, the Security of the Property of Our Subjects, and the Advancement of Our Revenue, than the disposing of such Lands as are Our Property upon reasonable Terms, and the establishing a regular and proper method of proceeding with respect to the passing of Grants of such Land; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that all and every Person and Persons, who shall apply to You for any Grant or Grants of Land, shall, previous to their obtaining the same, make it appear before you in

Council, that they are in a Condition to cultivate and improve the same, by settling thereon, in Proportion to the Quantity of Acres desired, a sufficient Number of White Persons and Negroes; And in case you shall, upon a Consideration of the Circumstances of the Person or Persons applying for such Grants, think it advisable to pass the same, in such Case You are to cause a Warrant to be drawn up, directed to the Surveyor General, or other proper Officers, impowering him or them to make a faithful and exact Survey of the Lands so petitioned for, and to return the said Warrant within six Months at furthest from the Date thereof, with a Plot or Description of the Lands so surveyed thereunto annexed: Provided that you do take Care, that before any such Warrant is issued, as aforesaid, a Docquet thereof be entered in the Auditor's and Register's Office: And when the Warrant shall be returned by the said Surveyor, or other proper Officer, the Grant shall be made out in due Form, and the Terms and Conditions required by these Our Instructions be particularly and expressly mentioned in the respective Grants. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that the said Grants shall be registered within six Months from the date thereof in the Register's Office there, and a Docquet thereof be also entered in Our Auditor's Office there, in Case such Establishment shall take Place in Our said Province, or that, in Default thereof, such Grant shall be void; Copies of all such Entries shall be returned regularly, by the proper Officer, to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, within six Months from the Date thereof.

51. And whereas great Inconveniences have arisen in many of Our Colonies in America from the granting excessive Quantities of Land to particular Persons, who have never cultivated or settled it, and have thereby prevented Others more industrious from improving the same; in order therefore to prevent the like Inconveniences for the future, You are to take especial Care, that in all Grants to be made by you, by and with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, to Persons applying for the same, the Quantity be in Proportion to their Ability to cultivate; And you are hereby directed to observe the following Directions and Regulations in all Grants to be made by you; Viz[t]

That one hundred Acres of Land be granted to every Person being Master or Mistress of a Family, for himself or herself, and fifty Acres for every white or black Man, Woman or Child, of which such Person's Family shall consist, at the actual Time of making the Grant; and in case any Person applying to you for Grants of Land shall be desirous of taking up a larger Quantity than the actual Number of Persons in his or her Family would intitle such Persons to take up; it is Our Will and Pleasure, and you are hereby allowed and permitted, to grant unto every such Person or Persons, such further Quantity of Land as they may desire, not exceeding one Thousand Acres over and above what they are intitled to by the Number of Persons in their respective Families;—Provided it shall appear to you, that they are in a Condition and Intention to cultivate the same; and provided also, that they do pay to the Receiver of Our Quit Rents, or to such other Officer as shall be appointed to receive the same, the Sum of five Shillings only for every fifty Acres, so granted, on the Day of the Date of the Grant;—

That all Grantees be subject to the payment of two Shillings Sterling for every Hundred Acres, to commence at the Expiration of two years from the Date of such Grant, and to be paid yearly and every Year, or in Default of such payment, the Grant is to be void;

That every Grantee, upon giving Proof that he or she has fulfilled the Terms and Conditions of his or her Grant, shall be entitled to another Grant, in the Proportion and upon the conditions abovementioned;—

That for every Fifty Acres of Land accounted plantable, each Patentee shall be obliged, within three years after the Date of his Patent, to clear and work three Acres at the least, in that part of his Tract which he shall judge most convenient and advantageous; or else to clear and drain three Acres of swampy or sunken Grounds, or drain three Acres of Marsh, if any such be within the Bounds of his Grant;—

That for every Fifty Acres of Land accounted barren, every Patentee shall be obliged to put and keep on his Land, within three years after the Date of his Grant, three neat Cattle; which Number he shall be obliged to continue on his Land, until three Acres for every Fifty be fully cleared and improved;—

That if any Person shall take up a Tract of Land, wherein there shall be no Part fit for present Cultivation without manuring and improving the same, every such Grantee shall be obliged, within three years from the Date of his Grant, to erect on some part of his Land one good Dwelling-House, to contain at least twenty Feet in Length, and sixteen Feet in Breadth; and also to put on his Land the like Number of three neat Cattle, for every fifty Acres;—

That if any Person, who shall take up any stony or rocky Grounds not fit for planting or pasture, shall, within three years after the passing of his Grant, begin to employ thereon, and so continue to work, for three years then next ensuing, in digging any Stone Quarry or other Mine, one good and able Hand for every hundred Acres of such Tract, it shall be accounted a sufficient Cultivation and Improvement;—

That every three Acres, which shall be cleared and worked, as aforesaid, and every three Acres, which shall be cleared and drained, as aforesaid, shall be accounted a sufficient Seating, Planting, Cultivation and Improvement, to save for ever from Forfeiture Fifty Acres of Land in any Part of the Tract contained within the same Patent; and the Patentee shall be at liberty to withdraw his Stock, or to forbear working in any Quarry or Mine, in proportion to such Cultivation and Improvement, as shall be made upon the plantable Lands, or upon the Swamps, sunken Grounds and Marshes, which shall be included in the same Patent;—

That when any Person, who shall hereafter take up and patent any Lands, shall have seated, planted and cultivated, or improved the said Land, or any part of it, according to the Directions and Conditions abovementioned, such Patentee may make Proof of such Seating, Planting, Cultivation and Improvement in the general Court, or in the Court of the County, District or Precinct, where such Lands shall lie, and have such Proof certified to the Register's Office, and there entered with the Record of the said Patent, a Copy of which shall be admitted, on any Trial, to prove the seating and planting of such Land;—

And lastly, in order to ascertain the true Quantity of plantable and barren Land contained in each Grant hereafter to be made within Our said Province, you are to take especial Care, that, in all Surveys hereafter to be made, every Surveyor be required and enjoyned to take particular Notice, according to the best of his Judgment and Understanding, how much of the Land so surveyed is plantable, and how much of it is barren and unfit for Cultivation; and accordingly to insert in the Survey and Plott by him to be returned into the Register's Office, the true Quantity of each kind of Land.

52. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that in all Grants of Land to be made by You, as aforesaid, regard be had to the profitable and unprofitable Acres, so that each Grantee may have a proportionable Number of one Sort and the other; as likewise that the Breadth of each Tract of Land, to be hereafter granted, be one Third of the Length of such Tract; and that the Length of each Tract do not extend along the Banks of any River, but into the main Land, that thereby the said Grantee may have such a convenient Share of what Accommodation the said River may afford for Navigation or otherwise.

53. And whereas it hath been represented to Us, that many Parts of the Province under your Government are particularly adapted to the Growth and Culture of Hemp and Flax; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that, in all Surveys of Land for Settlement, the Surveyor be directed to report, whether there is any, or what Quantity of Lands contained within such Survey, fit for the Production of Hemp and Flax: And You are to take particular Care to insert a Clause in every Grant of Land, where any part hereof is fit for such Production, obliging the Grantee annually to sow a proportionable Part of his Grant with Hemp or Flax Seed.

54. And whereas it hath been further represented to Us, that a great part of the Country in the neighbourhood of Lake Champlain, and between that Lake and the River S^{t} Lawrence, abounds with Woods producing Trees fit for Masting for Our Royal Navy, and other useful and necessary Timber for Naval Construction; You are therefore expressly directed and required to cause such Parts of the said Country, or any other within your Government, that shall appear upon a Survey to abound with such Trees, and shall lye convenient for Water Carriage, to be reserved to Us, and to use your utmost Endeavour to prevent any Waste being committed upon the said Tracts, by punishing in due Course of Law any Persons who shall cut down or destroy any Trees growing thereon; and you are to consider and advise with Our Council, whether some Regulation that shall prevent any Saw Mills whatever from being erected within your Government, without a Licence from you, or the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the Time being, may not be a Means of preventing all Waste and Destruction in such Tracts of Land as shall be reserved to Us for the Purposes aforesaid.

55. And whereas it appears from the Representations of Our Governor of the District of Trois Rivieres, that the Iron Works at S^{t} Maurice in that District are of great Consequence to Our Service; It is therefore Our further Will and Pleasure, that no part of the Lands, upon which the said Iron Works were carried on, or from which the Ore used in such Works are procured, or which shall appear to be necessary and convenient for that Establishment, either in respect to a free Passage to the River S^{t} Lawrence, or for producing a necessary Supply of Wood, Corn and Hay, or for Pasture for Cattle, be granted to any private Person whatever; and also that as large a District of Land as conveniently may be, adjacent to and lying round the said Iron Works, over and above what may be necessary for the above Purposes, be reserved for Our Use, to be disposed of in such manner as We shall hereafter direct and appoint.

56. And whereas it is necessary, that all Persons who may be desirous of settling in Our said Province, should be fully informed of the Terms and Conditions, upon which Lands will be granted in Our said Province; You are therefore, as soon as possible, to cause a Publication to be made, by Proclamation or otherwise, as you in your Discretion shall think most

advisable, of all and every the foregoing Terms, Conditions and Regulations of every kind, respecting the Grants of Lands; in which Proclamation it may be expedient to add some short Description of the natural Advantages of the Soil, and Climate, and it's peculiar Conveniences for Trade and Navigation; and you are to take such Steps as you shall think proper for the publishing such Proclamation in all the Colonies in North America.

57. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all the foregoing Instructions to you, as well as any which You may hereafter receive, relative to the Form and Method of passing Grants of Lands, and the Terms and Conditions to be annexed to such Grants, be entered upon Record, with the Grants themselves, for the Information and Satisfaction of all Parties whatever, that may be concerned therein.

58. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that you do consider of a proper and effectual Method of collecting, receiving and accounting for Our Quit Rents, whereby all Fraud, Concealment, Irregularity or Neglect therein may be prevented, and whereby the Receipt thereof may be effectually checked and controlled; And if it shall appear necessary to pass an Act for the more effectualy ascertaining, and the more speedily and regularly collecting Our Quit Rents, you are to prepare the Heads of such a Bill, as you shall think may most effectually conduce to the procuring the good Ends proposed, and to transmit the same to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in order to be laid before Us for Our further Directions therein.

59. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that the Surveyor General, or such other Person or Persons as you shall think proper to appoint, do, once in every year or oftener as Occasion may require, inspect the State of all Grants of Lands made by you, and make report thereof to you in Writing, specifying whether the Conditions therein contained have or have not been complied with, or that Progress has been made towards fulfilling the same; and you are annually to transmit Copies of such Reports to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

60. And whereas Our Province of Quebec is in part inhabited and possessed by several Nations and Tribes of Indians, with whom it is both necessary and expedient to cultivate and maintain a strict Friendship and good Correspondence, so that they may be induced by Degrees, not only to be good Neighbours to Our Subjects, but likewise themselves to become good Subjects to Us; You are therefore, as soon as you conveniently can, to appoint a proper Person or Persons to assemble, and treat with the said Indians, promising and assuring them of Protection and Friendship on Our part, and delivering them such Presents, as shall be sent to you for that purpose.

61. And you are to inform yourself with the greatest Exactness of the Number, Nature and Disposition of the several Bodies or Tribes of Indians, of the manner of their lives, and the Rules and Constitutions, by which they are governed or regulated. And You are upon no Account to molest or disturb them in the Possession of such Parts of the said Province, as they at present occupy or possess; but to use the best means You can for conciliating their Affections, and uniting them to Our Government, reporting to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, whatever Information you can collect with respect to these People, and the whole of your Proceedings with them.

62. Whereas We have, by Our Proclamation dated the seventh day of October in the Third year of Our Reign, strictly forbid, on pain of Our Displeasure, all Our Subjects from making any Purchases or Settlements

whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands reserved to the several Nations of Indians, with whom We are connected, and who live under Our Protection, without Our especial Leave for that Purpose first obtained; It is Our express Will and Pleasure, that you take the most effectual Care that Our Royal Directions herein be punctually complied with, and that the Trade with such of the said Indians as depend upon your Government be carried on in the Manner, and under the Regulations prescribed in Our said Proclamation.

63. You are to use your best Endeavours in improving the Trade of those Parts by settling such Orders and Regulations therein, with the Advice of Our said Council, as may be most acceptable to the Generality of the Inhabitants. And it is Our express Will and Pleasure, that you do not, upon any Pretence whatever, upon pain of Our highest Displeasure, give your Assent to any Law or Laws for setting up any Manufactures and carrying on any Trades, which are hurtful and prejudicial to this Kingdom; and that You do use your utmost Endeavours to discourage, discountenance and restrain any Attempts which may be made to set up such Manufactures, or establish any such Trades.

64. Whereas by the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty of Peace and Neutrality in America, concluded between England and France the 6th-16 Day of November, 1686, the Subjects and Inhabitants of each Kingdom are prohibited to trade and fish in all Places possessed, or which shall be possessed by the other in America; and if any Ships shall be found trading contrary to the said Treaty, upon the due Proof the said Ships shall be confiscated; but in case the subjects of either King shall be forced by Stress of Weather, Enemies, or other Necessity into the Ports of the other in America, they shall be treated with Humanity and Kindness, and may provide themselves with Victuals, and other Things necessary for their Sustenance, and the Reparation of their Ships, at reasonable Rates; provided they do not break bulk, nor carry any Goods out of their Ships, exposing them for Sale, nor receive any Merchandize on board, under Penalty of Confiscation of Ship and Goods; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that You signify to Our Subjects under your Government the Purport and Intent of the abovesaid two Articles; and that you take particular Care, that none of the French Subjects be allowed to trade from their said Settlements to the Province under your Government, or to fish upon the Coast thereof.

65. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that You do not dispose of any Forfeitures or Escheats to any Person, until the Sheriff, or other proper Officer, have made Enquiry, by a Jury upon their Oaths, into the true Value thereof, nor until you have transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, a particular Account of such Forfeitures and Escheats, and the Value thereof. And you are to take Care, that the Produce of such Forfeitures and Escheats, in case We shall think proper to give You Directions to dispose of the same, be duly paid to Our Treasurer or Receiver General of Our said Province, and a full Account transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer for the Time being, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, with the Names of the Persons to whom disposed.

66. And whereas Commissions have been granted unto several Persons in Our respective Plantations in America for the trying of Pirates in those Parts, pursuant to the Acts for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy; and by a Commission already sent to Our Province of New York, Our Governor there is impowered, together with Others therein mentioned, to

proceed accordingly in Reference to Our said Province; Our Will and Pleasure is, that you do use your best Endeavours to apprehend all Persons whatever who may have been guilty of Piracy within your Government, or who having committed such Crimes at other Places, may come within your Jurisdiction; and until we shall think proper to direct the like Commission to be established for Our Government of Quebec, You are to send such Pirates, with what Proofs of their Guilt You can procure or collect, to Our Governor of New York to be tried and punished under the Authority of the Commission established for those Parts.

67. And whereas you will receive from Our Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain and of Our Plantations, a Commission constituting you Vice Admiral of Our said Province; You are hereby required and directed carefully to put into Execution the several Powers thereby granted to you.

68. Whereas great Inconveniences have happened heretofore by Merchant Ships and other Vessels in the Plantations wearing the Colours borne by Our Ships of War, under Pretence of Commissions granted to them by the Governors of the said Plantations, and, by trading under those Colours, not only amongst Our own Subjects, but also those of other Princes and States, and committing divers Irregularitys, they may very much dishonor Our Service; For preventing thereof You are to oblige the Commanders of all such Ships, to which you shall grant Commissions, to wear no other Colours than such as are described in an Order of Council of the seventh of January 1730, in relation to Colours to be worn by all Ships and Vessels, except Our Ships of War.

69. And whereas there have been great Irregularitys in the manner of granting Commissions in the Plantations to private Ships of War, You are to govern yourself, whenever there shall be Occasion, according to the Commissions and Instructions granted in this Kingdom: But you are not to grant Commissions of Marque or Reprizal against any Prince or State, or their Subjects, in Amity with us, to any Person whatsoever, without Our special Command.

70. Whereas We have been informed that, during the time of War, Our Enemies have frequently got Intelligence of the State of Our Plantations by Letters from private Persons to their Correspondents in Great Britain, taken on board Ships coming from the Plantations, which has been of dangerous Consequence; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that you signify to all Merchants, Planters and Others, that they be very cautious, in time of War, whenever that shall happen, in giving any Accounts by Letters of the public State and Condition of Our Province under your Government; And you are further to give Directions to all Masters of Ships, or other Persons to whom you may entrust your Letters, that they put such Letters into a Bag, with a sufficient weight to suit the same immediately in Case of imminent danger from the Enemy; And you are also to let the Merchants and Planters know, how greatly it is for their Interest that their Letters should not fall into the Hands of the Enemy, and therefore that they should give like Orders to Masters of Ships in relation to their Letters; And you are further to advise all Masters of Ships, that they do sink all Letters, in case of Danger, in the Manner before mentioned.

71. And whereas, in Time of War, the Merchants and Planters in Our Plantations in America did correspond and trade with Our Enemies, and carry Intelligence to them, to the great Prejudice and Hazard of Our said Plantations; You are therefore by all possible Methods to endeavour to hinder such Trade and Correspondence in Time of War.

72. And You are to report to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations,—

What is the Nature of the Soil and Climate of the Province under your Government. If it differs in these Circumstances from Our other Northern Colonies, in what that Difference consists? And what beneficial Articles of Commerce the different Parts of it are capable of producing?

What Rivers there are, and of what Extent and Convenience to the Planters?

What are the principal Harbours; how situated, of what Extent; and what is the Depth of Water, and Nature of the Anchorage in each of them?

What Quantity of Land is now under actual Improvement and Settlement? What are the chief Articles of Produce and Culture; the annual Amount of the Quantity of each; and upon what Terms and Conditions the Inhabitants hold their Lands, either of Cultivation, Rent, or Personal Service?

What is the Quantity, Nature and Property of the Land uncultivated; how much of it is capable of Culture; and what part thereof is private Property?

What is the Number of Inhabitants, Whites and Blacks, distinguishing each? What Number of the Former is capable of bearing Arms, and what Number of the Latter is annually necessary to be supply'd in proportion to the Land cultivated?

What was the Nature, Form and Constitution of the Civil Government; what Judicatures were there established, and under what Regulations did the French Inhabitants carry on their Commerce?

73. You are from time to time to send unto Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, as aforesaid, an Account of the Increase and Decrease of the Inhabitants, Whites and Blacks, and also an Account of all Persons born, christened and buried.

74. Whereas it is absolutely necessary, that We be exactly informed of the State of Defence of all Our Plantations in America, as well in relation to the Stores of War that are in each Plantation, as to the Forts and Fortifications there; and what more may be necessary to be built for the Defence and Security of the same; You are as soon as possible to prepare an Account thereof with relation to Our said Province in the most particular manner; And You are therein to express the present State of the Arms, Ammunition and other Stores of War, belonging to the said Province, either in public Magazines, or in the Hands of private Persons; together with the State of all Places, either already fortified, or that you judge necessary to be fortified for the Security of Our said Province; And you are to transmit the said Accounts to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, as also a Duplicate thereof to Our Master General or principal Officers of Our Ordinance; Which Accounts are to express the Particulars of Ordinance, Carriages, Balls, Powder, and other Sorts of Arms and Ammunition in Our public Stores, and so from time to time of what shall be sent you, or bought with the public Money, and to specify the Time of the Disposal, and the Occasion thereof: And You are half yearly to transmit a general Account of the State of the Fortifications and Warlike Stores, specify'd in the manner above mentioned.

75. You are from time to time to give an Account, what Strength your Neighbours have by Sea and Land, and of the Condition of their Plantations, and what Correspondence You keep with them.

76. And in case of any Distress of any other of Our Plantations, You shall, upon Application of the respective Governors thereof unto you, assist them with what Aid the Condition and Safety of Our Province under Your Government can spare.

77. If anything shall happen, which may be of Advantage or Security to Our Province under your Government, which is not herein, or by your Commission provided for, We do hereby allow unto you, with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, to take Order for the present therein, giving unto Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations speedy Notice thereof, in order to be laid before Us, that you may receive Our Ratification, if We shall approve the same:—provided always, that you do not, by Colour of any Power or Authority hereby given you, commence or declare War without Our Knowledge and particular Commands therein.

78. And whereas We have, by the second Article of these Our Instructions to you, directed and appointed that your chief Residence shall be at Quebec; you are nevertheless frequently to visit the other parts of your Government, in order to inspect the Management of all public Affairs, and thereby the better to take Care, that the Government be so administered, that no disorderly Practices may grow up contrary to Our Service and the Welfare of Our Subjects.

79. And whereas great Prejudice may happen to Our Service, and the Security of the Province, by your Absence from those Parts, You are not, upon any Pretence whatsoever, to come into Europe, without having first obtained Leave for so doing from Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council; Yet nevertheless in case of Sickness, You may go to South Carolina, or any other of Our Southern Plantations, and there stay for such Space as the Recovery of your Health may absolutely require.

80. And whereas We have thought fit by Our Commission to direct, that in case of your Death or Absence, and the Death or Absence of Our Lieutenant Governors of Montreal and Trois Rivieres, and in Case there be at that time no Person within Our said Province, commissionated or appointed by Us to be Commander in Chief, that the Eldest Councillor, who shall be at the time of your Death or Absence, or at the Death or Absence of Our Lieutenant Governors, as aforesaid, residing within Our said Province under your Government, shall take upon him the Administration of Government, and execute Our said Commission and Instructions, and the several Powers and Authorities therein directed; It is nevertheless Our express Will and Pleasure, that in such Case the said President shall forbear to pass any Act or Acts, but what are immediately necessary for the Peace and Welfare of the said Province, without Our particular Order for that purpose; And that he shall not remove or suspend any of the Members of Our Council, nor any Judges, Justices of the Peace, or other Officers Civil or Military, without the Advice and Consent of at least Seven of the Members of Our said Council, nor even then without good and sufficient Reasons for the same, which the said President is to transmit, signed by himself and the rest of Our said Council, to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by the first Opportunity in order to be laid before Us.

81. And whereas We are willing in the best manner to provide for the Support of the Government of Our Province aforesaid, of which You are Governor, by setting apart sufficient Allowances to such as shall be Our Governor or Commander in Chief, residing for the time being within the

same; Our Will and Pleasure is, that when it shall happen that you are absent from Our said Province, One full Moiety of the Salary, and all Perquisites and Emoluments whatsoever, which would otherwise become due unto You, shall, during the time of your Absence, be paid and satisfied unto Our Commander in Chief, who shall be resident within Our said Province for the Time being; which We do hereby order and allot unto him for his Maintenance, and for the better Support of the Dignity of that Our Government.

82. And You are upon all Occasions to send unto Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations only, a particular Account of all your Proceedings, and of the Condition of Affairs within Your Government, in order to be laid before Us: provided nevertheless, whenever any Occurrences shall happen within your Government of such a Nature and Importance as may require Our more immediate Directions by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and also upon all Occasions and in all Affairs wherein you may receive Our Orders by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, you shall in all such Cases transmit to Our Secretary of State only an Account of all such Occurrences, and of your Proceedings relative to such Orders.

G. R.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

By His Excellency the Honorable James Murray, Esq., Captain-General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said Said Province, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION. (1 Mch., 1765.)

Whereas the King, by His Royal Instructions, has Commanded me to issue a Proclamation to make known the terms and conditions on which all persons may obtain Grants of Lands in the said Province: I do, in obedience to His Majesty's said instructions, issue this my Proclamation, and make known to all persons, That they may on application to me in Council at Quebec obtain grants of Land in the said Province in the following quantities and on the following Terms and Conditions:

That One Hundred Acres of Land will be granted to every person being Master or Mistress of a Family, for himself, or herself, and fifty acres for every white or black man, woman or child, of which such person's family shall consist at the actual time of making the grant.

And in case any person applying as aforesaid shall be desirous to take up a larger quantity of Land than the family right entitles such person to, upon showing a probability of Cultivation, an additional number of acres not exceeding One Thousand, may be obtained, upon paying to the Receiver of the Quit Rents the sum of Five Shillings Sterling for every Fifty Acres of such additional grant.

That all Grantees be subject to the payment of Two Shillings Sterling for every Hundred acres, to commence at the expiration of two years from the date of such grant, and to be paid yearly, and every year; or in default of such payment the grant to be void.

That in all grants of Land to be made, regard will be had to the profitable and unprofitable acres, so that such Grantee may have a proportionable number of one sort and the other, as likewise that the Breadth of each Tract

of Land be one-third of the length of Such Tract, and that the length of each tract do not extend along the Banks of any River, but into the Mainland, that thereby the said Grantees may have each a Convenient share of what accomodation the Said River may afford either for navigation or otherwise.

That all persons, on fulfilling the terms of their first Grant, may have a further grant of the like quantity of Lands, on the Terms and Conditions aforesaid.

That for every fifty acres of Plantable land, each Grantee shall be obliged within three years after the Date of his or her grant to clear and work Three acres at least on that part of his or her tract which he or she shall think most convenient or advantageous, or else to clear and drain three acres of Swampy or sunk in Ground, or drain three acres of Marsh if any such be within his or her grant.

That for Every Fifty Acres of Land accounted barren every person shall be obliged to put on his or her, within three years after the date of his or her grant, three Neat Cattle, which number every person shall be obliged to continue on his or her Lands, till three acres for Every Fifty be fully cleared and improved.

That if any person shall take up a tract of Land wherein there shall be no part fit for present cultivation, without manuring and improving the same, every such Grantee shall be obliged, within three years from the date of his or her grant, to Erect upon some part of his or her Land one good dwelling house, at least Twenty feet in length and Sixteen feet in Breadth, and also put on his or her land the like Number of three Neat Cattle for Every Fifty Acres.

That if any person who shall take up any stony or rocky Grounds, not fit for Culture or Pasture, shall within three years after passing his or her grant, begin to Employ thereon and so continue to work, for three years then next ensuing, in digging any stone quarry or other mine, one good and able hand for every hundred acres of such Tract, it shall be accounted a Sufficient Cultivation and Improvement.

That every three acres which shall be cleared and worked as aforesaid, and every three acres that shall be drained as aforesaid shall be accounted as sufficient Seating, Planting, Cultivation and Improvement to save for ever from forfeiture Fifty Acres of land, in any part contained within the said Grant: And the Grantee shall be at liberty to withdraw his or her stock, or to forbear working in any quarry or mine in proportion to Such Cultivation and improvement as shall be made on the plantable Lands, or upon the Swampy or sunk-in grounds or marshes which shall be included in the same grant.

That when any person who shall hereafter take up and patent any Land shall have seated, planted, and cultivated or improved the said Land or any part of it according to the conditions and directions above mentioned, such Patentee may make proof of such seating, planting and cultivation or improvement in any Court of Record in the said Province or in the Court of the County, District or Precinct where such land shall be, and have such proof certified to the Register and Office and there entered with the Record of the said Patent a Copy of which shall be admitted on any Tryal to prove the seating and planting of such land.

And whereas this Province has been represented barren and incapable of improvement from the length and severity of the Winter, it becomes necessary in this Proclamation to remove these Errors.

The Lands in General are fertile, producing Wheat and every other European Grain at the rate of Ten for one from the Canadian culture, which is perhaps the worst that is practiced by any Civilized People.

The Meadows in a state of nature yield amazing quantities of Hay, and the Droughts so frequent in the more Southern Colonies are not known here.

The Frost and Snow so much dreaded by those who are ignorant of their effects, yield a peculiar happiness to this Province. They not only contribute to fertilize the soil, but they certainly render Land Carriage three-fourths cheaper here than in other countries. Hence none of the colonies are in a Situation to vie with this in the Articles of Lumber, Pot-ash, Iron and Ship timber, as the whole country abounds with the proper materials, and is every way intersected with Rivers capable to convey them to the great River St. Lawrence, the navigation of which River is now known to be easy and safe: And the Advantages which the lower parts of it afford to Adventurers in the Whale and Cod-fishing should induce them to settle in the Bays of Gaspé, Chaleur and Places adjacent.

Seven Islands where there is an excellent harbour are also convenient for fishing establishments.

Nature has bestowed more than an equal share of the Fur trade upon this Province. The Populous Towns of Quebec and Montreal afford Markets for every thing the industrious farmer can raise: and it may be asserted that the air of the Province of Quebec is as healthy as any under the sun, for in no country do people live to a greater age with more uninterrupted good health.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Province, this first day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-five, and in the Fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

J. A. Murray.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. Goldfrap, D. Secy.

God Save the King.

Province of Quebec.

By His Excellency the Honorable James Murray, Esq: Captain-General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief and over the said Province and the Territories thereon depending in America, and Vice-Admiral of the Same, &c., &c., &c.

A Proclamation. (18 May, 1765.)

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the fourth year of the Reign of His Present Majesty King George the Third, certain Duties are granted to His Majesty in the British Colonies and Plantations in America for the purposes therein mentioned. In Order therefor Effectually to enforce a due obedience thereto in this Province, and that the several duties thereby granted may be duly and properly collected and also that the several Acts of Parliament concerning Trade and Navigation may be duly observed and Complyed with, and that no one may plead ignorance thereof, I have therefor thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring and Commanding all Masters of Ships or other Vessels (except His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War) whether in His Majesty's service or not, immediately on their

arrival at and before their departure from the Port of Quebec to any other Port or place in this Province to make Report of their Vessels, and at the same time to bring Two true manifests of their cargoes, one whereof to be delivered to the Collector of His Majesty's Customs of this Province, and the other to the Comptroller or Searcher: And that all Merchants or others importing or exporting goods and Merchandize into or out of this Province do for the future make proper entries thereof at the Custom House, agreeable to the farms to be there put up for that purpose, before lading or unlading such goods and merchandize, delivering one copy to the Collector and another to the Comptroller or Searcher: And that all Masters of Vessels, Merchants or other persons whom it doth or may concern, do comply with and yield Strict Obedience to the Several acts of Trade and Navigation, particularly the Acts of the 14th of Cha: II. Chap: 11, and the 7 and 8 of William III. Chap. 22, and the several other Acts of Parliament since made for the increasing and securing revenues of the Crown, under penalty of incurring the Several Forfeitures in the Said Acts respectively mentioned.

Given under my hand & the Great Seal of the Said Province at the Castle of St. Louis, in the City of Quebec, this 18th Day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1765, in the Fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

J. A. Murray.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. Goldfrap, D. Secy.

God Save the King.

Quebec.

By the Honorable Paulus Æmilius Irving, Esq., Commander-in-Chief of this Province and Lieutenant-Colonel in His Majesty's Army.

A Proclamation. (30 June, 1765.)

Whereas by the departure of His Excellency the Governor for Britain the Command of this Province devolves upon me: And whereas it is necessary, for the peace and good Government of said Province, That all officers within the same should continue in their several offices and employments: I have therefor thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby ordering and directing that the said officers do continue in their several employments until further orders: of which all persons concerned are required to take notice.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 30th day of June, in the 6th year of His Majesty's Reign and in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and sixty-five.

P. Æmis. Irving.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Province.
J. Goldfrap, D. Secy.

God Save the King.

Province of Quebec.

By the Honorable Paulus Æmilius Irving, Esq., Commander-in-Chief of this Province and Lieutenant-Colonel in His Majesty's Army.

A Proclamation. (5 July, 1765.)

Whereas at the Court of St. James's, the 22nd Day of November, 1765, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, the report of the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, dated the 19th day of the said month of November, in the same year, was read at the Board (amongst other things, setting forth), That whilst the Colony of Quebec was under the Dominion of the French King, certain revenues were raised therein, which if continued would probably produce more than sufficient to defray the expense of the Civil Government of said colony; it being most certain, That all the Duties payable to the French King before the Conquest and cession, are now due and payable to and vested in His Majesty by right of Conquest at Common Law, which Report His Majesty having taken into consideration was pleased, with the advice of His Privy Council to approve thereof, and to order that the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury do give instructions to the Receiver-General of the Colony of Quebec to receive and to collect all, or such part of the said Revenues (to be applied to defray the charges of Civil Government of the said Colony and to any other use) as they shall think proper and expedient. And whereas the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have by their instructions, dated at the Treasury Chambers at Whitehall, the 10th day of March last, directed Thomas Mills, Esq., His Majesty's Receiver-General and Collector of all his Revenues in the Province of Quebec, &c., to receive and collect all such Duties and Revenues as were collected in this colony when under the Dominion of the French King, to be applied to defray the charges of the Civil Government thereof.

And whereas the following Duties were collected and paid whilst this Province was under the Dominion of the French King, that is to say:—

	Liv.	Sols.	Sterling money. £	s.	d.	g.
Wine by the Hogshead	12	0	0	10	0	0
Rum by the Hogshead	24	0	1	0	0	0
Brandy, whether English or French, or whatever Port it comes from, for the Velt, or Measure of 2 Gallons	1	4	0	1	0	0
Ordinary Wine, bottled, per Bottle	0	1	0	0	0	2
Bottled Sweet Wine, per Bottle	0	3	0	0	1	2
Eau de Vie Liqueur, per Gall.	0	10	0	0	5	0

Dry Goods, Imported, 3 per cent. on their Valuation.

Dry Goods, Exported, a duty of 3 per cent.

I have therefor thought fit, with the advice of His Majesty's Council of this Province, to publish this Proclamation.

And all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice thereof, and yield obedience thereto, as they will answer the Contrary at their Peril.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the 5th day of July, in the 6th year of His Majesty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, 1765.

P. Æmis. Irving.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Province.

J. Goldfrap, D. Sec.

God Save the King.

Quebec.

By the Honorable Guy Carleton, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, Brigadier-General of His Majesty's Forces, &c., &c.

A Proclamation. (24 Sp., 1766.)

Whereas His Majesty has been most graciously pleased by His Commission under His Royal Sign Manual, dated at Saint James's the 7th Day of April, 1766, To Constitute and appoint me Lieutenant-Governor & Commander-in-Chief in & over His Province of Quebec and territories thereunto belonging, and for as much as it is necessary for the Peace and good government of the said Province, that all officers within the same should continue in their several offices and employments, I have therefor thought fit, by and with the Advice & Consent of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby ordering & directing, That the said officers do continue in their several employments until further orders, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms at the Castle Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 24th Day September, in the 6th year of His Majesty's Reign, & in the year of our Lord 1766.

Guy Carleton.

By the Lieutenant-Governor's Command.

J. Goldfrap, D. Secy.

God Save the King.

Quebec.

By the Honorable Guy Carleton, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec & Brigadier-General of His Majesty's Forces, &c., &c.

A Proclamation. (22 Dec., 1766.)

Whereas advices have been received, That several unprovoked Violences and Murthers have been committed upon Indians under His Majesty's protection in the Countries adjoining to His Majesty's Provinces in North America & that Settlements have been made in the said Countries beyond the Limits prescribed by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of 1763 in the

grounds therein allotted to the Indians, whereby the said Indians have been greatly and justly discontented, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of this Province, do hereby strictly enjoine and Command all the inhabitants of the same to avoid every occasion of giving the Indians offence, and to treat them as friends and brothers, entitled to His Majesty's Royal Protection, & if any of the Said inhabitants have made any Settlements on the Indian Grounds, to abandon them without delay, under pain in case of failure herein of being prosecuted as Disturbers of the Peace of the Province, with the utmost Rigour of the Law..

And to the end that the persons guilty of the above mentioned Violences may be speedily discovered & brought to Justice, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the Province do hereby give public notice. That if any will make Discovery of any Murther or Imprisonment, or other illegal Violence, committed upon any of the Indians on the Borders of this Province, or of any destruction made of their Houses, Settlements, or Goods, or of any violent interruption of them in their hunting upon the grounds allotted to them by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation, dated at Saint James's, the 7th Day of October, 1763, or of any Settlement illegally made by any of His Majesty's Subjects of this Province on the said grounds, so that any of the said Offenders may be convicted of such offence upon a legal Prosecution, the Person making such discovery shall upon the conviction of the Offender receive a Reward of Fifty Pounds.

Given under my Hand at the Castle Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 22nd day of December, in the 7th year of His Majesty's Reign, in the year of our Lord 1766.

GUY CARLETON.

By the Lieutenant-Governor's Command.

J. GOLDFRAP, D. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNOR CARLETON.

(A.D. 1768.)

INSTRUCTIONS to Our Trusty and Well beloved Guy Carleton Esquire, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America and of all Our Territories Dependent thereupon Given

First—With these Instructions You will receive Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, constituting You Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and Over Our Province of Quebec in America, bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River S^{t} John, and from thence by a Line drawn from the Head of that River through the lake S^{t} John to the South End of the Lake Nipisson; from whence the said Line crossing the River S^{t} Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in forty-five Degrees of North Latitude, passes along the Highlands which divide the Rivers that Empty themselves into the said River S^{t} Lawrence from those which fall into the Sea, and also along the North Coast of the Bay des Chaleurs and the Coast of the Gulph of S^{t} Lawrence to Cape Rosieres and from thence crossing the Mouth of the River S^{t} Lawrence by the West End of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River S^{t} John. You are therefore to take upon you the Execution of the Office and Trust We

have reposed in You, and the Administration of Government, and to do and Execute all things in due manner that shall belong to Your Command according to the several powers and Authorities of Our said Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain and these Our Instructions to You, or according to such further powers and Instruction as shall at any time hereafter be Granted or appointed You under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Orders in Our Privy Council, and you are to call together at Quebec, which We do appoint to be the place of Your residence, and the principal Seat of Government the following persons whom We do hereby appoint to be Our Council for Our said Province of Quebec viz^{t}. William Hey, Our Chief Justice of Our said Province, Hector Theophilus Cramabé, James Goldfrap, Hugh Finlay, Thomas Mills, Thomas Dunn, Walter Murray, Samuel Holland, Francis Mounier, Benjamin Price, and Colin Drumond Esquires—It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure, that Our Chief Justice or Chief Justice for the time being shall not be capable of taking upon him the Administration of the Government upon your Death or Absence, or the Death or Absence of the Commander in Chief for our said province for the time being—

2. And You are with all due and usual Solemnity to cause Our said Commission to be read and published at the said meeting of Our Council which being done, You shall then take and also administer to each of the members of Our said Council, the Oaths mentioned in an Act passed in the first year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the first, intitled "An "Act for the further Security of His Majestys person and Government, "and the Succession of the Crown, in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia "being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended "Prince of Wales and his Open and secret abettors," And in an Act passed in the sixth Year of Our Reign, intitled, "An Act altering the Oath of "Abjuration and the Assurance, and for amending so much of An Act of "the seventh year of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, Intituled, An Act for "the Improvement of the Union of the two Kingdoms, as, after the time "therein Limited requires the Delivery of certain Lists and Copies therein "mentioned to persons Indicted of High Treason or Misprision of Treason;" as also make and Subscribe, and cause them to make and Subscribe, the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in the 25th year of the Reign of King Charles the second intituled "An Act for preventing "Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants"—And You and every one of them are likewise to take an Oath for the due Execution of Your and their places and Trusts, with regard to Your and their equal and impartial Administration of Justice; And You are also to take the Oath required by an Act passed in the seventh and eighth Years of the Reign of King William the third to be taken by Governors of Plantations to do their Utmost that the Laws relating to the plantations be observed.

3. And that We may be always Informed of the Names and Characters of persons fit to Supply the Vacancies which shall happen in Our said Council, You are to transmit to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State the Names and Characters of three persons Inhabitants of Our said province who You shall esteem the best Qualified for that Trust and You are also to Transmit a Duplicate of the said Account to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information.

4. And if it shall at any time happen, that by the Death, Departure out of Our said province, suspension of any of Our said Councellors, or otherwise, there shall be a Vacancy in Our said Council, Our Will and Pleasure is that You signify the same to Us, by One of Our principal Sec-

retaries of State, by the first Opportunity, that We may under Our Sign Manual, constitute and appoint others in their Stead; to which end You are whenever such Vacancy happens, to transmit unto Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State, the Names of three or more persons, Inhabitants of Our said province whom you shall esteem best Qualified, for such Trust, and you are also to Transmit duplicates of such Accounts to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information.

5. But that Our Affairs may not Suffer for want of a due number of Councillors; if ever it shall happen that there be less than Seven residing in Our said province, We do hereby give and grant unto You the said Guy Carleton full power and Authority to chuse as many persons out of the principal Inhabitants of our said province, as will make up the full number of the Council to be seven and no more, which persons so chosen and appointed by You, shall be to all Intents and purposes, Councillors in Our said Province 'till either they shall be confirmed by Us, or, by the Nomination of others by Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet, Our said Council shall have seven, or more persons in it.

6. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that You do, and You are hereby Authorized and Impowered to Suspend and amove any of the Members of Our said Council, from Sitting, Voting, and Assisting therein, if You shall find just Cause for so doing, and to appoint others in their Stead until Our pleasure shall be known, It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure, that You do not Suspend or Remove any of the Members of Our Council when they shall have been Confirmed by Us as aforesaid, without good and sufficient cause, nor without the Consent of the Majority of the said Council, signified in Council, after due Examination of the Charge against such Councillor, and his Answer thereunto; and in Case of suspension of any of them, You are to cause Your Reasons for so doing, together with the Charges and proofs against such person, and his Answer thereto be duly entered upon the Council-Books, And forthwith to transmit Copies thereof to Us, by one of Our principal Secretaries of State, and also Duplicates to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information nevertheless if it should happen that You should have Reasons for Suspending any of the said Persons, not fit to be communicated to the Council, You may in that Case suspend such person without the Consent of Our said Council; but You are thereupon immediately to send to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State An Account of Your proceedings therein, together with Your Reasons at large for such suspension as also your Reasons at large for not communicating the same to the Council and Duplicates thereof by the first opportunity and you are also to transmit a Duplicate of such Account to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information.

7. Whereas We are Sensible that Effectual Care ought to be taken to oblige the Members of Our Council to a due attendance therein, in order to prevent the many Inconveniences that may happen for the want of a Quorum of the Council to transact business as occasion may require; It is Our Will and Pleasure that if any of the Members of Our said Council shall hereafter absent themselves from the said Province and Continue absent above the Space of Six Months together, without leave from you, or from Our Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being first obtained, under your or his Hand and Seal, or shall remain absent for the Space of One Year without Our Leave given them under Our Royal Signet and Sign Manual their place or places in the said Council shall immediately thereupon become Void: and that if any of the members of

Our said Council, then residing in the province under Your government shall hereafter wilfully absent themselves when duly summoned, without a just and lawful Cause and shall persist therein after admonition, you suspend the said Councillors so absenting themselves 'till Our further pleasure be known giving Us timely notice thereof; And We do hereby Will and Require You that this Our Royal Pleasure be Signified to the several Members of Our Council aforesaid, and entered in the Council-Books of the province under Your Government as a Standing rule—

8. You are forthwith to communicate such and so many of these Our Instructions to Our said Council, wherein their Advice and Consent are mentioned to be requisite, as likewise all such others, from time to time, as You shall find Convenient for Our Service to be Imparted to them—

9. You are to permit the Members of Our said Council to have and Enjoy freedom of Debate and Vote in all Affairs of publick concern that may be debated in Council—

10. And Whereas it is directed by Our Commission to You under Our Great Seal, that as soon as the Situation and Circumstances of Our said Province will admit thereof You shall with the Advice of Our Council, Summon and call a general Assembly of the Freeholders of our said province, You are therefore as soon as the more pressing Affairs of Government will allow, to give all possible attention to the carrying this Important Object into Execution, but as it may be Impracticable for the present to form such an Establishment You are in the mean time to make such Rules and Regulations by the Advice of Our said Council as shall appear to be necessary for the peace, Order and good government of our said province; taking Care that nothing be done or passed that shall any way tend to affect the Life Limb or Liberty of the Subject, or the Imposing any Duties or Taxes; and that all such rules and Regulations be transmitted to Us by the first Opportunity after they are passed and made for our Approbation or Disallowance. And it is Our Will and Pleasure that when An Assembly shall have been Summoned and met in such manner as you in Your discretion shall think most proper, or as shall be hereafter directed and appointed, the following Regulations be carefully observed in the framing and passing all such Laws Statutes and Ordinances, as are to be passed by You with the Advice and Consent of Our said Council and Assembly Vis^{t}. That the Stile of Enacting the said Laws, Statutes and Ordinances be by the Governor, Council and Assembly and no other—That each different matter be provided for by a different Law without including in one and the same Act, such things as have no proper relation to each other;—That no Clause be inserted in any Act or Ordinance which shall be foreign to what the title of it Imports and that no perpetual Clause be part of any temporary Law;—That no Law or Ordinance whatever be suspended, altered Continued, revived or repealed by general Words; but that the title and Date of such Law or Ordinance be particularly mentioned in the enacting part;—That no Law or Ordinance respecting private property be passed without a Clause suspending it's Execution, until Our Royal Will and pleasure is known, nor without a Saving of the Right of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and of all Bodies Politick and Corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said Law or Ordinance, and those claiming by, from, or under them, and before such Law or Ordinance is passed, proof must be made before You in Council and Entered in the Council-Books, that Publick Notification was made of the partys Intention to apply for such Act in the several parish Churches, where the Lands in Question lye for three Sundays at least successively before any such

Law or Ordinance shall be proposed; and you are to transmit and Annex to the said Law or Ordinance a Certificate under your Hand that the same passed through all the Forms above mentioned; That in all Laws or Ordinances for the Levying Money, or Imposing Fines, forfeitures or penalties, express mention be made, that the same is granted or reserved to Us Our Heirs and Successors for the Publick Uses of the said province, and the Support of the Government thereof, as by the said Law or Ordinance shall be directed; and that a clause be Inserted, declaring that the Money arising by the Operation of the said Law or Ordinance shall be accounted for unto Us in this Kingdom, and to Our Commissioners of the Treasury or Our High Treasurer for the Time being and audited by Our Auditor General of our Plantations or his Deputy—That all such Laws, Statutes and Ordinances be transmitted by You within three Months after their passing or sooner if opportunity offers, to Us, by One of Our principal Secretaries of State and Duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information—That they be fairly abstracted in the Margents and accompanied with very full and particular observations upon each of them (that is to say) whether the same is Introductive of a new Law, Declaratory of a former Law, or does repeal a Law then in being And you are also to transmit in the fullest manner the Reasons and Occasion for Enacting such Laws or Ordinances together with fair Copies of the Journals of the proceedings of the Council and Assembly which You are to require from the Clerks of the said Council and Assembly——

11. And to the End that nothing may be passed or done to the prejudice of the true Interests of this Our Kingdom the Just Rights of Us Our Heirs and Successors or the property of Our Subjects It is Our Express Will and pleasure, That no Law whatsoever which shall in any wise tend to Affect the Commerce or Shipping of this Kingdom, or which shall any ways relate to the Rights and prerogative of Our Crown or the property of Our Subjects or which shall be of an Unusual or Extraordinary Nature be finally ratified or Assented to by You, until You shall have first transmitted unto Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information a Draught of such Law, and shall have received Our Directions thereupon Unless You take Care that a Clause be Inserted therein, suspending and Deferring the Execution thereof until Our pleasure is known concerning the same.—

12. And Whereas Laws have formerly been Enacted in several of Our Plantations in America for so short a time that Our Royal Assent or Refusal thereof could not be had before the time for which such Laws were Enacted did expire. You shall not give Your Assent to any Law that shall be Enacted for a less time than two Years, except in Cases of imminent Necessity, or imminent temporary expediency and You shall not re-enact any Law to which Our Assent shall have been once refused, without Express leave for that purpose first obtained from Us upon a full representation by You to be made to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information, of the Reasons and necessity for passing such Law; nor give Your Assent to any Law for repealing any other Law, which shall have passed in Your Government, and shall have received Our Royal Approbation unless You take Care that there be a Clause inserted therein Suspending and Deferring the Execution thereof until Our pleasure shall be known concerning the same—

13. And We do particularly require you to take care, that fair Books of Accounts of all Receipts and Payments of all publick Money be duly

kept, and the truth thereof attested upon Oath and that all such Accounts be audited and attested by Our Auditor General of our plantations or his Deputy, who is to Transmit Copies thereof to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or to Our High Treasurer for the time being And that You do every half Year or oftener, send another Copy thereof, Attested by Yourself to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations, and duplicates thereof by the next Conveyance; in which Books shall be specified, every particular Sum raised or Disposed of together with the Names of the persons to whom any payment shall be made, to the End We may be satisfied of the Right and due application of the Revenue of Our said province with the probability of the Increase or diminution of it under every head and Article thereof.

14. And Whereas the Members of several Assemblies in the plantations have frequently Assumed to themselves privileges no ways belonging to them especially of being protected from Suits at Law during the Term they remain of the Assembly to the great prejudice of their Creditors and the Obstruction of Justice; and some Assemblies have presumed to adjourn themselves at pleasure without leave from Our Governor first obtained; and others have taken upon themselves the sole framing of Money Bills, refusing to let the Council Alter or amend the same; all which practices are very detrimental to Our Prerogative. If therefore you find that the Members of Our Province of Quebec Insist upon any of the said Privileges, You are to signify to them that it is Our Express Will and Pleasure, that You do not allow any protection to any member of the Council or Assembly further than in their persons, and that only during the sitting of the Assembly, and that You do not allow them to adjourn themselves otherwise than de diem, except Sundays and Holidays, without Leave from you or the Commander in Chief for the time being first obtained: It is also Our further pleasure that the Council have the like power of framing Money Bills as the Assembly.—

15. And Whereas by Our aforesaid Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, You are authorized and impowered with the Advice and Consent of Our Council to Constitute and appoint Courts of Judicature and Justice; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that You do as soon as possible apply Your attention to these great and Important Objects and that in forming the necessary Establishments for this purpose, You do consider what has been Established in this respect in Our other Colonies in America more particularly in Our Colony of Nova Scotia—

16. Our Will and Pleasure is, that You or the Commander in Chief for the time being do in all civil Cases, on application being made to You or the Commander in Chief for the time being for that purpose, permit and allow appeals from any of the Courts of Common Law in Our said Province until You or the Commander in Chief, and the Council of the said Province, and You are for that purpose to Issue a Writ in the manner which has been usually accustomed, returnable before Yourself and the Council of the said province, who are to proceed to hear and Determine such Appeal, wherein such of the said Council, as shall be at that Time Judges of the Court from whence such appeal shall be made to You Our Captain General, or to the Commander in Chief for the time being and to Our said Council as aforesaid shall not be admitted to Vote upon the said Appeal, but they may nevertheless be present at the hearing thereof, to give the Reasons of the Judgment given by them, in the Causes wherein such Appeal shall be made provided nevertheless that in all such appeals the Sum or Value appealed for do exceed the sum of three hundred pounds Sterling, and that Security be first duly given by the Appellant to Answer

such Charges as shall be awarded in Case the first Sentence be affirmed; and if either party shall not rest satisfied with the Judgment of You or the Commander in Chief for the time being and Council as aforesaid, Our Will and Pleasure is that they may then appeal unto Us in Our Privy Council; Provided the Sum or Value so appealed for unto Us do exceed five hundred pounds Sterling, and that such appeal be made within fourteen Days after Sentence and good security given by the Appellant, that he will Effectually prosecute the same and answer the Condemnation as also pay such Costs and Damages as shall be awarded by Us in Case the sentence of You or the Commander in Chief for the time being and Council be affirmed; provided nevertheless where the matter in Question relates to the taking or Demanding any Duty payable to Us or to any Fee of Office, or annual Rents or other such like matter or thing where the Rights in future may be bound in all such Cases You are to admit An Appeal to Us in Our privy Council, though the Immediate Sum or Value appealed for be of less Value; And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that in all places where, by Your Instructions you are to admit Appeals unto Us in Our privy Council, execution be suspended until the final Determination of such Appeal, unless good and sufficient Security be given by the Appellee to make ample Restitution of all that the Appellants shall have lost by means of such Decree or Judgment in Case upon the Determination of such Appeal such Decree or Judgment should be reversed and restitution awarded to the Appellant.

17. You are also to admit Appeals unto Us in Our privy Council in all Cases of Fines Imposed for Misdemeanours provided the Fines so Imposed, Amount to or Exceed One hundred pounds Sterling; the Appellant first giving good Security, that he will Effectually prosecute the same, and answer the Condemnation If the Sentence by which such fine was Imposed in Quebec shall be Confirmed.

18. You are, with the advice and Consent of Our Council in the Province under Your government to take Especial care to regulate all Salaries and fees belonging to places, or paid upon Emergencies, that they be within the bounds of Moderation, and that no Exaction be made on any Occasion whatsoever; as also that Tables of all Fees be publickly hung up in all places where such Fees are to be paid and You are to transmit Copies of all such Tables of Fees unto Us by One of our principal Secretaries of State and duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information—

19. It is Our Express Will and Pleasure that You do by the first Opportunity and with all convenient Speed transmit unto Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State and duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for trade and plantation for their Information Authentick Copies of all Acts, Orders, Grants, Commissions or other powers by virtue of which any Courts, Offices, Jurisdictions, pleas, Authorities, Fees and privileges, have been Settled or Established, for our Confirmation or Disallowance; and in case all or any of them shall at any time or times be disallowed and not approved then such and so many as shall be disallowed and not approved, and so Signified by Us shall cease, determine and be no longer continued or put in practice.—

20. You shall not appoint any person to be a judge or Justice of the peace, without the advice and Consent of the Majority of the Members of Our Council, present in, nor shall You Execute yourself or by Deputy any of the said Offices; and it is Our further Will and Pleasure that all Commissions to be Granted by You to any person or persons to be Judges or Justices of the peace, or other necessary officers, be granted during pleasure only—

21. You shall not displace any of the Judges Justices of the peace or other Officers or Ministers without good and sufficient Cause, which You shall Signify in the fullest and most Distinct manner to Us by one of our principal Secretaries of State and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information—

22. And Whereas frequent Complaints have heretofore been made of Great Delays and undue proceedings in the Courts of Justice in several of Our plantations, whereby many of Our Good Subjects have very much Suffered, And it being of the greatest Importance to Our Service and to the Welfare of Our Plantations that Justice be every where speedily and Duly administered, and that all Disorders Delays and other undue practices, in the administration thereof be Effectually prevented; We do particularly require You to take Especial Care, that in all Courts, where you are Authorized to preside, Justice be Impartially administered, and that in all other Courts, established within Our said Province all Judges and other persons therein concerned do likewise perform their several Duties without any Delay or partiality.

23. You are to take Care, that all Writs be issued in Our Name throughout the Province under Your Government.

24. Whereas there are several Offices in Our plantations Granted under the Great Seal of Great Britain, and Our Service may be very much prejudiced by reason of the absence of the Patentees, and by their appointing Deputies not fit to officiate in their Stead, You are therefore to Inspect such of the said Offices as are in the province under Your Government, and to Enquire into the Capacity and behaviour of the persons exercising them, and to report thereupon to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations what You think fit to be done or Altered in Relation thereunto; and You are upon the misbehaviour of any of the said Patentees of their Deputies to Suspend them from the Execution of their Office 'till You shall have represented the whole matter unto Us as aforesaid and received our Directions therein And in Case of the Death of any such Deputy, It is Our Express Will and pleasure, that you take Care, that the person appointed to Execute the place until the patentee can be Informed thereof and appoint another Deputy, do give sufficient Security to the patentee, or, in Case of Suspension to the person Suspended to be answerable to him for the profits accruing during such Interval by death or during Suspension, in Case We shall think fit to restore the person Suspended to his place again—It is nevertheless Our Will and pleasure that the person Executing the place during such Interval, by Death or Suspension shall for his Encouragement receive the same Profits as the person suspended or dead did receive; And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that, in Case of a Suspension of a patentee, the person appointed by You to Execute the office during such Suspension shall receive a Moiety of the profits which would otherwise become due to such patentee, giving Security to such patentee to be answerable to him for the other Moiety, in Case We shall think fit to restore him to his Office again, And it is Our further Will and pleasure, that You do countenance and give all due Encouragement to all Our Patent Officers in the Enjoyment of their legal and Accustomed Fees, Rights privileges and Emoluments according to the true Intent and meaning of their patents—

25. You shall not by Colour of any power or Authority hereby or otherwise Granted or mentioned to be Granted unto You, take upon You to give, grant or Dispose of any office or place within Our said Province which now is or shall be Granted under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, or to which

any person is or shall be appointed by Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual, any further than that You may, upon the Vacancy of any such Office or place, or upon the Suspension of any such Officer by you, as aforesaid put in any fit person to Officiate in the Interval 'till You shall have represented the matter unto Us by one of our principal Secretaries of State; and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their Information as aforesaid, which You are to do by the first Opportunity, and 'till the said Office or place be disposed of by Us Our Heirs or Successors under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, or until some person shall be appointed thereto by Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual or Our further Directions be given therein—

26. And Whereas several Complaints have been made by the Officers of Our Customs in Our plantations in America, that they have frequently been obliged to serve as Jurors, and personally to Appear in Arms whenever the Militia is drawn Out and thereby are much hindred in the Execution of their Employments, Our Will and Pleasure is that You take Effectual Care and give the necessary Directions that the several officers of Our Customs be Excused and exempted from serving on any Juries, or personally appearing in Arms in the Militia, unless in Cases of absolute Necessity or serving any parochial Offices which may hinder them in the Execution of their Duty—

27. And Whereas We have Stipulated by the late Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 10th Day of February 1763 to Grant the Liberty of the Catholick Religion to the Inhabitants of Canada, and that We will consequently give the most precise, and most Effectual Orders, that Our New Roman Catholick Subjects in that Province may profess the Worship of their Religion according to the Rites of the Romish Church, as far as the Laws of Great Britain permit; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that You do in all things regarding the said Inhabitants Conform with Great Exactness to the Stipulations of the said Treaty in this respect—

28. You are as soon as possible to Summon the Inhabitants to meet together at such time or times, place or places, as You shall find Convenient in Order to take the Oath of Allegiance, and make and Subscribe the Declaration of Abjuration mentioned in the aforesaid Act passed in the first Year of the Reign of King George the 1st for the further Security of His Majestys person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for Extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his Open and Secret Abettors, and in the aforesaid Act passed in the Sixth Year of Our Reign for Altering the Oath of Abjuration and the Assurance and for amending so much of an Act of the seventh Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne Intitled An Act for the Improvement of the Union of the two Kingdoms as after the time therein Limitted requires the Delivery of certain Lists and Copies therein mentioned to persons Indicted of High Treason, or Misprision of Treason; which Oath shall be Administered to them by such person or persons as You shall Commissionate for that purpose, and in Case any of the said French Inhabitants shall refuse to take the said Oath and make and Subscribe the Declaration of Abjuration as aforesaid, You are to cause them forthwith to Depart out of Our said Government—

29. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that all such Inhabitants professing the Religion of the Romish Church, do at all meetings, or at such other time or times You shall think proper and in the manner you shall think least alarming and Inconvenient to the said Inhabitants Deliver in

upon Oath an Exact Account of all Arms and Ammunition of every sort in their Actual possession, and so from time to time, of what they shall receive into their Possession as aforesaid—

30. You are as soon as possible to Transmit to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information, an Exact and particular Account of the Nature and Constitution of the several Religious Communities of the Romish Church, their Rights claims privileges and property, and also the Number Situation and Revenues of the several Churches heretofore established in Our said province together with the Number of Priests or Curates Officiating in such Churches—

31. You are not to admit of any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the See of Rome or any other foreign Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction whatever in the province under Your Government—

32. And to the End that the Church of England may be Established both in principles and practice, and that the said Inhabitants may by Degrees be Induced to Embrace the Protestant Religion, and that their Children be brought up in the principles of it We do hereby declare it to be Our Intention, when the said Province shall have been accurately Surveyed and Divided in Townships, Districts precincts or parishes in such manner as shall be herein after directed, all possible Encouragement shall be given to the Erecting protestant Schools in the said Districts Townships and precincts by Settling appointing and Allotting proper Quantities of Land for that purpose; and also for a Glebe and maintenance for a Protestant Minister and protestant SchoolMasters; and You are to Consider and to Report to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information, by what other means the Protestant Religion may be promoted, established, and Encouraged in Our said province under Your Government.

33. And You are to take especial Care that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout Your Government; the Book of Common Prayer as by Law Established read each Sunday and Holiday; and the blessed Sacrament administered according to the Rights of the Church of England—

34. You are not to prefer any Protestant Minister to any Ecclesiastical Benefice in the Province under your Government without a Certificate from the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of London, of his being Conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, and of good Life and Conversation—And if any person hereafter preferred to a Benefice shall appear to You to give Scandal either by his Doctrine and manners You are to use the best means for his Removal.

35. You are to give Orders forthwith that every Orthodox Minister within Your Government be one of the Vestry in his respective parish, and that no Vestry be held without him, except in Case of Sickness or after Notice of a Vestry Summoned he omit to come—

36. And to the End that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London may take place in Our Province under your Government as far as conveniently may be, We do think fit that You give all Countenance and Encouragement to the Exercise of the same, excepting only the collating to Benefices, granting Licenses for Marriage and probates of Wills which We have reserved to You our Governor and to the Commander in Chief of Our said province for the time being—

37. And We do further Direct that no Schoolmaster who shall arrive in Our said Province from this Kingdom, be henceforward premitted to keep School, without the License of the said Lord Bishop of London, and

that no other person now there or that shall come from other parts shall be admitted to keep School in Your Government without Your Licence first obtained.

38. And You are to take Especial Care, that a Table of Marriages, established by the Cannons of the Church of England be hung up in all places of Publick Worship according to the Rites of the Church of England.

39. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that in Order to Suppress as much as in You lies, every Species of Vice and Immorality, You forthwith do cause all Laws already made against Blasphemy, Prophaneness, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Incest, profanation of the Lord's Day, Swearing and Drunkenness to be rigorously put in Execution in every part of Your Government, and that You take due care for the punishment of these, and every other Vice and Immorality by presentment upon Oath, to be made to the Temporal Courts by the Church Wardens of the several parishes, at proper times of the Year to be appointed for that Purpose; and for the further Discouragement of Vice, and Encouragement of Virtue and good living (that by such Examples the Infidels may be Invited and persuaded to Embrace the Christian Religion). You are not to admit any persons to publick Trusts and Employments in the Province under Your Government whose ill Fame and Conversation may Occasion Scandal—

40. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all and every the French Inhabitants in Our said Province who are now possessed of Lands within the said Province in Virtue of Grants or Concessions made before the Signing of the preliminary Articles of Peace on the 3ra Day of Nov^{r}, 1762, within such Limitted time as You in Your Discretion shall think fit, Register the several Grants or other Deeds, or Titles, by which they hold or Claim such Lands, in the Secretarys Office which said Grants, Deeds or other Titles, shall be Entered at large in the said Office, so that the particular Quantity of Land, it's Scite and Extent, the Conditions upon which it is Granted, either as to Rents, Services, or Cultivation, may appear fully and at length—

41. And in Case it shall Appear, upon a Strict and Accurate Examination of the said Grants and Title Deeds, to be taken in such manner as You shall think proper, that any of the Grantees or Persons claiming Lands under such Grants and Title Deeds, are in Possession of more Land than is contained within such Grants or other Concessions, or that the Terms and Conditions upon which the Lands were Granted have not been complied with agreable to what is Stipulated in such Grants or Concessions, It is Our Will and Pleasure, that You forthwith represent the same to Us, by One of Our principal Secretaries of State to the End You may receive such Directions thereupon as the nature and circumstances of the Case shall appear to require, and You are to send a Duplicate of such Representation to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information—

42. And Whereas it is necessary in Order to the advantageous and Effectual Settlement of Our said Province, that the true State of it should be fully known; You are therefore as soon as conveniently may be, to cause an Accurate Survey to be made of the said Province, by such Able and Skilful person as is or shall be appointed for that Service, who is to Report to You in Writing for Your Judgment in the measures which You may in General pursue for the making of Settlements, not only the Nature and Quality of the Soil and Climate, the Rivers, Bays and Harbours, and every other Circumstance attending the Natural State of it; but also his opinion in what manner it may be most conveniently laid out into Counties, and to annex to his Report a Map of such Survey, with the several Divisions

proposed marked upon it, But as the making each Survey, with the several Divisions proposed will be a Work of Great Length, You are in the mean time to carry on Settlements upon that plan, which shall appear to you to be most Expedient from the best Information You can collect--

43. And Whereas it has been found by Experience, that the Settling Planters in Townships hath very much redounded to their Advantage, not only with respect to the Assistance they have been able to Afford each other in their Civil Concerns, but likewise with regard to the Security they have thereby acquired against the Insults and Incursions of neighbouring Indians or other Enemies; You are therefore to lay out Townships of a Convenient Size and Extent in such places as You in Your Discretion shall Judge most proper; And it is Our Will and Pleasure that each Township do consist of about twenty thousand Acres, having as far as may be natural Boundaries, extending up into the Country, and comprehending a necessary part of the River S^{t} Lawrence where it can be conveniently had—

44. You are also to cause a proper place in the most convenient part of each Township to be marked out for building a Fort sufficient to contain such a Number of Families as You shall judge proper to Settle there, with Town and Pasture Lots convenient to each Tenement, taking Care that the said Town be laid out upon, or as near as conveniently may be to some Navigable River or the Sea Coast, and You are also to reserve to Us proper Quantities of Land in each Township for the following purposes, Viz^{t} For Erecting Fortifications and Barracks where necessary or for other Military or Naval Services, and more particularly for the Growth and Produce of Naval Timber, if there are any Wood Lands fit for that purpose—

45. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that a particular Spot in or as near each Town as possible be set apart for the Building a Church, and four hundred Acres adjacent thereto, allotted for the Maintenance of a Minister and two hundred Acres for a Schoolmaster.

46. And You are to give Strict Orders to the Surveyors whom You shall Employ to mark out the said Townships and Towns, to make returns to you of their Surveys as soon as possible with a particular Description of each Township, and the Nature of the Soil within the same.

47. And You are to oblige all such persons, as shall be appointed to be Surveyors of the said Lands in each Township, to take an Oath for the due performance of their Offices and for obliging them to make extra Surveys of all Lands required to be set out—

48. And Whereas nothing can more effectually tend to the Speedy settling our said Colony, the Security of the property of Our Subjects and the advancement of Our Revenue than the disposing of such Lands as are our property upon Reasonable Terms, and the establishing a regular and proper method of proceeding with respect to the passing of Grants of such Land; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that all and every person and persons who shall apply to you for any Grant or Grants of Land shall previous to their obtaining the same make it appear before You in Council, that they are in a Condition to Cultivate and Improve the same by settling thereon in proportion to the Quantity of Acres desired, a sufficient Number of white persons and Negroes; and in Case You shall upon a Consideration of the Circumstances of the person or persons applying for such Grants, think it advisable to pass the same, in such Case You are to cause a Warrant to be drawn up, directed to the Surveyor General or other proper Officers, empowering him or them to make a faithful and Exact Survey of the Lands so petitioned for, and to return the said Warrant within six Months at furthest from the date thereof, with a plot or Description of the Lands so

Surveyed thereunto annexed, provided that You do take Care, that before any such Warrant is Issued as aforesaid, a Docquet thereof be entered in the Auditors and Registers Office, and when the Warrant shall be returned by the said Surveyor or other proper Officer, the Grant shall be made out in due form, and the Terms and Conditions required by these Our Instructions be particularly and Expressly mentioned in the respective Grants: And it is Our Will and pleasure, that the said Grants shall be registered within Six Months from the date thereof in the Registers Office there, and Docquet thereof be also entered in Our Auditors Office there, in case such Establishment shall take place in Our said Province, or that in Default thereof such Grant shall be Void, Copies of all which Entries shall be returned regularly by the proper Officer to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury and to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations within six Months from Date thereof.

49. And Whereas great Inconveniences have arisen in many of Our Colony· in America from the granting excessive Quantities of Land to particular persons who have never cultivated or Settled it, and have thereby Prevented others more Industrious from Improving the same; in Order therefore to prevent the like Inconveniences for the future, You are to take especial Care, that in all Grants to be made by You, by and with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, to persons applying for the same, the Quantity be in proportion to their Ability to Cultivate: And You are hereby directed to observe the following Directions and Regulations in all Grants to be made by You Viz:

That One hundred Acres of Land be granted to every person being Master or Mistress of a Family for himself or herself and fifty Acres for every White or Black Man Woman or Child of which such persons Family shall consist, at the Actual time of making the Grant, and in Case any Person applying to You for Grants of Lands shall be desirous of taking up a larger Quantity than the Actual Number of Persons in his or her·Family would Intitle such persons to take up, It is Our Will and Pleasure and You are hereby allowed and permitted to grant unto every such person or persons such further Quantity of Land as they may desire, not exceeding one thousand Acres over and above what they are entitled to, by the number of persons in their respective Families, provided it shall appear to you that they are in a Condition and Intention to Cultivate the same; and provided also that they do pay to the Receiver of Our Quit rents or to such other Officer as shall be appointed to receive the same the Sum of five Shillings only for every fifty Acres so Granted on the Day of the Date of the Grant—

That all Grantees be Subject to the payment of two Shillings Sterling for every hundred Acres to commence at the expiration of two Years from the Date of such Grant and to be paid Yearly and every Year, or in Default of such payment the Grant to be void —

That every Grantee upon giving proof that he or she has fulfilled the Terms and Conditions of his or her Grant, shall be Entitled to another Grant in the proportion and upon the Conditions above mentioned.—

That for every fifty Acres of Land accounted plantable each patentee shall be Obliged within three Years after the Date of his patent to clear and Work three Acres at the least in that part of his Tract which he shall Judge most Convenient and Advantageous, or else to clear and drain three Acres of Swampy or sunken Grounds or drain three Acres of Marsh if any such be within the Bounds of His Grant—

That for every fifty Acres of Land accounted Barren every patentee shall be obliged to put and keep on his Land within three years after the

Date of his Grant three neat Cattle which number shall be obliged to continue on his Land until three Acres for every fifty be fully cleared and Improved.

That if any person shall take up a tract of Land wherein there shall be no part fit for present Cultivation without manuring and improving the same every such Grantee shall be obliged within three years from the Date of his Grant, to Erect on some part of his Land one Good Dwelling House to contain at least twenty feet in length and Sixteen Feet in Breadth and also to put on his Land the like Number of three neat Cattle for every fifty Acres—

That if any person who shall take up any Stony or Rocky Grounds not for planting or pasture shall, within three years after the passing of his Grant begin to Employ thereon, and so continue to work for three years then next ensuing in Digging any Stone Quarry or other Mine one good able Hand for every hundred Acres of such Tract, it shall be accounted a sufficient Cultivation and Improvement.

That every three Acres which shall be Cleared and Worked as aforesaid, and every three Acres which shall be Cleared and Drained as aforesaid, shall be accounted a sufficient Seating, plantation, Cultivation and Improvement to save for ever from Forfeiture fifty Acres of Land in any part of the Tract contained within the same patent; and the patentee shall be at Liberty to withdraw his Stock, or to forbear working in any Quarry or mine, in proportion to such Cultivation and Improvement, as shall be made upon the Swamps, sunken Grounds and Marshes which shall be Included in the same patent—

That when any person who shall hereafter take up and patent any Lands, shall have seated planted and Cultivated, or Improved the said Land or any part of it according to the Directions and Conditions above mentioned such patentee may make proof of such Seating planting Cultivation and Improvement in the General Court, or in the Court of the County, District or precinct where such lands shall lie, and have such proof certified to the Registers Office and there entered with the Record of the said patent, a Copy of which shall be admitted on any Trial to prove the Seating and planting of such Land.

And Lastly to ascertain the true Quantity of Plantable and Barren Land contained in each Grant hereafter to be made within Our said province You are to take especial Care that in all Surveys hereafter to be made every Surveyor be required and enjoyned to take particular Notice according to the best of his Judgment and understanding how much of the Land so Surveyed is plantable and how much of it is Barren and unfit for Cultivation, and according to Insert in the Survey and plot to him to be returned into the Registers Office the true Quantity of each kind of Land.

50. And Whereas it hath been represented to Us that the Governors of several of Our Colonies in America have Granted Lands away close to the Forts belonging to Us by which means the Garrisons of such Forts have been obliged to pay the proprietors of those Lands extravagant prices for Wood cut for a necessary supply of Fuel, and thereby a great and Unreasonable Expense has been brought upon the Military Contingencies It is Our Express Will and Pleasure that You do take Especial Care, that in all Warrants for Surveying of Lands adjacent or Contiguous to a Fort or Fortification, whether such Warrant be Granted upon an Original Petition to you in Council, or upon Our Order in Our privy Council there be an Express Direction to the Surveyor that he do reserve to Us Our Heirs and Successors for the Use of the Fort, near to which the Lands shall lye such

a part of the Land petitioned for (being Woodland) and in such a situation as the Commander in Chief of the said Fort (with whom he is to be required to Consult and Advise in all such Cases) shall Judge Convenient and sufficient for a permanent and Certain Supply of Fuel for such a Garrison as the said Fort may be able to Contain. And it is Our further pleasure, that a regular plot of such reserved Land, describing the Bounds, expressing the Quantity of Acres, and properly signed and attested by such Surveyor, be delivered to the Comanding Officer of each Fort, to be there publickly hung up and a Duplicate thereof also Recorded in the Secretary's Office or other proper Office of Record in Our province under Your Government; and as we judge the due Execution of this Our Order to be essential to Our Service, You are hereby required to take Care, that the Regulations above prescribed be duly entered upon the Council Books of Our said Province, as a standing Order to all persons, who may be Intrusted with the powers to which they refer—

51. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that in all Grants of Lands to be made by You as aforesaid, regard be had to the profitable and unprofitable Acres so that each Grantee may have a proportionable Number of One Sort and the other; as likewise that the Breadth of each Tract of Land to be hereafter Granted be one third of the Length of such Tract, and that the Length of each Tract do not Extend along the Banks of any River but into the Main Land that thereby the said Grantees may have each a Convenient Share of what accommodation the said River may Afford for Navigation or otherwise—

52. And Whereas it hath been represented to Us, that many Parts of the Province under your Government are particularly adapted to the Growth and Culture of Hemp and Flax, It is therefore Our Will and pleasure that in all Surveys of Land for Settlement, the Surveyor be directed to Report whether there is any or what Quantity of Lands contained within such Survey, fit for the production of Hemp and Flax and you are to take particular Care to insert a Clause in every Grant of Land where any part thereof is fit for such production, obliging the Grantee annually to sow a proportionable part of his Grant with Hemp or Flax Seed—

53. And Whereas it hath been further represented to Us that a great part of the Country in the Neighbourhood of Lake Champlain, and between that Lake and the River S^{t} Lawrence, abounds with Woods, producing Trees fit for masting for Our Royal Navy, and other Useful and necessary Timber for naval Construction; You are therefore expressly directed and required to cause such parts of the said Country or any other within Your Government, that shall appear upon a Survey to abound with such Trees and shall lye convenient for Water Carriage, to be reserved to Us, and to Use Your best Endeavour to prevent any Waste being Committed upon the said Tracts by punishing in due Course of Law any persons who shall Cut Down or Destroy any Trees growing thereon, and You are to Consider and advise with Our Council, whether some Regulation that shall prevent any Saw Mills whatever from being Erected within your Government without a License from you or the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being, may not be a means of preventing all Waste and Destruction in such Tracts of Land as shall be reserved to Us for the purposes aforesaid—

54. And Whereas it appears from the Representations of Our late Governor of the District of Trois Rivieres that the Iron Works at S^{t} Maurice in that District are of great Consequence to Our Service; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that no part of the Lands, upon which the said Iron

Works were carried on, or from which the Ore Used in such Works was procured, which shall appear to be necessary and Convenient for that Establishment, either in respect to a free passage to the River S^{t} Lawrence, or for producing a necessary Supply of Wood, Corn and Hay, or for pasture for Cattle, be Granted to any private person whatever, and also that as large a District of Land, as conveniently may be adjacent to and lying round the said Iron Works, over and above what may be necessary for the above purposes be reserved for Our Use to be disposed of in such manner as We shall hereafter direct and appoint—

55. And Whereas it is necessary that all Persons who may be desirous of Settling in Our said province, should be fully Informed of the Terms and Conditions upon which Lands will be granted in Our said province, You are therefore as soon as possible to cause a publication to be made by proclamation or otherwise as you in Your Discretion shall think most advisable of all and every the aforegoing Terms, Conditions and Regulations of every kind respecting the Grants of Lands, in which proclamation it may be Expedient to add some short Description of the natural Advantages of the Soil and Climate, and its peculiar Advantages for Trade and Navigation; and you are to take such Steps as You shall think proper for the publishing such proclamation in all the Colonies in North America—

56. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that all the foregoing Instructions to You as well as any which You may hereatfer receive relative to the form and method of passing Grants of Lands, and the Terms and Conditions to be annexed to such Grants be entered upon Record with the Grants themselves for the Information and Satisfaction of all parties whatever that may be concerned therein.

57. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that You do consider of a proper and Effectual Method of Collecting receiving and accounting for Our Quit Rents whereby all Frauds Concealment Irregularity or Neglect therein may be prevented and whereby the Receipt thereof may be Effectually chequed and Controlled, and if it shall appear necessary to pass An Act for the more effectually ascertaining and the more speedily and regularly collecting Our Quit Rents, You are to prepare the Heads of such a Bill, as you shall think may most Effectually conduce to the procuring the good Ends proposed, and to Transmit the same to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State, for Our further Directions therein, and You are also to Transmit a Duplicate thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information—

58. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that the Surveyor General or such other person or persons as you shall think proper to Appoint, do, once in every Year or oftener, as Occasion may require, inspect the State of all Grants of Land made by you, and make Report thereof to You in Writing, Specifying whether the Conditions therein contained have or have not been complied with, or what Progress has been made towards fulfilling the same; and you are annually to transmit Copies of such Reports to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State, and Duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Information—

59. And Whereas Our Province of Quebec is in part Inhabited and Possessed by several Nations and Tribes of Indians, with whom it is both necessary and Expedient to cultivate and maintain a Strict Friendship and good Correspondence, so that they may be Induced by Degrees not only to be good Neighbours to Our Subjects, but likewise to be good Subjects to Us, You are therefore as soon as You conveniently can, to appoint a proper

person or persons to Assemble and treat with the said Indians, promising and Assuring them of Protection and Friendship on our part and delivering them such presents as shall be sent to You for that purpose—

60. And You are to Inform yourself with the greatest Exactness of the Number, Nature and Disposition of the several Bodies or Tribes of Indians, of the manner of their Lives, and the Rules and Constitutions by which they are governed and regulated, and You are upon no Account to molest or disturb them in the possession of the said province as they at present Occupy, or Possess, but to Use the best means You can for Conciliating their Affections and Uniting them to Our Government, reporting to Us, by One of Our principal Secretaries of State, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations whatever Information You can collect with respect to these people, and the whole of Your proceedings with them.—

61. Whereas We have by Our proclamation dated the 7th Day of October in the 3rd Year of Our Reign, strictly forbid, on pain of Displeasure, all our Subjects from making any purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the Lands reserved to the several Nations of Indians, with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection without our especial leave for that purpose first obtained It is Our Express Will and Pleasure that you take the most Effectual Care, that Our Royal Directions herein be punctually complied with, and that the Trade with such of the said Indians as depend upon Your Government be carried on in the manner and under the Regulations prescribed in Our said proclamation—

62. You are to use Your best Endeavours in Improving the Trade of those parts by settling such Orders and Regulations therein, with the Advice of our said Council as may be most acceptable to the Generality of the Inhabitants. And it is Our Express Will and Pleasure, that You do not upon any pretence Whatever, upon pain of Our Highest Displeasure, give Your Assent to any Law or Laws for setting up any Manufactures and carrying on any Trades which are hurtful and prejudicial to this Kingdom, and that You do Use Your Utmost Endeavours to discourage, discountenance and restrain any Attempts which may be made to set up such Manufactures or establish any such Trades—

63. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that You do not dispose of any Forfeitures or Escheats to any Person, until the Sheriff or other proper Officer have made Enquiry by a Jury upon their Oaths, into the true Value thereof, nor until You have transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury a particular Account of such Forfeitures and Escheats, and the Value thereof. And You are also to take Care that the produce of such Forfeitures and Escheats, in Case We think proper to give You Directions to dispose of the same, be duly paid to Our Treasurer or Receiver General of Our said province, and a full Account transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer for the Time being with the Names of the persons to whom disposed.

64. And Whereas Commissions have been Granted unto several persons in Our Respective Plantations in America for the Trying of pirates in those parts pursuant to the Acts for the more Effectual Suppression of Piracy. And by a Commission already sent to Our province of New York Our Governor there is Impowered together with others therein mentioned to proceed accordingly in Reference to Our said Province; Our Will and pleasure is that you do Use Your best Endeavours to apprehend all persons whatever who may have been guilty of Piracy within Your Government or who having Committed such Crimes at other places may come within your Juris-

diction; and until we shall think proper to direct the like Commission to be Established for Our Government of Quebec, You are to send such pirates with what proofs of their Guilt You can procure or Collect, to Our Governor of New York to be tryed and punished under the Authority of the Commission established for those parts—

65. And Whereas You will Receive from our Commissioners for Executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain, and of Our Plantations, a Commission constituting You Vice Admiral of Our said Province, You are hereby required and Directed Carefully to put in Execution the several powers thereby Granted you—

66. Whereas great Inconveniences have happened heretofore by Merchant Ships and other Vessels in the Plantations, wearing the Colours born by Our Ships of War under pretence of Commissions granted to them by the Governors of the said plantations, and by trading under those Colours not only amongst Our Own Subjects, but also those of other princes and States, and committing divers Irregularities, they may very much dishonor Our Service; for preventing thereof You are to oblige the Commanders of all such Ships, to which You shall grant Commissions, to wear no other Colours than such as are described in an Order of Council of the 7th of January 1730 in relation to Colours to be Worne by all Ships and Vessels, Except Our Ships of War.

67. And Whereas there have been some great Irregularities in the manner of Granting Commissions in the plantations to private Ships of War. You are to govern Yourself, whenever there shall be Occasion according to the Commission and Instructions granted in this Kingdom but You are not to grant Commissions of Marque or Reprisal against any prince or State or their Subjects in Amity with Us to any person whatsoever without Our Especial Command.

68. Whereas We have been Informed that during the time of War Our Enemys have frequently got Intelligence of the State of our plantations by Letters from private persons to their Correspondence in Great Britain, taken on board Ships coming from the plantations, which has been of Dangerous Consequence; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that You signify to all Merchants, Planters and others, that they be very Cautious in time of War whenever that shall happen in giving any Account by the Letters of the publick State and Condition of Our province under your Government; And You are further to give directions to all masters of Ships or other persons to whom you may Entrust Your Letters, that they put such Letters into a Bag, with a Sufficient Weight to sink the same Immediately in case of Imminent Danger from the Enemy, and You are also to let the Merchants and Planters know, how greatly it is for their Interest that their Letters should not fall into the Hands of the Enemy; and therefore that they should give like Orders to Masters of Ships in Relation to their Letters; and You are further to advise all Masters of Ships that they do sink all Letters in Case of Danger in the manner before mentioned—

69. And Whereas the Merchants and Planters in Our plantations in America have, in time of War, Corresponded and traded with our Enemies, and carried Intelligence to them, to the great Prejudice and Hazard of Our said plantations; You are therefore by all possible Methods, to endeavour to hinder such Trade and Correspondence in time of War—

70. And You are to Report to Us, by one of Our principal Secretaries of State; What is the Nature of the Soil and Climate of the province under your Government; if it differs in those Circumstances from Our other Northern Colonies, in what that Difference consists, and what beneficial Articles of Commerce the different parts of it are capable of producing?—

What Rivers there are, and of what extent and convenience to the planters?

What are the principal Harbours, how situated, of what extent, and what is the Depth of Water and Nature of the Anchorage in each of them?

What quantity of Land is now under actual Improvement and Settlement? what are the chief Articles of produce and Culture, the annual amount of the Quantity of each, and upon what Terms and Conditions the Inhabitants hold their Lands, either of Cultivation, Rent, or personal Service? —

What is the Quantity, Nature and property of the Land uncultivated, how much of it is capable of Culture, and what part thereof is private property?—

What is the number of Inhabitants, Whites and Blacks distinguishing each; what number of the former is capable of bearing Arms, and what number of the latter is annually necessary to be supplied in proportion to the Land Cultivated.

What was the nature, form and Constitution of the Civil Government; what Judicatures were there Established, and under the Regulations did the French Inhabitants carry on their Commerce, and You are to transmit a Duplicate of such Account to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information.

71. You are from time to time to send unto Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State as aforesaid; An account of the Increase and Decrease of the Inhabitants, Whites and Blacks; And also an Account of all persons, Born, Christened and Buried and You are to Transmit duplicates of such Accounts to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information.

72.—Whereas it is absolutely necessary that We be exactly Informed of the State of Defence of all our plantations in America, as well in Relation to the Stores of War, that are in each plantation, as the Forts and Fortifications there, and what more may be necessary to be built for the Defence and Security of the same, You are as soon as possible to prepare an Account thereof with Relation to Our said province in the most particular manner, and You are therein to Express the present State of the Arms, Ammunition, and other Stores of War, belonging to the said Province, either in publick Magazines, or in the Hands of private persons; together with the State of all places, either already forfeited or what you Judge Necessary to be forfeited for the Security of Our said province; and You are to transmit the said Accounts to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State, and also Duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their Information, and also a Duplicate thereof to Our Master General or Principal Officers of Our Ordnance; which Accounts are to Express the particulars of Ordnance, Carriages, Balls, Powder, and other Sorts of Arms, and Ammunition in Our publick Stores, and so from time to time of what shall be sent to you, or bought with the publick Money, and to Specify the time of the disposal and the Occasion thereof; and You are half yearly to transmit a General Account of the State of the Fortifications and Warlike Stores, specified in the manner above mentioned—

73. You are from time to time to give an Account what Strength your Neighbours have by Sea and Land, and of the Condition of their plantations, and what Correspondence You keep with them—

74. And in Case of any Distress of any other of Our plantations, You shall, upon application of the respective Governors thereof unto you, assist them with what aid the Condition and Safety of Our province under Your Government can spare.

75. If any thing shall happen which may be of advantage or Security to Our province under Your Government, which is not herein, or by Your Commission provided for, We do hereby allow unto You with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, to take Order for the present therein, giving unto Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State Speedy Notice thereof, that You may receive Our Ratification, if We shall approve the same; Provided always that You do not, by Colour of any power or Authority hereby given You, Commence or Declare War without Our Knowledge and particular Commands therein; and you are also to Transmit duplicate of such Notice, as aforesaid, to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information—

76. And Whereas We have by the first Article of these Our Instructions to You directed and Appointed, that Your Chief Residence shall be at Quebec, You are nevertheless frequently to Visit the other parts of Your Government, in Order to Inspect the Management of all publick Affairs and thereby the better to take care, that the Government be so administered, that no disorderly practice may grow up contrary to Our Service and the welfare of Our Subjects—

77. And Whereas great Prejudice may happen to Our service, and the security of the Province by Your absence from those parts, You are not upon any pretence whatsoever to come into Europe, without having first obtained leave for so doing from Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet or by Our Order in Our privy Council; Yet nevertheless in Case of Sickness, You may go to South Carolina, or any other of Our Southern plantations, and there Stay for such Space as the Recovery of Your Health may absolutely require—

78. And Whereas We have thought fit by Our Commission to direct, that in Case of Your Death or absence from Our said province, and in Case there be at that time no person within Our said province Commissionated or Appointed by Us to be Our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief that the Eldest Councillor, who shall be at the time of Your Death or absence residing within Our said Province under Your Government, shall take upon him the Administration of Government, and execute our said Commission and Instructions, and the several powers and Authorities therein directed—It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure that in such Case the said President shall forbear to pass any Act or Acts but what are immediately necessary for the peace and Welfare of the said Province, without our particular Orders for that purpose, and that he shall not remove or Suspend any of the Members of Our Council, nor any Judges, Justices of the peace, or other Officers Civil or Military, without the advice and consent of at least Seven of the Members of Our said Council, nor even then without good and sufficient Reasons for the same which the said President is by the first Opportunity to transmit Signed by himself and the rest of Our said Council, to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State, and he is also to transmit a Duplicate of such Reasons to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations for their Information—

79. And Whereas We are willing in the best manner to provide for the Support of the Government of Our Province aforesaid, of which You are Governor, by setting apart sufficient allowances to such as shall be Our Governor or Commander in Chief residing for the time being within the same, Our Will and Pleasure is, that when it shall happen, that You shall be Absent from Our said Province, One full Moiety of the Salary and all perquisites and Emoluments whatsoever, which would otherwise become due unto you, shall during the time of Your absence, be paid and satisfied unto

Our Commander in Chief, who shall be resident within our said province for the time being, which we do hereby Order and allot to him for his Maintenance and for the better Support of the Dignity of that Our Government.

80. And You are upon all Occasions to send unto Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State a particular Account of all Your proceedings, and of the Condition of Affairs within Your Government, and also a Duplicate thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and plantations, for their Information, except in cases of a Secret Nature.

By the Honorable Guy Carleton, Lieutenant-Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, Brigadier-General of His Majesty's Forces, &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(27 Sp., 1768.)

Whereas I have received an order of His Majesty-in-Council, dated the 26th day of June, 1767, in the words following, viz:—

At the Court of Saint James's,
The 26th day of June, 1767.

Present.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.
Lord President.
Duke of Grafton.
Duke of Queensberry.
Lord Steward.
Earl Huntingdon.
Earl Denbigh.
Earl Litchfield.
Earl Cholmondley.
Earl Marchmont.
Earl of Bristol.
Earl Ashburnham.
Earl of Harcourt.
Earl Shelbourne.
Viscount Townshend.
Viscount Howe.
Viscount Barrington.
Viscount Clare.
Viscount Villiers.
Lord Sandys.
James Stuart Mackenzie, Esq.
James Oswald, Esq.
Sir Edward Hawke.

Whereas there was read this day at the Board a Report from the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, dated the 12th of this Instant, in the words following, viz.:—

Your Majesty having been pleased by your order-in-Council of the 3rd of December last, to refer unto this Committee the humble petition of Anthony Merry, of London, Merchant, in behalf of himself, George Alsopp, Joseph Howard, and Edward Chinn, Merchants, and Inhabitants of Your Majesty's Province of Canada in North America, setting forth among other things that, in consequence of Your Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, and of another Proclamation issued in Your Majesty's Name, by His Excellency General Murray, Governor of Quebec, on the 31st of January, 1765. the Petitioners were Encouraged to load a Vessel with sundry Merchandize, provide Canoes, and everything necessary and proper for carrying on the Trade with the Indians at a place called the King's Posts of Tadousac Chegotimi, on the River Saguenay, in the neighbourhood

of Lake St. John, and having built a Shed or Warehouse for the reception of their Goods and at a very considerable expense, established themselves, gained the Indians to their Interest, and made a Settlement on Lake St. John, they were prohibited from prosecuting their plan, by Your Majesty's Receiver-General and the President and Council of Quebec; and humbly praying, That your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant them an order for liberty to dispose of such goods as they had sent up, or your Majesty's Royal Mandate for a grant of such Lands as are mentioned in a Petition presented by them to Governor Murray, or to be otherwise relieved in the Premises.

The Lords of the Committee, in obedience to Your Majesty's said order of reference, this day took the said petition, together with a Report made thereon by the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, dated the 2nd of this instant, into their Consideration, and do agree humbly to report to Your Majesty, as their opinion that the Petitioners had no right, by Your Majesty's Proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, to trade at the Posts of the Royal domain at Tadousac & Chigotimi, on the River Saguenay, in the Province of Canada, or to erect any Magazines, or make any Establishment for the purpose of Trade there, and that Your Majesty's right thereto ought to be Considered as excluded from the general right of Free Trade, granted by the said Proclamation, & ought to be carried on only by Your Majesty's Lessees, under your particular License for that purpose, and the Buildings and Magazines erected at the said Posts by the Petitioners should be demolished, and that the goods sent there by the Petitioners be returned to them, notwithstanding the manner in which they conveyed them thither. And their Lordships humbly submit to Your Majesty that the said petition of Anthony Merry and others should be dismissed.

His Majesty taking the same into Consideration, was pleased with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof, & to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the Buildings and Magazines erected at the said Posts by the Petitioners be demolished, and that the goods sent there by the Petitioners be returned to them.

And it is hereby further ordered that the said petition of Anthony Merry and others be dismissed this Board, whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Province of Quebec for the time being, and all others whom it may Concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W. Blair, 12th July, 1768.

All persons are therefor required to pay due obedience to this His Majesty's orders-in-Council, and govern themselves accordingly, as they will answer the Contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle St. Louis, in the City of Quebec, this 27th day of September, in the Eighth year of his Majesty's Reign, in the year of our Lord 1768.

Guy Carleton.

By the Lieutenant-Governor's Command.

Geo. Alsopp, D. Secy.

God Save the King.

By His Excellency Guy Carleton, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, Brigadier-General of His Majesty's Forces, &c., &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(10 Nov., 1768.)

Whereas certain doubts may arise Concerning the Validity of Commissions given by the Honorable James Murray, Esqr., late Governor of this Province, in the name of him, the said James Murray, and during his pleasure; & it may now be necessary either to renew the said Commissions or to Confirm them all in general, by a public Declaration for that purpose, I do Hereby make known to all whom it may Concern, That I do Confirm and Continue the same, and all other Commissions in this Province that may stand in need of such Confirmation, and order that they shall have the same Validity, Operation, & Continuance as if they had each of them been renewed under my Authority since the arrival of His Majesty's Commission appointing me Governor-in-Chief of this Province in the same words in which they are now conceived.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms at the Castle St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the 10th Day of November, in the 9th year of His Majesty's Reign, & in the year of our Lord 1768.

Guy Carleton.

By His Excellency's Command.

Geo. Alsopp, D. Sec.

God Save the King.

By the Honorable Hector Theophilus Cramahe, Esqr., President of His Majesty's Council Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(9 Aug., 1770.)

Whereas His Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to grant his Royal leave of absence to His Excellency Guy Carleton, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of this Province, in consequence of whose departure the Command of the said Province devolves upon me;

And whereas it is necessary for the peace and good Government of the said Province that all His Majesty's Officers within the same should Continue in their several Offices & Employments, I have therefor thought fit by & with the advice & Consent of His Majesty's Council in Council Assembled to issue this Proclamation, hereby ordering and directing that the said Officers do continue in their said Offices & Employments until further Orders; of which all persons Concerned are required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms, at the Castle St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 9th day of August, in the 10th year of His Majesty's Reign, & in the year of our Lord 1770.

H. T. Cramahe.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Province.

Geo. Alsopp, D. Sec.

God Save the King.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CARLETON.

George R. (2 July, 1771.)

[L.S.] Additional Instruction to Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Guy Carleton Esquire, Our Captain General & Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec, in America, Given at Our Court at S^{t} James's the 2^{d} Day of July 1771. In the Eleventh Year of Our Reign.

Whereas it hath been represented to Us, that the Terms and Conditions, under which you are by our Royal Instructions to you, authorized and directed to make Grants of Lands within our Province of Quebec under your Government, have been found to be inconvenient and inadequate; and that it would be more for our advantage, & for the benefit of Our Subjects inhabiting in, and resorting to our said Province, if the ancient Mode of granting Lands which prevailed under the French Government before the Conquest and Cession of the said Province, was to be adopted; We therefore taking the same into Our Royal Consideration, and being desirous to promote as far as in Us lies, the Welfare and Prosperity of Our said Province, have thought fit to revoke & do hereby revoke and annul all such parts of our said Instructions to you; & every Clause, Matter and Thing therein, which contain any Powers or Directions in respect to the granting of Lands within Our said Province; And it is Our Will and Pleasure & you are hereby authorized and empowered to grant, with the Advice of the Council of Our said Province, the Lands which remain subject to Our disposal, in Fief or Seigneurie, as hath been practised heretofore antecedent to the Conquest thereof; omitting however in such Grants, so to be made by you, the reservation of the exercise of such judicial Powers, as hath been long disused within Our said Province. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that all Grants in Fief and Seigneurie, so to be passed by you, as aforesaid, be made subject to Our Royal Ratification, and also be registered within Our said Province, in like manner as was Practised in regard to Grants held in Fief and Seigneurie under the French Government.

G. R.

By His Excellency William Tryon, Esq., Capt. General and Governor-in-Chief, in and over the Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor & Vice-Admiral of the Same.

A Proclamation.

(17 Aug., 1771.)

Whereas sundry Persons, under Titles derived from the Government of France, while in possession of Canada, claim Property & Lands situate on the part of Lake Champlain, which lies within the limits of the Province of New York, but have not stated or otherwise made known to this Government the nature and extent of such their Claims, for want of which information real prejudice may arise to the Claimants themselves: and the interests of the Crown and of the Colony be greatly affected by discouragement of the Growth & Settlement of that part of the Country.

I have therefor thought fit, with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby notifying to all persons holding or laying claim under such Titles as aforesaid, to any Lands upon Lake Champlain, Northward of Crown Point, and to the Southward of the 45th degree of Northern Latitude to transmit into the Secretary's Office of this Province within the space of 3 months from the date hereof, authentic exemplifications of the original grants together with satisfactory Evidence of the Situation of the Lands therein mentioned, and of the validity of the Title of the Claimants thereof at the time of the Surrender of Canada to the Crown of Great Britain. To the end that the Government of this Province, by being duly apprized thereof may be enabled to give the claims under such French grants the attention they shall appear to merit.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms at Fort George, in the City of New York, the 17th day of August, 1771, and in the 11th year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord, George III, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith.

Wm. Tryon.

By His Excellency's Command.

G. W. Banyard, D. Sec.

God Save the King.

Quebec.

By the Honorable Hector Theophilus Cramahe, Esqr., Lieutenant-Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(26 Sp., 1771.)

Whereas His Majesty has been most graciously pleased by his Commission under his Royal Sign Manual, dated at St. James's, the 6th day June, 1771, in the 11th year of his Reign to constitute and appoint me Lieutenant-Governor of His Province of Quebec. I have therefor thought fit by & with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council to issue this Proclamation hereby ordering & directing, That all Officers of Government within the said Province, do continue in their several Offices & Employments, until further Orders, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 26th day of September, in the 11th year of His Majesty's Reign, & in the year of Our Lord 1771.

(Signed)

H. T. Cramahe.

By the Lieutenant-Governor's Command.

(Signed) Geo. Allsopp, D. Sec.

God Save the King.

By His Excellency Guy Carleton

Capt. General & Governor-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, & the territories depending thereon in America, Vice Admiral of the same, & Major General of His Majesty's Forces Commanding the Northern District, &c., &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(8 Dec., 1774.)

His Majesty's Secretary of State having transmitted to me two Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament, Intituled,

An Act for making more Effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and

An Act to establish a Fund towards further defraying the Charges of Administration of Justice and Support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec, in America,

I have thought fit to publish the same, that all Officers Civil & Military, & others whom they concern may take notice thereof & govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms, at the Castle Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the 8th day of December, 1774, in the 15th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George III, &c., &c., &c.

Guy Carleton.

By His Excellency's Command.

Geo Allsopp, D. Sec.

God Save the King.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNOR CARLETON.

(3 January, 1775.)

George R.
[L.S.]

Instructions to Our Trusty and Welbeloved Guy Carleton Esquire, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in, and over Our Province of Quebec in America and of all Our Territories dependent thereupon. Given at Our Court at St James's the Third Day of January 1775. In the Fifteenth year of Our Reign.

First, With these Our Instructions you will receive our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, constituting you Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in, and over Our Province of Quebec in America, and all Our Territories thereunto belonging, as the said Province and Territories are bounded and described in, and by the said Commission. You are therefore to take upon you the Execution of the Office and Trust We have reposed in you, and the Administration of the Government, and to do and execute all things in due manner, that shall belong to your Command according to the several Powers and Authorities of our said Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, and these Our Instruc-

tions to you; or according to such further Powers and Instructions, as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council; and you are to call together at Quebec, (Which We do hereby appoint to be the place of your ordinary Residence, and the principal Seat of Government,) the following persons whom We do hereby, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, constitute and appoint to be Our Council for the Affairs of Our said Province of Quebec, and the Territories thereunto belonging; Viz. Hector Theophilus Cramahé Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province or Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province for the time being, Our Chief Justice of Our Province for the time being, Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, James Cuthbert, Colin Drummond, Francis Les Vesques; Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabean,—De Lery,— S^{t} Ours, Picodyde Contrecoeur, Our Secretary of Our said Province for the time being, George Alsopp,— De La Naudiére, La Corne S^{t} Luc, Alexander Johnstone, Conrad Gugy,— Bellestres,—Rigauville, and John Fraser Esquires; All and every of which Person and Persons shall hold and enjoy his & their Office and Offices of Councillor or Councillors for Our said Province of Quebec, for and during Our Will and Pleasure, and his or their Residence within Our said Province, and not otherwise.

2. It is Our further Will and Pleasure, that any five of the said Council shall constitute a Board of Council for transacting all Business, in which their Advice and consent may be requisite, Acts of Legislation only excepted, (in which Case you are not to act without a Majority of the whole,) And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that the Members of Our said Council shall have and enjoy all the Powers, Privileges and Emoluments enjoyed by the Members of Our Councils in Our other Plantations; and also such others as are contained and directed in Our said Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, and in these Our Instrustions to you; and that they shall meet together at such time and times, place and places, as you in your discretion shall think necessary, except when they meet for the purpose of Legislation, in which Case they are to be assembled at the Town of Quebec only.

3. And You are with all due and usual Solemnity to cause Our said Commission to be read and published at the said Meeting of Our Council, which being done, you shall then take and also administer to each of the Members of Our said Council, (not being a Canadian, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome,) the Oaths mentioned in an Act passed in the first year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the first, intituled, "An Act "for the further Security of His Majesty's Person, and Government, and "the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being "Protestants; and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of "Wales, and his open and secret Abettors," as altered and explained by an Act passed in the sixth year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act for altering "the Oath of Abjuration, and the Assurance and for amending so much of "an Act of the seventh year of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, "An Act for the Improvement of the Union of the two Kingdoms, as, after "the time therein limited, requires the delivery of certain Lists and Copies, "therein mentioned, to persons indicted of High Treason, or Misprision of "Treason;" as also make and subscribe, and cause them to make and subscribe the declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in the twenty fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the second, intituled, "An "Act for preventing Dangers, which may happen from Popish Recusants;" and you and every one of them are likewise to take an Oath for the due

Execution of your and their Places and Trusts, with regard to your and their equal and impartial Administration of Justice; and you are also to take the Oath required by an Act passed in the seventh and eighth years of the Reign of King William the third, to be taken by Governors of Plantations to do their utmost, that the Laws relating to the Plantations be observed.

4. And Whereas by an Act passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the "Government of the Province of Quebec in North America," it is enacted and provided, that no person, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and residing in the said Province, shall be obliged to take the Oath of Supremacy required by an Act passed in the first year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, or any other Oaths substituted by any other Act in the place thereof; but that every such Person, who by the said Statute is required to take the Oaths therein mentioned, shall be obliged, and is thereby required, under certain Penalties, to take and subscribe an Oath in the form and Words therein prescribed, and set down; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that you do administer to each and every Member of Our said Council, being a Canadian, and professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and cause each of them severally to take and subscribe the Oath mentioned in the said Act passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, intituled; "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government "of the Province of Quebec in North America;" and also cause them severally to take an Oath for the due Execution of their places and Trusts, and for their equal and impartial administration of Justice.

5. And that We may be always informed of the Names and Characters of Persons fit to supply the Vacancies, which may happen in Our said Council, You are from time to time to transmit to Us, by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, the Names and Characters of such persons, Inhabitants of Our said Colony, whom you shall esteem the best qualified for that Trust; And you are also to transmit a duplicate of the said Account to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their Information.

6. And if it shall at any time happen, that by the death or departure out of Our said Province, of any of Our said Councillors, there shall be a Vacancy in Our said Council, Our Will and Pleasure is; that you signify the same to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by the first Opportunity, that we may by Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual, and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, constitute and appoint others in their stead.

7. You are forthwith to communicate such and so many of these Our Instructions to Our said Council, wherein their Advice and Consent are mentioned to be requisite, as likewise all such others from time to time, as you shall find convenient for Our Service to be imparted to them.

8. You are to permit the Members of Our said Council to have and Enjoy Freedom of Debate and vote in all Affairs of Public Concern, that may be debated in Council.

9. And Whereas by the aforesaid Act passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for "the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America," It is further enacted and Provided, that the Council for the Affairs of the said Province, to be constituted and appointed in Manner therein directed, or the Major Part thereof, shall have power and Authority to make Ordinances for the peace, Welfare, and good Government of the said Province with the Consent of Our Governor, or, in his absence, of the Lieutenant Governor,

or Commander in Chief for the time being; provided, that no Ordinance shall be passed, unless upon some urgent Occasion at any Meeting of the Council, except between the first day of January and the first day of May. (And Whereas the State and condition of Our said Province do require, that immediate provision should be made by Law for the Great Variety of Arrangements and Regulations essentially necessary to the Government thereof; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that you do within a convenient time issue Summons for the Assembling of our said Council in their Legislative Capacity either on the first day of April next, or as soon after as may be convenient, in Order to deliberate upon, and frame such Ordinances, as the Condition of Affairs within Our said Province shall require, and as shall, in your and their Judgement, be fit and necessary for the Welfare of Our said Province, and the Territories thereunto belonging.)

10. You are nevertheless to take especial Care,

That no Ordinance be passed at any Meeting of the Council, where less than a Majority of the Council is present, or at any time, except between the first day of January and the first day of May, as aforesaid, unless upon some urgent Occasion; in which Case every Member thereof resident at Quebec, or within fifty Miles thereof shall be personally summoned to attend the same.

That no Ordinance be passed for laying any Taxes or Duties, such Rates and Taxes only excepted, as the Inhabitants of any Town or District may be authorized to assess, levy, and apply within the said Town or District, for the making Roads, erecting and repairing public Buildings, or for any other purpose respecting the Local Convenience and Oeconomy of such Town or District.

That no Ordinance touching Religion, or by which any punishment may be inflicted greater than Fine or Imprisonment for three Months, be made to take effect, until the same shall have received Our Approbation.

That no Ordinance be passed relative to the Trade, Commerce, or Fisheries of the said Province, by which the Inhabitants thereof shall be put upon a more advantageous footing, than any other His Majesty's Subjects either of this Kingdom, or the Plantations.

That no Ordinance respecting private property be passed without a Clause suspending its Execution, until Our Royal Will and Pleasure is known; nor without a saving of the Right of Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, and of all Bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons, except such as are mentioned in the said Ordinance, and those claiming by, from, and under them; And, before such Ordinance is passed, proof must be made before you in Council, and entered in the Council-Books, that public Notification was made of the Party's Intention to apply for such Ordinance in the several Parish Churches, where the Lands in Question lye, for three Sundays at least successively, before any such Ordinance shall be proposed; and you are to transmit and annex to the said Ordinance a Certificate under your hand that the same passed through all the Forms abovementioned.

That no Ordinance shall be enacted for a less time than two years, except in Cases of imminent Necessity, or immediate temporary Expediency; and you shall not reenact any Ordinance, to which Our Assent shall have been once refused, without express leave for that purpose first obtained from Us, upon a full Representation by you to be made to Us by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their Information, of the Reasons and Necessity for passing such Ordinance; nor give your Assent to any Ordinance for repealing any other Ordinance, which hath passed in your Government, and shall

have received Our Royal Approbation, unless you take Care, that there be a Clause inserted suspending and deferring the Execution thereof, until Our Pleasure shall be known, concerning the Same.

That in all Ordinances imposing Fines, Forfeitures, or Penalties, express Mention be made, that the same is granted, or reserved to Us, Our Heirs, and Successors for the public Uses of the said Province, and the Support of the Government thereof, as by the said Ordinance shall be directed; and that a Clause be inserted declaring, that the Money, arising by the Operation of the said Ordinance, shall be accounted for unto Us in this Kingdom, and to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being; and audited by Our Auditor General of Our Plantations, or his Deputy.

That all such Ordinances be transmitted by you within Six Months after their passing, or sooner, if opportunity offers, to Us by One of our Principal Secretaries of State, and Duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their Information, that they be abstracted in the Margents, and accompanied with very full and particular Observations upon each of them, that is to say, whether the same is introductive to a new Law, or does repeal a Law then before in being; and you are also to transmit in the fullest manner the Reasons and Occasion for enacting such Ordinances, together with fair Copies of the Journals of the proceedings of the Council, which you are to require from the Clerk of the said Council.

11. In the Consideration of what may be necessary to be provided for by Law within Our said Province, as created and established by the aforesaid Act, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual Provision for the "Government of the Province of Quebec in North America," a Great Variety of important Objects hold themselves forth to the Attention of the Legislative Council.

12. The Establishment of Courts, and a proper Mode of administering Civil and Criminal Justice throughout the whole Extent of Our Province, according to the Principles declared in the said Act "for making more "effectual provision for the Government thereof," demand the greatest Care and Circumspection; for, as on the one hand it is Our Gracious purpose, conformable to the Spirit and Intention of the said Act of Parliament, that Our Canadian Subjects should have the benefit and use of their own Laws, Usages, and Customs in all Controversies respecting Titles of Land, and the Tenure, descent, Alienation, Incumbrances, and Settlement of Real Estates, and the distribution of the personal property of Persons dying intestate; so on the other hand, it will be the duty of the Legislative Council to consider well in framing such Ordinances, as may be necessary for the Establishment of Courts of Justice, and for the better Administration of Justice, whether the Laws of England may not be, if not altogether, at least in part the Rule for the decision in all Cases of personal Actions grounded upon Debts, Promises, Contracts, and Agreements, whether of a Mercantile or other Nature: and also of Wrongs proper to be compensated in damages; and more especially where Our natural-born Subjects of Great Britain, Ireland, or Our other Plantations residing at Quebec, or who may resort thither, or have Credits, or Property within the same, may happen to be either Plaintiff or defendant in any civil Suit of such a nature.

13. Security to personal Liberty is a fundamental Principle of Justice in all free Governments, and the making due provision for that purpose is an object the Legislature of Quebec ought never to lose Sight of; nor can

they follow a better Example than that, which the Common Law of this Kingdom hath set in the Provision made for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, which is the Right of every British Subject in this Kingdom.

14. With Regard to the Nature and number of the Courts of Justice, which it may be proper to establish, either for the whole Province at large, or separately for its dependencies, and the times and places for holding the said Courts, no certain Rule can be laid down in a Case, in which the Judgement must in many Respects at least be altogether guided by Circumstances of local Convenience and Consideration.

15. In General it may be proper, that there should be a Superior or Supreme Court of criminal Justice and Jurisdiction for the Cognizance of all Pleas of the Crown, and for the Trial of all manner of Offences whatsoever, to be held before the Chief Justice for the time being at such times and places, as shall be most convenient for the due and speedy Administration of Justice, and the preventing long Imprisonments; the said Court to be called and known by the name of the Court of King's Bench; That, for the more orderly establishment and Regulation of Courts of Civil Jurisdiction, the Province of Quebec, as limited and bounded by the aforesaid Act of Parliament "for making more effectual Provision for the Govern-"ment of the Province of Quebec in North America," be divided into two Districts by the names of Quebec and Montreal, each district to be limited and bounded in such manner, as shall be thought best adapted to the Object of the Jurisdiction to be established therein; That there be established in each of the said Districts a Court of Common pleas to be held at such times and places, as shall be judged most convenient, and to have full power, Jurisdiction and Authority to hear and determine all Civil Suits and Actions cognizable by the Court of Common Pleas in Westminster Hall, according to the Rules prescribed by the said Act of Parliament "for mak-"ing more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec "in North America," and according to such Laws and Ordinances, as shall from time to time be enacted by the Legislature of the said Province in manner therein directed; that there be three Judges in each of the said Courts of Common Pleas, that is to say, two of Our natural-born Subjects of Great Britain, Ireland, or Our other Plantations, and one Canadian; and also one Sheriff appointed for each district; That besides the foregoing Courts of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction for the Province at large, there be also an Inferior Court of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction in each of the Districts of the Illinois, S^{t} Vincenne, Detroit, Missilimakinac, and Gaspée by the Names of the Court of King's Bench for such district, to be held at such times, as shall be thought most convenient, with Authority to hear and determine in all Matters of Criminal Nature according to the Laws of England, and the Laws of the Province hereafter to be made and passed; and in all Civil matters according to the Rules prescribed by the aforesaid Act of Parliament "for making more effectual Provision for the Gov-"ernment of Quebec in North America;" That each of the said Courts shall consist of one judge, being a natural-born Subject of Great Britain, Ireland, or Our other Plantations, and of one other Person, being a Canadian, by the name of Assistant or Assessor, to give advice to the Judge in any Matter, when it may be necessary; but to have no Authority or Power to attest at issue any Process, or to give any Vote in any order, Judgment, or decree; that the said Judges, so to be appointed, as aforesaid, for each District, shall have the same power and Authority in Criminal Cases, as is vested in the Chief Justice of Our said Province; and also the same Power and Authority in Civil Cases, as any other Judge of Common Pleas within Our said Province, excepting only that, in Cases of Treason, Murder, or

other Capital Felonies, the said Judges shall have no Authority, than that of Arrest and Commitment to the Gaols of Quebec, or of Montreal, where alone Offenders in such Cases shall be tried before Our Chief Justice; That a Sheriff be appointed in each of the said Districts for the Execution of Civil and Criminal Process; That the Governor and Council (of which, in the absence of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice is to be President,) shall be a Court of civil Jurisdiction for the hearing and determining all Appeals from the Judgement of the other Courts, where the matter in dispute is above the value of Ten Pounds; That any Five of the said Council, with the Governor, Lieu^{t} Governor, or Chief Justice shall constitute a Court for that purpose; and that their Judgment shall be final in all Cases not exceeding the Value of £500 sterling, in which Cases an Appeal from their Judgement is to be admitted to Us in Our Privy Council. It is however Our Will and Pleasure, that no Appeal be allowed, unless security be first duly given by the Appellant, that he will effectually prosecute the same, and answer the Condemnation, as also pay such Costs and Damages, as shall be awarded by Us, in case the Sentence be affirmed; Provided nevertheless, where the matter in question relates to the taking or demanding any Duty payable to Us, or to any Fee of Office, or annual Rents, or other such like matter or thing, where the Rights in future may be bound, in all such Cases appeal to Us, in Our Privy Council is to be admitted, tho' the immediate sum or value appealed for be of less value.—And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that in all Cases, where Appeals are admitted unto Us in Our Privy Council, execution be suspended until the final determination of such Appeal, unless good and sufficient security be given by the Appellee to make ample restitution of all, that the Appellant shall have lost by means of such decree or judgment, in case, upon the determination of such Appeal, such decree or judgment should be reversed, and restitution awarded to the Appellant. Appeals unto Us in Our Privy Council are also to be admitted in all cases of Fines imposed for misdemeanors; Provided the fines, so imposed, amount to, or exceed the sum of £100 sterling, the Appellant first giving good Security, that he will effectually prosecute the same and answer the Condemnation, if the sentence, by which such Fine was imposed in Quebec, be affirmed.

16. It is Our Will and Pleasure, that all Commissions to be granted by you to any person or persons to be judges or justices of the peace, or other necessary Officers, be granted during pleasure only.

17. You shall not displace any of the Judges, Justices of the peace or other Officers or Ministers without good and sufficient cause, which you shall signify in the fullest and most distinct manner to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State, and to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their information.

18. And whereas frequent complaints have heretofore been made of great delays and undue proceedings in the Courts of Justice in several of Our Plantations, whereby many of Our good Subjects have very much suffered; and it being of the greatest importance to Our Service, and to the welfare of Our Plantations, that Justice be every where speedily and duly administered; and that all disorders, delays, and other undue Practises in the administration thereof be effectually prevented; We do particularly require you to take especial Care, that in all Courts, where you are or shall be authorized to preside, justice be impartially administered; and that in all other Courts established, or to be established within Our said Province,

all Judges and other Persons therein concerned do likewise perform their several Duties without any delay or partiality.

19. You are to take care, that all Writs be issued in Our Name throughout the Province under your Government.

20. The establishment of proper regulations in matters of ecclesiastical concern is an Object of very great importance, and it will be your indispensable duty to lose no time in making such arrangements in regard thereto, as may give full satisfaction to Our new Subjects in every point, in which they have a right to any indulgence on that head; always remembering, that it is a toleration of the free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome only, to which they are entitled, but not to the powers and privileges of it, as an established Church, for that is a preference, which belongs only to the Protestant Church of England.

21. Upon these principles therefore, and to the end, that Our just Supremacy in all matters ecclesiastical, as well as civil, may have its due scope and influence, it is Our Will and Pleasure,——

First, that all Appeals to, or correspondence with any foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction, of what nature or kind so ever, be absolutely forbidden under very severe Penalties.

Secondly, That no Episcopal or Vicarial Powers be exercised within Our said Province by any Persons professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, but such only, as are essentially and indispensably necessary to the free exercise of the Romish Religion; and in those cases not without a License and Permission from you under the Seal of Our said Province, and during Our Will and Pleasure, and under such other limitations & restrictions, as may correspond with the spirit and provision of the Act of Parliament, "for making more effectual provision for the Government of "the Province of Quebec;" And no person whatever is to have holy Orders conferred upon him, or to have the Cure of Souls without a License for that purpose first had or obtained from you.

Thirdly, That no person professing the Religion of the Church of Rome be allowed to fill any ecclesiastical Benefice, or to have and enjoy any of the Rights or Profits belonging thereto, that is not a Canadian by birth, (such only excepted, as are now in possession of any such Benefice,) and that is not appointed thereto by Us, or by, or under Our Authority, and present, or appoint to any vacant Benefice, other than such as may lay claim to the patronage of Benefices, as a Civil Right, be absolutely abolished. No Person to hold more than one Benefice, or at least not more than can reasonably be served by one and the same Incumbent.

Fourthly, That no person whatever, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, be appointed Incumbent of any Parish, in which the Majority of the Inhabitants shall solicit the appointment of a Protestant Minister; in such case the Incumbent shall be a Protestant, and entitled to all Tythes payable within such Parish; But nevertheless the Roman Catholicks may have the use of the Church for the free exercise of their Religion at such time, as may not interfere with the Religious Worship of the Protestants: And in like manner the Protestant Inhabitants in every Parish where the Majority of Parishioners are Roman Catholicks, shall notwithstanding have the use of the Church for the exercise of their Religion at such times, as may not interfere with the Religious Worship of the Roman Catholicks.

Fifthly, That no Incumbent professing the Religion of the Church of Rome be appointed to any Parish, shall be entitled to receive any Tythes for Lands, or Possessions occupied by a Protestant; but such Tythes shall be received by such Persons, as you shall appoint, and shall be reserved

in the hands of Our Receiver General, as aforesaid, for the support of a Protestant Clergy in Our said Province to be actually resident within the same, and not otherwise, according to such directions as you shall receive from Us in that behalf.—And in like manner all growing Rents and Profits of a vacant Benefice shall, during such vacancy, be reserved for, and applied to the like uses.

Sixthly, That all Persons professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, which are already possessed of, or may hereafter be appointed to any ecclesiastical Benefice, or who may be licensed to exercise any Power or Authority in respect thereto, do take and subscribe before you in Council, or before such Person as you shall appoint to administer the same, the Oath required to be taken and subscribed by the aforesaid Act of Parliament passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, intituled, "An Act for mak-"ing more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec "in North America."

Seventhly, That all Incumbents of Parishes shall hold their respective Benefices during good behaviour, subject however, in cases of any Conviction for criminal Offences, or upon due proof of seditious Attempts to disturb the Peace and Tranquillity of Our Government, to be deprived, or suspended by you with the Advice and Consent of a Majority of Our said Council.

Eighthly, That such Ecclesiasticks, as may think fit to enter into the holy state of Matrimony, shall be released from all Penalties, to which they may have been subjected in such Cases by any Authority of the See of Rome.

Ninthly, That freedom of Burial of the Dead in Churches and Church yards be allowed indiscriminately to every Christian Persuasion.

Tenthly, That the Royal Family be prayed for in all Churches and Places of Holy Worship, in such manner and form, as are used in this Kingdom; and that Our Arms and Insignia be put up not only in all such Churches and Places of holy Worship, but also in all Courts of Justice; and that the Arms of France be taken down in every such Church or Court, where they may at present remain.

Eleventhly, That the Society of Romish Priests, called the Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, shall continue to possess and occupy their Houses of Residence, and all other Houses and Lands, to which they were lawfully intitled on the 13th of September 1759; and it shall be lawful for those So ieties to fill up Vacancies, and admit new Members according to the Rules of their Foundations, and to educate Youth, in order to qualify them for the Service of Parochial Cures; as they shall become vacant. It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure, that not only these Seminaries, but all other Religious Communities, so long as the same shall continue, be subject to visitation by You Our Governor, or such other Person or Persons, as you shall appoint for that purpose, and also subject to such Rules and Regulations, as you shall, with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, think fit to establish and appoint.

Twelfthly, It is also Our Will and Pleasure, that all other Religious Seminaries and Communities (that of the Jesuits only excepted) do for the present and until We can be more fully informed of the true State of them, and how far they are, or are not essential to the free exercise of the Religion of the Church of Rome, as allowed within Our said Province, remain upon their present Establishment; but you are not to allow the admission of any new Members into any of the said Societies or Communities, the Religious Communities of Women only excepted, without our express orders

for that purpose. That the Society of Jesuits be suppressed and dissolved, and no longer continued, as a Body corporate and politic, and all their Rights, Possessions and Property shall be vested in Us for such purposes, as We may hereafter think fit to direct and appoint; but We think fit to declare Our Royal Intention to be, that the present Members of the said Society, as established at Quebec shall be allowed sufficient stipends and Provisions during their natural Lives;—That all Missionaries amongst the Indians, whether established under the Authority of, or appointed by the Jesuits, or by any other ecclesiastical Authority of the Romish Church, be withdrawn by degrees, and at such times and in such manner, as shall be satisfactory to the said Indians, and consistent with the Public Safety; and Protestant Missionaries appointed in their places; That all ecclesiastical Persons whatsoever, of the Church of Rome, be inhibited, upon Pain of Deprivation, from influencing any Person in the making a Will, from inveigling Protestants to become Papists, or from tampering with them in matter of Religion, and that the Romish Priests be forbid to inveigh in their Sermons against the Religion of the Church of England, or to marry, baptize, or visit the sick, or bury any of Our Protestant Subjects, if a Protestant Minister be upon the Spot.

22. You are at all times and upon all occasions to give every Countenance and Protection in your Power to such Protestant Ministers, and School Masters, as are already established within Our said Province, or may hereafter be sent thither, to take Care, that such Stipends and Allowances, as We may think fit to appoint for them, be duly paid; that the Churches already appropriated, or which may hereafter be appropriated to the use of Divine Worship according to the Rites of the Church of England, as by Law established, be well and orderly kept; and, as the Number of Protestants shall, by God's Blessing, increase, to lay out new Parishes in convenient Situations, and set apart and appropriate proper Districts of Land therein for the Scite of Churches, and Parsonage Houses, and for Glebes for the Ministers and Schoolmasters.

23. You are to take especial Care, that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served in all Protestant Churches and Chapels throughout Our said Province, in which Divine Service is performed according to the Rites of the Church of England; the Book of Common Prayer, as by Law established, be read each Sunday and Holiday; and the Blessed Sacrament duly administered.

24. You are not to prefer any Protestant Minister to any ecclesiastical Benefice in the Province under your Government, without a Certificate from the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of London, of his being conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, and of a good Life and Conversation; and if any Person hereafter preferred to a Benefice shall appear to you to give Scandal either by his doctrine or manners, you are to use the best means for his Removal.

25. You are to give orders forthwith, that every Protestant Minister within your Government, be one of the Vestry in his respective Parish, and that no Vestry be held without him, except in case of Sickness, or, after Notice of a Vestry summoned, he omit to come.

26. And to the end, that the ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London may take place in Our Province under your Government, as far as conveniently may be; We do think fit, that you give all Countenance and Encouragement to the exercise of the same, excepting only the collating to Benefices, granting Licenses for Marriage, and Probates of Wills, which We have reserved to you Our Governor, and to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being.

27. And We do further direct, that no School master, who shall arrive in Our said Province from this Kingdom, be henceforward permitted to keep School without the License of the said Lord Bishop of London; and that no other Person now there, or that shall come from other Parts, shall be permitted to keep School in your Government without your License first obtained.

28. You are to take especial Care, that a Table of Marriages, established by the Canons of the Church of England, be hung up in all places of public Worship according to the Rites of the Church of England.

29. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that, in order to suppress, as much as in you lies, every species of Vice and Immorality, You forthwith do cause all Laws already made against Blasphemy, Prophaneness, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Incest, Profanation of the Lord's day, Swearing, and Drunkenness, to be vigorously put in execution in every part of your Government; and that you take due Care for the punishment of these and every other Vice and Immorality by presentment upon Oath, to be made to the Temporal Courts by the Church Wardens of the several Parishes at proper times of the Year to be appointed for that purpose; And for the further discouragement of Vice and encouragement of Virtue and good Living, (that by such Examples the Infidels may be invited and persuaded to embrace the Christian Religion,) You are not to admit any Persons to public Trusts and Employments in the Province under your Government, whose ill fame and conversation may occasion Scandal.

30. The Extension of the Limits of the Province of Quebec necessarily calls forth your Attention to a Variety of new Matter and new Objects of Consideration; The protection and control of the various Settlements of Canadian Subjects, and the regulation of the Peltry Trade in the upper or interior Country on the one hand, and the protection of the Fisheries in the Gulph of St Lawrence, and on the Labrador Coast on the other hand, point to Regulations, that require deliberation and despatch.

31. The institution of inferior Judicatures with limited Jurisdiction in Criminal and Civil Matters for the Illinois, Poste S^{t} Vincenne, the Detroit, Missilimakinac, and Gaspée has been already pointed out, and the Appointment of a Superintendent at each of these Posts is all, that is further necessary for their Civil concerns; But it will be highly proper, that the Limits of each of those Posts, and of every other in the interior Country should be fixed and ascertained; and that no Settlement be allowed beyond those Limits; seeing that such Settlements must have the consequence to disgust the Savages; to excite their Enmity; and at length totally to destroy the Peltry Trade, which ought to be cherished and encouraged by every means in your Power.

32. It is Our Royal Intention, that the Peltry Trade of the interior Country should be free and open to all Our Subjects, Inhabitants of any of Our Colonies, who shall, pursuant to what was directed by our Royal Proclamation of 1763, obtain Licenses from the Governors of any of Our said Colonies for that purpose, under penalties to observe such Regulations, as shall be made by Our Legislature of Quebec for that purpose; Those Regulations therefore, when established, must be made public throughout all Our American possessions, and they must have for their object the giving every possible facility to that Trade, which the nature of it will admit, and as may consist with fair and just dealing towards the Savages, with whom it is carried on. The fixing stated times and places for carrying on the Trade, and adjusting modes of settling Tariffs of the prices of Goods and Furs, and above all the restraining the Sale of Spirituous Liquors to the Indians will be the most probable and effectual means of answering the

ends proposed. These and a variety of other regulations, incident to the nature and purpose of the Peltry Trade in the interior Country, are fully stated in a Plan proposed by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in 1764, a Copy of which is hereunto annexed, and which will serve as a Guide in a variety of cases, in which it may be necessary to make provision by Law for that important Branch of the American Commerce.

33. The Fisheries on the coast of Labrador, and the Islands adjacent thereto are objects of the greatest Importance, not only on account of the Commodities they produce, but also as Nurseries of Seamen, upon which the Strength and Security of Our Kingdoms depend.

34. Justice and Equity demand, that the real and actual property and possession of the Canadian Subjects on that Coast should be preserved entirely; and that they should not be molested or hindered in the exercise of any Sedentary Fisheries they may have established there.

35. Their Claims however extend to but a small District of the Coast, on the greatest part of which District a Cod Fishery is stated to be impracticable.

36. On all parts of the Coast, where there are no Canadian Possessions, and more especially where a valuable Cod Fishery may be carried on, it will be your Duty to make the Interests of Our British Subjects going out to fish there in Ships fitted out from Great Britain the first object of your care, and, as far as circumstances will admit, to establish on that Coast the Regulations in favour of British fishing Ships, which have been so wisely adopted by the Act of Parliament passed in the Reign of King William the Third "for the encouragement of the Newfoundland Fishery"; and you are on no account to allow any possession to be taken, or sedentary Fisheries to be established upon any parts of the Coast, that are not already private Property, by any persons whatever, except only such as shall produce annually a Certificate of their having fitted out from some Port in Great Britain.

37. We have mentioned to you the Fisheries upon the Coast of Labrador, as the main object of your attention; but the Commerce carried on with Savages of that Coast, and the state and condition of those Savages deserve some regard; The Society of Unitas Fratrum, urged by a laudable Zeal for promoting Christianity, has already, under Our Protection, and with Our Permission, formed Establishments in the Northern parts of that Coast for the purposes of civilizing the Natives, and converting them to the Christian Religion. Their success has been answerable to their Zeal; and it is Our expres Will and Pleasure, that you do give them every countenance and Encouragement in your power, and that you do not allow any Establishment to be made, but with their consent, within the limits of their possessions.

38. By Our Commission to you under Our Great Seal of Great Britain you are authorized and impowered, with the advice and consent of Our Council, to settle and agree with the Inhabitants of Our said Province of Quebec for such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as now are, or shall hereafter be in Our Power to dispose of. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that all Lands, which now are, or hereafter may be subject to Our Disposal, be granted in Fief or Seigneurie, in like manner as was practised antecedent to the Conquest of the said Province; omitting however in any Grant, that shall be passed of such Lands, the Reservation of any Judicial powers, or privileges whatever. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all Grants in Fief or Seigneurie, so to be passed by you, as aforesaid, be made subject to Our Royal Ratification, or Disallowance, and

to a due Registry thereof within a limited time, in like manner as was practised in regard to Grants and Concessions held in Fief and Seigneurie under the French Government.

39. It is Our Will and Pleasure however, that no Grants be made of any Lands, on which there is any considerable growth of white Pines fit for Masting Our Royal Navy, and which lie convenient for water carriage; But that you do cause all such Lands to be set apart for Our Use, and proper regulations made, and penalties inflicted, to prevent trespasses on such Tracts, and the cutting down, or destroying the Trees growing thereon.

40. And whereas it appears from the Representation of Our late Governor of the District of Trois Riviéres that the Iron Works at Saint Maurice in that District are of great consequence to Our Service. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that no part of the Lands, upon which the said Iron Works were carried on, or from which the Ore used in such Works was procured, or which shall appear to be necessary and convenient for that Establishment, either in respect to a free passage to the River Saint Lawrence, or for producing a necessary supply of Wood, Corn, and Hay, or for Pasture for Cattle, be granted to any private person whatever. And also that as large a District of Land, as conveniently may be, adjacent to, and lying round the said Iron Works, over and above what may be necessary for the above purposes, be reserved for Our Use, to be disposed of in such manner as We shall hereafter direct and appoint.

41. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that you do consider of a proper and effectual method of collecting, receiving, and accounting for Our Quit rents, whereby all Frauds, Concealments, Irregularity, or neglect therein may be prevented, and whereby the receipt may be effectually checked and controlled. And if it shall appear necessary to pass an Act for the more effectually ascertaining, and the more speedily and regularly collecting Our Quit rents, you are to prepare the heads of such a Bill, as you shall think may most effectually conduce to the procuring the good ends proposed; and to transmit the same to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State for Our further Directions therein. And you are also to transmit a Duplicate thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their information.

42. You are to use your best endeavours in improving the Trade of the Province under your Government by settling such Orders and Regulations therein, with the advice of Our said Council, as may be most acceptable to the generality of the Inhabitants; And It is Our express Will and Pleasure, that you do not upon any pretence whatever, upon pain of Our Highest Displeasure, give your assent to any Law or Laws for setting up any Manufactures, and carrying on any Trades, which are hurtful and prejudicial to this Kingdom; and that you do use your utmost endeavours to discourage, discountenance, and restrain any attempts, which may be made to set up such Manufactures, or establish any such Trades.

43. And it is Our Will and Pleasure, that you do not dispose of any Forfeitures or Escheats to any person, until the Sheriff or other proper Officer have made enquiry by a Jury upon their Oaths into the true value thereof; nor until you have transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury a particular account of such Forfeitures, and Escheats, and the Value thereof: and you are to take care, that the produce of such Forfeitures and Escheats, in case We shall think proper to give you directions to dispose of the same, be duly paid to Our Treasurer or Receiver General

of Our said Province; and a full account transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer for the time being, with the names of the persons, to whom disposed.

44. And whereas Commissions have been granted unto several persons in Our respective Plantations in America for the trying of Pirates in those parts, pursuant to the Acts for the more effectual suppression of Piracy; and by a Commission already sent to Our Province of New York Our Governor there is impowered, together with others therein mentioned, to proceed accordingly in reference to Our said Province; Our Will and Pleasure is that you do use your best endeavours to apprehend all persons whatever, who may have been guilty of Piracy within your Government, or who, having committed such Crimes at other places, may come within your Jurisdiction, and until we shall think proper to direct the like Commission to be established for Our Government at Quebec, you are to send such Pirates, with what proofs of their Guilt you can procure or collect, to Our Governor of New York, to be tryed and punished under the authority of the Commission established for those parts.

45. And whereas you will receive from Our Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain and of Our Plantations a Commission constituting you Vice Admiral of Our said Province; you are hereby required and directed carefully to put in execution the several powers thereby granted you.

46. Whereas great Inconveniences have happened heretofore by Merchant Ships and other Vessels in the Plantations wearing the Colours borne by Our Ships of War, under pretence of Commissions granted to them by the Governors of the said Plantations, and by trading under those Colours, not only among Our own Subjects, but also those of other Princes and States, and committing divers Irregularities, they may very much dishonour Our Service; For preventing thereof, you are to oblige the Commanders of all such Ships, to which you shall grant Commissions, to wear no other Colours, than such as are described in an Order of Council of the 7th of January 1730, in relation to Colours to be worn by all Ships and Vessels, except Our Ships of War.

47. And whereas there have been great Irregularities in the manner of granting Commissions in the Plantations to private Ships of War, you are to govern yourself, whenever there shall be occasion, according to the Commissions and Instructions granted in this Kingdom; But you are not to grant Commissions of Marque or Reprisal against any Prince or State, or their Subjects in amity with Us to any person whatsoever without Our special Command.

48. Whereas We have been informed, that during the time of War, Our Enemies have frequently got Intelligence of the State of Our Plantations by Letters from private persons to their Correspondents in Great Britain, taken on board Ships coming from the Plantations, which hath been of dangerous consequence; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that you signify to all Merchants, Planters, and others, that they be very cautious in time of War, whenever that shall happen, in giving any accounts by Letters of the public State and Condition of Our Province under your Government and you are further to give directions to all Masters of Ships, or other persons, to whom you may entrust your Letters, that they put such Letters into a Bag with a sufficient weight to sink the same immediately, in case of imminent danger from the Enemy: And you are also to let the Merchants and Planters know, how greatly it is for their Interest, that their Letters should not fall into the hands of the Enemy;

and therefore that they should give like Orders to Masters of Ships in relation to their Letters; and you are further to advise all Masters of Ships, that they do sink all Letters, in case of danger, in the manner before mentioned.

49. And whereas the Merchants and Planters in Our Plantations in America, have in time of War, corresponded and traded with Our Enemies, and carried Intelligence to them, to the great prejudice and hazard of Our said Plantations; you are therefore by all possible methods to endeavour to hinder such Trade and Correspondence in time of War.

50. Whereas it is absolutely necessary, that We be exactly informed of the State of Defence of all Our Plantations in America, as well in relation to the Stores of War, that are in each Plantation, as to the Forts and Fortifications there, and what more may be necessary to be built for the Defence and Security of the same; you are as soon as possible to prepare an account thereof with relation to Our said Province in the most particular manner; and you are therein to express the present State of the Arms, Ammunition, and other Stores of War belonging to the said Province, either in public Magazines, or in the hands of private persons, together with the State of all places either already fortified, or that you may judge necessary to be fortified for the Security of Our said Province; and you are to transmit the said accounts to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State, and also Duplicates thereof to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their information, and also a Duplicate thereof to Our Master General, or principal Officers of Our Ordinance, which accounts are to express the particulars of Ordinance, Carriages, Balls, Powder, and other sorts of Arms and Ammunition in Our public Stores, and so from time to time of what shall be sent to you, or bought with the public Money; and to specify the time of the disposal, and the occasion thereof; And you are half yearly to transmit a general account of the State of the Fortifications and Warlike Stores specified in the manner above mentioned.

51. And in case of any Distress of any other of Our Plantations, you shall, upon application of the respective Governors thereof unto you, assist them with what aid the condition and safety of Our Province under your Government can spare.

52. If any thing shall happen, which may be of advantage or security to Our Province under your Government, which is not herein, or by your Commission provided for, We do hereby allow unto you, with the advice and consent of Our Council, to take order for the present therein, giving unto Us, by one of Our principal Secretaries of State, speedy notice thereof, that you may receive Our Ratification, if We shall approve the same; Provided always, that you do not by colour of any power or authority hereby given you, commence or declare War without Our Knowledge and particular Commands therein; and you are also to transmit a Duplicate of such notice, as aforesaid, to Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their information.

53. And whereas we have by the first article of these Our Instructions to you directed and appointed, that your chief Residence shall be at Quebec, you are nevertheless frequently to visit the other parts of your Government, in order to inspect the management of all public affairs, and thereby the better to take care, that the Government be so administered, that no disorderly practices may grow up contrary to Our Service and the welfare of Our Subjects.

54. And whereas great prejudice may happen to Our Service, and the security of the Province by your absence from those parts, you are not upon any pretence whatsoever to come into Europe without having first obtained

leave for so doing from Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council; Yet nevertheless, in case of Sickness, you may go to South Carolina, or any other of Our Southern Plantations, and there stay such a space of time, as the recovery of your Health may absolutely require.

55. And whereas We have thought fit by Our Commission to direct, that, in case of your death, or absence from Our said Province, and in case there be at that time no person within Our said Province commissionated or appointed by Us to be Our Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, that the eldest Councillor, being a natural born Subject of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Plantations, and professing the Protestant Religion, who shall be at the time of your death or absence residing within Our said Province under your Government, shall take upon him the administration of Government, and execute Our said Commission, and Instructions, and the several powers and authorities therein directed; It is nevertheless Our express Will and Pleasure, that in such case the said President shall forbear to pass any Act or Acts, but what are immediately necessary for the Peace and Welfare of the said Province, without Our particular Order for that purpose.

56. And whereas We are desirous, that a proper provision should be made for the support of Our Government within Our said Province of Quebec, We do therefore hereby declare it to be Our Royal Intention, that the following annual Salaries and Allowances be discharged and paid out of any Revenues arising to Us within the same, or out of such other Monies, as shall be granted or appropriated to the Uses and Services of Our said Province of Quebec, that is to say.

	£	s.	d.
To the Governor p Annum	2,000	"	"
To the Lieutenant Governor	600	"	"
To the Chief Justice	1,200	"	"
To six Judges of Common Pleas, £500 each	3,000	"	"
To the Attorney General	300	"	"
To the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas	100	"	"
To two Sheriffs at £100 each	200	"	"
To the Secretary and Register	400	"	"
To the Clerk of the Council	100	"	"
To the Surveyor of Lands	300	"	"
To the Surveyor of Woods	200	"	"
To the Commissary for Indians	300	"	"
To the Captain of the Port	100	"	"
To the Naval Officer	100	"	"
To the Receiver General of the Revenues	400	"	"
To twenty-three Councillors at £100 each	2,300	"	"
To the Lieutenant Governors or Superintendents At the Illinois, Poste Saint Vincenne, Detroit, Missilimakinac, Gaspée, at £200 each	1,000	"	"
To one Judge of the inferior Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas at each of the above five Posts at £100 each Judge	500	"	"
To an Assistant or Assessor at each Post at £50 p Annum	250	"	"
To a Sheriff at each District at £20 p Annum each	100	"	"
To a Grand Voyer	200	"	"
To a French Secretary	200	"	"
To four Ministers of the Protestant Church at £200 p. Ann. each	800	"	"
To two Schoolmasters at £100 p Annum each	200	"	"
To an Allowance to the Person licensed to superintend the Romish Church	200	"	"

	£	s.	d.
To Pensions to the Officers of a Corps of Canadians employed in the last War, and discharged without any Allowance, as follows, Vizt			
To Monsr Rigauville, the Commandant of said Corps	200	"	"
To five Captains £100 each	500	"	"
To ten Lieutenants £50 each	500	"	"
To the Commandant of the Savages	100	"	"
To Annual contingent Expenses	1,000	"	"
	£17,350	"	"

All which Salaries and Allowances are to commence on, and be payable from, and after the first day of May next ensuing.

57. And whereas We are further willing in the best manner to provide for the support of the Government of Our said Province, by setting apart a sufficient Allowance to such, as shall be Our Lieutenant Governor, Commander in Chief, or President of Our Council for the time being within the same: Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that, when it shall happen, that you shall be absent from Our said Province, one full Moiety of the Salary, and of all Perquisites and Emoluments whatsoever, which would otherwise become due unto you, shall, during the time of your absence from Our said Province, be paid and satisfied unto such Lieutenant Governor, Commander in Chief, or President of Our Council, who shall be, resident upon the place for the time being, which We do hereby order and allot unto him towards his Maintenance, and for the better Support of the Dignity of that Our Government.

G. R.

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, REFERRED TO IN THE THIRTY SECOND ARTICLE OF THE FOREGOING INSTRUCTIONS.

1. That the Trade and Commerce with the several Tribes of Indians in North America under the protection of His Majesty shall be free and open to all His Majesty's subjects, under the several Regulations and Restrictions hereafter mentioned, so as not to interfere with the Charter to the Hudson's Bay Company.

2. That for the better Regulation of this Trade, and the Management of Indian Affairs in general, the British Dominions in North America be divided into two Districts, to comprehend and include the several Tribes of Indians mentioned in the annexed Lists A. and B.

3. That no Trade be allowed with the Indians in the southern District, but within the Towns belonging to the several Tribes included in such District and that in the Northern District the Trade be fixed at so Many Posts, and in such Situations, as shall be thought necessary.

4. That all Laws, now in Force in the several Colonies for regulating Indian Affairs, or Commerce, be repealed.

5. That there be one general Agent or Superintendent appointed by His Majesty for each District.

6. That the Agent or Superintendent for the Northern District shall be allowed three Deputies to assist him in the Administration of Affairs within his District; and that the Agent or Superintendent for the Southern District be allowed two Deputies.

7. That there shall be a Commissary, Interpreter, and Smith, appointed by His Majesty to reside in the Country of each Tribe in the Southern District, and at each Post in the Northern District.

8. That it be recommended to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts to appoint four Missionaries in each District, to reside at such places, as the Agent or Superintendent for each District shall recommend.

9. That the Commissioners, Interpreters, and Smiths in each District do Act under the immediate Direction and Orders of the Agent or Superintendent, who shall have a power of Suspending them in Case of Misbehaviour, and, in Case of Suspension of a Commissary, or of a Vacancy by Death, or Resignation, the Office shall be executed, until the King's pleasure is known, by one of the Deputies to the Agent or Superintendent.

10. That the said Agent or Superintendent shall have the Conduct of all public Affairs relative to the Indians; and that neither the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in America, nor any of the Governors and Commanders in Chief of any of the Colonies, or persons having military Commands in any of the Forts within each of the said Districts, do hold any General Meetings with the Indians, or send any public Talks to them without the Concurrence of the Agent or Superintendent unless in cases of great Exigency, or when the said Agent or Superintendent may be in some remote part of his District.

11. That the said Agents or Superintendents do in all Affairs of political consideration, respecting peace and war with the Indians, purchases of Lands, or other Matters, on which it may be necessary to hold any general Meetings with the Indians, advise and act in concert with the Governors, (or the Governors and Councils, as the Occasion may require), of the several Colonies within their respective Districts; And that the said Agents or Superintendents shall be Councillors extraordinary within each Colony in their respective Districts, in like manner as the Surveyors General of the Customs for the Northern and Southern Districts of America.

12. That the Governor or Commander in Chief of every Colony be directed to communicate to the Agent or Superintendent of that District, within which his Government lyes, all such Information and Intelligence, as he may receive respecting Indian Affairs; And that the Agents or Superintendents shall in like manner communicate to the Governors all Intelligence and Information, respecting the State of Indian Affairs, which may in any wise regard the Security and Interest of the said Colonies.

13. That no Order shall be issued by the Governor or Commander in Chief of any of His Majesty's Colonies, or by any Officer having Military Command in any Forts within the Indian Country, for stopping the Trade with any Tribe of Indians in either of the said Districts, without the Concurrence and Consent of the Agent or Superintendent for Indian Affairs.

14. That the said Agents or Superintendents shall by themselves, or sufficient Deputies visit the several Posts or Tribes of Indians within their respective Districts once in every year, or oftener, as Occasion shall require, to enquire into, and take an Account of the Conduct and Behaviour of the subordinate Officers at the said Posts, and in the Country belonging to the said Tribes; to hear Appeals; and redress all Complaints of the Indians; make the proper Presents; and transact all Affairs relative to the said Indians.

15. That for the maintaining peace and good Order in the Indian Country, and bringing Offenders in criminal Cases to due Punishment, the said Agents or Superintendents, as also the Commissioners at each Post,

and in the Country belonging to each Tribe, be empowered to Act as Justices of the Peace in their respective Districts and Departments, with all powers and privileges vested in such Officers in any of the Colonies; and also full power of Committing Offenders in Capital Cases, in order that such Offenders may be prosecuted for the same; And that, for deciding all civil actions, the Commissaries be empowered to try and determine in a Summary way all such Actions, as well between the Indians and Traders, as between one Trade and another, to the Amount of Ten Pounds Sterling, with the Liberty of Appeal to the Chief Agent or Superintendent, or his Deputy, who shall be empowered upon such appeal to give Judgment thereon; which Judgment shall be final, and process issue upon it, in like manner as on the Judgment of any Court of Common Pleas established in any of the Colonies.

16. That for the easy attainment of Justice, the evidence of Indians, under proper Regulations and Restrictions, be admitted in all Criminal as well as civil causes, that shall be tried and adjudged by the said Agents or Superintendents, or by the said Commissaries; and that their Evidence be likewise admitted by the Courts of Justice in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in Criminal cases, Subject to the same Pains and Penalties in Cases of false Evidence, as His Majesty's Subjects.

17. That the said Agents or Superintendents shall have power to Confer such Honors and Rewards on the Indians, as shall be necessary; and of granting Commissions to principal Indians in their respective Districts to be War Captains or Officers of other Military Distinctions.

18. That the Indians of each Town in every Tribe in the Southern District shall choose a beloved Man to be approved of by the Agent or Superintendent for such District, to take care of the Mutual Interests both of Indians and Traders in such Town; and that such beloved Men, so elected and approved in the several Towns, shall elect a Chief for the whole Tribe, who shall constantly reside with the Commissary in the Country of each Tribe, or occasionally Attend upon the said Agent or Superintendent, as Guardian for the Indians and Protector of their Rights, with Liberty to the said Chief to be present at all Meetings and upon all Hearings or Trials relative to the Indians before the Agent or Superintendent, or before the Commissaries and to give his Opinion upon all Matters under Consideration at such Meetings or Hearings.

19. That the like Establishments be made for the Northern District, as far as the Nature of the Civil Constitution of the Indians in this District, and the Manner of Administering civil affairs will admit.

20. That no person having any Military Command in the Indian Country shall be capable of Acting as Commissary for the Affairs of the Indians; in either of the above mentioned Districts respectively; nor shall such person having military Command be allowed to carry on trade with the Indians, or to interpose his Authority in any thing, that regards the Trade with, or civil Concerns of the Indians; but to give the Commissary or other Civil Magistrate all Assistance in his power, whenever thereunto required.

21. That the said Commissaries shall keep exact and regular Accounts, by way of Journal, of all their Transactions and Proceedings, and of all Occurrences in their respective Departments, and shall by every opportunity communicate such Transactions and Occurrences to the Agent or Superintendent in their respective Districts; which Agent or Superintendent shall regularly by every Opportunity correspond with the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

22. That the Agent or Superintendent, to be appointed for each District, as also the Commissaries residing at the Posts, or in the Indian Country within each District, shall take an Oath before the Governor or Chief Judge of any of the Colonies within their respective Districts, for the due Execution of their respective Trusts; and they and all other subordinate Officers, employed in the Affairs of the Indians, shall be forbid, under proper Penalties, to carry on any Trade with them, either upon their own Account, or in Trust for others, or to make any Purchase of, or accept any Grants of Lands from the Indians.

23. That for the better regulation of the Trade with the said Indians, conformable to their own Requests, and to prevent those Frauds and Abuses, which have been so long and so loudly complained of in the manner of carrying on such Trade, all Trade with the Indians in each District be carried on under the Direction and Inspection of the Agents or Superintendents, and other subordinate Officers to be appointed for that purpose, as has already been mentioned.

24. That all Persons intending to trade with the Indians shall take out Licences for that purpose under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Colony, from which they intend to carry on such Trade, for every of which Licences no more shall be demanded or taken than two Shillings.

25. That all persons taking out Licences shall enter into Bond to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors in the Sum of with one Surety in the Sum of for the due observance of the Regulations prescribed for the Indian Trade.

26. That every Person willing to give Security, and finding a Security willing, if required, to take an Oath, that he is possessed of property to double the Value of the Sum he stands security for, shall be intitled to a Licence.

27. That every such Licenced Trader shall at the time of taking out the Licence, declare the Post or Truck house, at which or the Tribe of Indians with which he intends to trade, which shall be specified in the Licence itself.

28. That no Licence be granted to continue longer than for one Year.

29. That no Person trade under such Licence, but the person named in it, his Servants, or Agents, whose Names are to be inserted in the Margents; and in Case any of the Servants or Agents named in such Licence shall die, or be discharged, the same shall be notified to the Governor, by whom the Licence was granted, or to the Commissary of the Post, or in the Tribe, where such Trader carries on Trade, to the end that the Name or Names of any other Servants or Agents, employed by the said Trader in the place of those dead or discharged, may in like manner be inserted in the Margent of the Licence.

30. That all Licences be entered in the Secretary's Office, or other proper Office of Record in each Colony, where they are taken out; for which Entry no more shall be demanded or taken than Six pence for each Licence; and all persons to have free Liberty to inspect such Entry, paying a Fee of Sixpence for the same.

31. That Persons trading with the Indians without a Licence, and without giving the Security above required, or trading at any other Posts or places, than those expressed in their Licences, do forfeit all the Goods they shall be found then trading with, and also pay a Fine of to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, and suffer Months Imprisonment.

32. That all Traders immediately upon Arrival at the posts or Truck houses in the Northern district, or in the Tribes in the Southern district, for which Licences have been taken out, and before any Goods are sold to, or bartered with the Indians, do produce such Licences to the Commissaries appointed for the Direction and Inspection of the Trade at such posts, or Truck houses, or in such Tribes.

33. That all Trade with the Indians shall be carried on by Tariffs, to be settled and Established from time to time by the Commissaries at the several Posts, or Truck houses, or in the Countries belonging to the several Tribes in Concert with the Traders and Indians.

34. That the Commissaries appointed to direct and inspect the Trade at each Truck house in the Northern District, shall be empowered to fix and prescribe Limits round each Post or Truck house, within which Limits all Trade with the Indians may be commodiously carried on in the most public Manner.

35. That all Traders have free Liberty to erect Hutts and Warehouses within such Limits, in such Order and Manner as the Commissary shall, with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding at such Post, Direct and appoint.

36. That no Trader shall Traffic, or have any Dealings with the Indians without the Limits prescribed by the Commissary or other Chief Officer appointed for the Inspection and Direction of the Trade.

37. That each Truck house or post of Trade in the Northern District be fortified and garrisoned; and that all Traders have free Liberty to retire into such Garrison with their Effects, when ever any Disturbance shall Arise, or the Commissary at such post shall represent it to be necessary.

38. That no Trader shall sell or otherwise supply the Indians with Rum, or other spirituous Liquors, Swan Shot, or rifled Barrelled Guns.

39. That in Trade with the Indians no Credit shall be given them for Goods in Value beyond the Sum of fifty Shillings; and no Debt beyond that Sum shall be recoverable by Law or Equity.

40. That all Disputes concerning Weights or Measures in the buying or selling Goods shall be decided by Standard Weights and Measures, to be kept in each Post or Truck-house in the Northern District, and in each Tribe in the Southern District.

41. That no private person, Society, Corporation, or Colony be capable of acquiring any Property in Lands belonging to the Indians, either by purchase of, or Grant, or Conveyance from the said Indians, excepting only where the Lands lye within the Limits of any Colony, the soil of which has been vested in proprietors, or Corporations by Grants from the Crown; in which Cases such Proprietaries or Corporations only shall be capable of acquiring such property by purchase or Grant from the Indians.

42. That proper Measures be taken, with the Consent and Concurrence of the Indians, to ascertain and define the precise and exact Boundary and Limits of the Lands, which it may be proper to reserve to them, and where no Settlement whatever shall be allowed.

43. That no purchases of Lands belonging to the Indians, whether in the Name and for the Use of the Crown, or in the Name and for the Use of proprietaries of Colonies be made but at some general Meeting, at which the principal Chiefs of each Tribe, claiming a property in such Lands, are present; and all Tracts, so purchased, shall be regularly surveyed by a Sworn Surveyor in the presence and with the Assistance of a person deputed by the Indians to attend such Survey; and the said Surveyor shall make an accurate Map of such Tract, describing the Limits, which Map shall be entered upon Record, with the Deed of Conveyance from the Indians.

It is estimated, that the annual Expence of supporting the Establishments, proposed in the foregoing plan, providing presents for the Indians, and other contingent Expences, may amount to about twenty thousand pounds; and it is proposed to defray this Expence by a Duty upon the Indian Trade, either collected upon the Exportation of Skins and Furs, (Beaver excepted,) from the Colonies, or payable by the Traders at the posts and places of Trade, as shall, upon further Examination and the fullest Information, be found most practicable, and least burthensome to the Trade.

A.

List of Indian Tribes in the northern District of North America.

Mohocks.
Oneidas.
Tuscaroras.
Cayugas.
Senecas.
Oswegachys.
Nanticokes.
Conoys.
Tuteeves.
Saponeys.
Caghnawagas.
Canassadagas.
Arundacks.
Algonkins.
Abenaquis.
Skaghquanoghrônos.
Hurons.
Shawanese.
Delawares.
Wiandots.
Powtewatamis.
Ottawas.
Chipeweighs, or Missisagis.
Meynomenys.
Folsavoins.
Puans.
Sakis.
Foxes.
Twightwees.
Kickapous.
Mascoutens.
Piankashaws.
Wawiaghtonos.
Keskeskias.
Illinois.
Sioux.
Micmacs.
Norwidgewalks.
Arseguntecokes.
Penobscots.
St John's.

B.

List of Indian Tribes in the southern District of North America.

Cherokees.
Creeks.
Chickasaws.
Chactaws.
Catawbas.
Beluxis.
Attucapas.
Bayugtas.
Tunicas.
Peluches.
Ofugulas.
Querphas.

Endorsed: Dr^t

Instructions for Guy Carleton Esq^r Gov^r of Quebec, Dated 3^d Jan^y 1775. In Order of Council of 28^th Decem^r 1774.

George R

C.O.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

(3 January, 1775.)

[L.S.] Orders and Instructions to Our Trusty and Well beloved Guy Carleton Esquire Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, In pursuance of several Laws relating to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom of Great Britain and our Colonies and Plantations in America, Given at Our Court at S^{t} James's the Third Day of January 1775. In the Fifteenth year of Our Reign.—

First You shall inform yourself of the principal Laws relating to the Plantation Trade, and shall take a solemn Oath to do your utmost that all the Clauses, Matters and Things contained in all Acts of Parliament now in force, or that hereafter shall be made relating to Our Colonies or Plantations be punctually and bonâ fide observed according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

2^{d} And whereas, by an Act made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King Willaim the Third, intituled "An Act for preventing "Frauds, and regulating abuses in the Plantation Trade" the Officers appointed for the performance of certain things mentioned in the Act passed in the fifteenth year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Trade" commonly known by the Name of the Naval Officers, are to give security to the Commissioners of Our Customs in Great Britain for the Time being, or such as shall be appointed by them, for Our use, for the true and faithful performance of their duty, you, shall take care, that the said Naval Officers do give such Security to the said Commissioners of Our Customs or the Persons appointed by them, who are impowered to take the same in the manner thereby enjoined, and that he or they produce to you a certificate from them, of his, or their having given Security pursuant to a Clause in the said Act, and you are not to admit any Person to act, as Naval Officer who does not within two Months, or as soon as conveniently may be, after he has enter'd upon the execution of his Office, produce a Certificate of his having given such Security as aforesaid.

3^{d} And whereas it is necessary for the more effectual dispatch of Merchants and others, that the Naval Officers and the Collectors of the Customs should reside at the same Ports or Towns, you are therefore to take care, that this regulation be observed, and to consult with the Surveyor General of Our Customs, in what place it may be most convenient to have the Custom-House fixed in part of his District; and to take Care, that the Collector and Naval Officer reside within a convenient Distance of the Custom-House for the Dispatch of Business.

4. Whereas by the Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation passed in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, no Goods or Commodities whatsoever are to be imported into, or exported out of any of Our Colonies or Plantations in any other ships or Vessels whatsoever, but in such as do truly and without Fraud belong only to Our People of Great Britain, or Ireland, or are of the Built of, and belonging to any of Our Lands, Islands, or Territories, as the Proprietors and right Owners thereof, and whereof the Master and three fourths of the Mariners at least are British under the Penalty of the forfeiture and loss of all the Goods and Commodities, which shall be imported into, or exported out of any of the said Places in any other Ship or Vessel, as also of the Ship or Vessel with her Guns, Furniture &c: And whereas by a Clause in the

Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Customs passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of King Charles the Second, no foreign built Ship, that is to say, not built in any of Our Dominions of Asia, Africa, and America shall enjoy the Privilege of a Ship belonging to Great Britain or Ireland, although owned and manned by British Subjects, (excepting such Ships only as shall be taken at Sea by Letters of Mart, or Reprizal, and Condemnation thereof made in Our Court of Admiralty as lawful Prize,) but all such Ships shall be deemed as Aliens Ships and be liable to all duties that Aliens Ships are liable to by Virtue of the aforesaid Act, for the encouraging and increasing Shipping and Navigation: And whereas by a Clause in the Act for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade, it is enacted that no Goods or Merchandizes whatsoever shall be imported into or exported out of any of Our Colonies or Plantations in Asia, Africa, or America, or shall be laden in, or carried from any one Port or place in the said Colonies or Plantations to any other Port or Place in the same, or to Our Kingdom of Great Britain in any Ship or Bottom but what is or shall be of the Built of Great Britain, or Ireland, or of the said Colonies or Plantations, and wholly owned by the People thereof, or any of them, and navigated with the Master and three fourths of the Mariners of the said Places only, except such Ships only, as shall be taken as Prize, and Condemnation thereof made in one of the Courts of Admiralty in Great Britain, Ireland, or the said Plantations to be navigated by the Master and three fourths of the Mariners British, or of the said Plantations as aforesaid, and whereof the Property does belong to British Subjects, on pain of forfeiture of Ship and Goods; And Whereas by another Clause in the said Act for the more effectual prevention of Frauds, which may be used by colouring foreign Ships under British Names: It is further enacted, that no Ship or Vessel whatsoever shall be deemed or pass as a Ship of the Built of Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, or any of Our Plantations in America, so as to be qualified to trade to, from, or in any of the said Plantations, until the Person or Persons claiming property in such Ship or Vessel shall register the same in manner thereby appointed: You shall take care and give in charge that these Matters and things be duely observed within Our said Province under your Government according to the true intent and meaning of the said Acts & the Offences & Offenders prosecuted according to the directions thereof, and where it is required, that the Master and three fourths of the Mariners be British; You are to understand, that the true intent and meaning thereof is, that they shall be such during the whole Voyage unless in case of Sickness, Death, or being taken Prisoners in the Voyage to be proved by the Oath of the Master or other Chief Officer of the Ship, and none but Our Subjects of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Plantations are to be accounted British.

5. Whereas, by the said Act of Navigation, as the same stands amended and altered by the aforesaid Act for regulation of the Plantation Trade, it is enacted that for every Ship or Vessel, which shall set Sail out of, or from Great Britain for any British Plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, sufficient Bond shall be given with one Surety to the chief Officer of the Customs of such Port or Place, from whence the said Ship shall set Sail, to the value of One thousand Pounds if the Ship be of less burthen, than one hundred Tons, and of the Sum of two thousand Pounds, if the Ship shall be of greater Burthen: That in case the said Ship or Vessel should load any of the Commodities therein enumerated, Viz^{t} Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Ginger, Fustick or other dying Wood, of the growth, production, or Manufacture of any British Plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, at any of the said British Plantations, the said Commodities shall by the said Ship be

brought to some Port of Great Britain, and be there unladen and put on Shore, the danger of the Seas only excepted; and for all Ships coming from any Port or Place to any of the aforesaid Plantations which by this Act are permitted to trade there, that the Governors of such British Plantations shall before the said Ship or Vessel be permitted to load on board any of the said Commodities, take Bond in manner and to the value aforesaid for each respective Ship or Vessel, that such Ship or Vessel shall carry all the aforesaid Goods, that shall be laden on board the said Ship or Vessel, to some other of the said British Plantations, or to Great Britain; and that every Ship or Vessel which shall load or take on board any of the aforesaid Goods, until such Bond be given to the said Governor, or Certificate produced from the Officers of any Custom House of Great Britain, that such Bond hath there been duly given, shall be forfeited with her Guns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture to be employed and recovered, as therein is directed: And whereas by two Acts passed in the Third & Fourth years of the Reign of Queen Anne, the one intituled, "An Act for the encouraging the importa-"tion of Naval Stores from Her Majesty's Plantations in America," and the other an Act for granting to Her Majesty "a further Subsidy on Wines "and Merchandizes imported;" And by two other Acts passed in the Eighth year of the reign of King George the first, the one intituled "an Act, for "the encouraegment of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for tak-"ing off several duties on Merchandizes exported, and for reducing the "Duties upon Beaver Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs imported, "and for importation of all Furs of the product of the British Plantations "into this Kingdom only" the other intituled "An Act to prevent the clan-"destine running of Goods &c and to subject Copper Ore of the production of the British Plantations to such Regulations as other enumerated Commodities of the like production are subject continued by an Act passed in the Eighth year of His said late Majesty's Reign; and still in force, all Rice (except under the Regulations prescribed in the Acts of the third year of His late Majesty's Reign, and the fourth and fifth years of our Reign), Molasses, Furs, Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, and Copper Ore, and by an Act passed, in the fourth year of Our Reign, all Coffee, Pimento, Cocoa Nuts, Whale Fins, Raw Silk, Hides, and Skins, Pot, and Pearl Ashes of the growth, production, or Manufacture of any British Colony or Plantation in America, under the like Securities and Penalties restrained to be imported into this Kingdom as the other above mentioned enumerated Commodities, And whereas by an Act passed in the fifth year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act for more effectually preventing "the Mischiefs arising to the Revenue and Commerce of Great Britain and "Ireland from the illicit and clandestine Trade to, and from the Isle of "Man" no Rum or other Spirits shall be shipped or laden in any British Colony or Plantation in America, but on condition that the same shall not be carried to, or landed in the Isle of Man, under the like Securities, Penalties, and Forfeitures; And whereas by another Act made in the Sixth year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act for opening and establishing certain Ports "in the Islands of Jamaica, and Dominica, for the more free importation "and exportation of certain Goods and Merchandizes, for granting certain "Duties to defray the expenses of opening, maintaining, securing, and im-"proving such Ports, for ascertaining the duties to be paid upon importation "of Goods from the said Island of Dominica into this Kingdom, and for "securing the Duties upon Goods imported from the said Island into any "other British Colony" all Wool, Cotton-Wool, Indigo, Cochineal, Fustick, and all manner of dying Drugs, or Woods, Drugs used in Medicine, Hairs, Furs, Hides and Skins, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Whalefins, and Raw Silk, of

the growth and produce of any foreign Colony, or Plantation, shall upon the exportation thereof from either of the said Islands of Dominica or Jamaica, be imported from thence directly into Great Britain, under the like Securities, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and by the said Act of the sixth year of Our Reign, no Goods whatever shall, or may be exported from the said Island of Dominica, to any Port of Europe to the northward of Cape Finisterre, except to Great Britain, and such Goods shall be there landed under the same Securities, Regulations and restrictions and subject to the like Penalties and Forfeitures, you are therefore to take particular Care, and give the necessary directions that the true intent and meaning of all the said Acts be strictly and duly complied with.

6. You shall carefully examine all Certificates which shall be brought to you of Ships giving Security in this Kingdom to bring their Lading of Plantation Goods hither, as also Certificates of having discharged their Ladings of Plantation Goods in this Kingdom, pursuant to their Securities; And whereas the better to prevent any of the aforesaid Certificates from being counterfeited, the Commissioners of Our Customs have thought fit to sign the same, It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that no such Certificates be allowed of, unless the same be under the hands and Seals of the Customer, Comptroller, and Collector of the Customs in some Port in this Kingdom or two of them, as also under the hands of four of the Commissioners of the Customs at London, or three of Our Commissioners of the Customs at Edinburgh, and where there shall be reasonable ground of Suspicion, that the Certificate of having given Security in this Kingdom is false and counterfeit, in such case, you or the Person or Persons appointed under you shall require and take sufficient Security for the discharge of the Plantation Lading in this Kingdom, and where there shall be cause to suspect that the Certificate of having discharged the Lading of Plantation Goods in this Kingdom is false and counterfeit, you shall not cancel or vacate the Security given in the Plantations, until you shall be informed from the Commissioners of Our Customs in Great Britain, that the Matter of the said Certificate is true; And if any Person or Persons shall counterfeit, raze, or falsify any such Certificate for any Vessel or Goods, or shall knowingly or wittingly make use thereof, you shall prosecute such Person for the forfeiture of the Sum of five hundred Pounds according to the Clause of the aforesaid Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade; and pursuant to the said Act you shall take care, that in all such Bonds to be hereafter given or taken in the Province under your Government, the Sureties therein named be persons of known residence and ability there, for the value mentioned in the said Bonds, and that the Condition of the said Bonds be within eighteen Months after the Date thereof, the danger of the Seas excepted, to produce a Certificate of having landed and discharged the Goods therein mentioned in One of Our Plantations, or in this Kingdom, otherwise to attest the Copy of such Bonds under your hand and Seal, and to cause Prosecution thereof. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that you do give Directions to the Naval Officer or Officers not to admit any Person to be Security for another, who has Bonds standing out and undischarged, unless he be esteemed responsible for more than the Value of such Bonds.

7. And you are also to give Directions to the said Naval Officer or Officers to advise with the Collector of the Port or District in taking Bonds, and not to admit any Person to be Security in any Plantation Bond until approved by the said Collector; And whereas Lists of all Certificates, granted in South Britain for the Discharge of Bonds given in the Plantations, are every Quarter sent to the Collectors of the Districts, where such Bonds are

given, the said Naval Officer or Officers is, or are to take care, that no Bond be discharged or cancell'd by him or them without first advising with the Collector, and examining the said List; to see that the Certificate is not forged or counterfeited; And whereas the Principal Officers of Our Customs in America are directed to examine from time to time, whether the Plantation Bonds be duly and regularly discharged, you are to give directions, that the said Officers be permitted to have recourse to the said Bonds, as well as the Book or Books in which they are or ought to be entered and to examine as well whether due Entry thereof be made, as whether they are regularly taken and discharged, and where it shall appear, that Bonds are not regularly discharged, you are to order that, such Bond be put in Suit.

8. You are to understand that the Payment of the rates and Duties imposed by an Act intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of the Green-"land and Eastland Trades; and for the better securing the Plantation "Trade" passed in the twenty fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, on the several Plantation Commodities therein enumerated doth not give Liberty to carry the said Goods to any other Place, than to some of Our Plantations, or to Great Britain only, and that, notwithstanding the Payment of the said Duties, Bond must be given to carry the said Goods to some of the said Plantations, or to Great Britain, and to no other Place.

9. You shall every three Months, or oftener, or otherwise as there shall be opportunity of Conveyance, transmit to the Commissioners of Our Treasury, or our High Treasurer for the Time being, and to the Commissionrs of Our Customs in London, a list of all Ships and Vessels trading in the said Province according to the Form and Specimen hereunto annexed, together with a List of the Bonds taken, pursuant to the Act passed in the twenty second and twenty third years of King Charles the Second's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent planting Tobacco in England; and for regulating the "Plantation Trade;" and you shall cause Demand to be made of every Master at his clearing of an Invoice of the Contents and Quality of his Lading &c, according to the Form hereunto also annexed, and inclose a Copy thereof by some other Ship, or for want of such Opportunity by the same Ship under Cover, sealed, and directed to the Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer for the Time being, and to the Commissioners of Our Customs in London, and send another Copy of the said Invoice in like manner to the Collector of that Port, in this Kingdom for the Time being, to which such Ship shall be said to be bound.

10. Whereas by the aforesaid Act for the Encouragement of Trade, no Commodities of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of Europe, except Salt for the Fishery of New England and Newfoundland, Wines of the Growth of ye Madeira's or Western Islands of Azores, Servants and Horses from Ireland and all sorts of Victuals of the growth and production of Ireland, and salt to the Provinces of Pennsylvania, New-York, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, in pursuance of five Acts passed in the Thirteenth year of the reign of King George the First, in the Third year of His late Majesty's reign, and in the Second, Fourth and Sixth years of Our Reign, shall be imported into any of Our Colonies or Plantations, but what shall be bonâ fide, and without Fraud Laden and Shipped in Great Britain, and in Ships duly qualified, you shall use your utmost endeavour for the due observation thereof; and if contrary hereunto any Ship or Vessel shall import into our said Province under Your Government any Commodities of the growth, production, or Manufacture of Europe, but what are before excepted, of which due Proof shall not be made, that the same were Shipped or Laden in some port of Great Britain by producing Cocquets or Certificates under the hands and

Seals of the Officers of Our Customs in such Port or Place where the same were Laden, such Ship or Vessel and Goods shall be forfeited; and you are to give in Charge, that the same be seized and prosecuted accordingly.

11. And in order to prevent the acceptance of forged Cocquets or Certificates which hath been practised to Our great Prejudice, you are to give effectual Orders, that for all such European Goods as by the said Act are to be shipped and laden in Great Britain Cocquets for the same from hence be produced to the Collectors or other Officers of Our Customs in Our aforesaid Province under your Government for the Time being, before the unlading thereof, and you shall give Order that no European Goods be landed but by Warrant from the said Collector in the Presence of an Officer appointed by him, and for the better prevention of Frauds of this Kind you shall take care, that according to the said Act of Trade, no Ship or Vessel shall be permitted to lade or unlade any Goods or Commodities whatsoever, until the Master or Commander thereof shall first have made known to you, or such Officer, or other Person as shall be thereunto authorized and appointed, the arrival of such Ship or Vessel, with her Name, and the Name and Surname of the Master, and hath shown, that she is a Ship duly navigated, and otherwise qualified according to Law, and hath deliver'd to you, or such other Person, as aforesaid, a true, and perfect Inventory of her lading, together with the Place or Places, in which the said Goods were laden, and taken into the said Ship or Vessel, under forfeiture of such Ships and Goods.

12. You shall not make or allow of any laws, Bye Laws, Usages or Customs in Our said Province under your Government, which are repugnant to the Laws herein before mentioned, or any of them or to any other Law already made or hereafter to be made in this Kingdom, so far as such Laws relate to, and mention the said Plantations, but you shall declare all such Laws, Bye Laws, Usages, or Customs in Our said Province under Your Government, which are any wise repugnant to the said Laws, or any of them, to be illegal, null and void, to all intents and Purposes whatsoever.

13. You shall be aiding and assisting to the Collector and other Officers of Our Admiralty, and Customs appointed, or that shall hereafter be appointed by the Commissioners of Our Customs in this Kingdom, by and under the Authority and Direction of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, or Our High Treasurer of Great Britain for the time being, or by Our High Admiral or Commiss^{rs} for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain for the Time being, in putting in execution the several Acts of Parliament before mentioned; and you shall cause due Prosecution of all such Persons, as shall any ways hinder or resist any of the said Officers of Our Admiralty or Customs in the performance of their duty. It is likewise our Will and Pleasure, and you are hereby required by the first Opportunity to move the Legislative Council of Our said Province that they provide for the expence of making Copies for the principal Officers of Our Customs, in Our said Province for the time being, of all Acts and Papers, which bear any relation to the Duty of their Office; and in the mean time you are to give Orders, that the said Officers for the time being as aforesaid, be allowed a free Inspection in the publick Offices within Your Government of all such Acts and Papers without paying any Fee or Reward for the same.

14. Whereas the Commissioners appointed for collecting the Six Pence per Month from Seaman's Wages for Our Royal Hospital at Greenwich, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in the second year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the more effectual collecting in "Great Britain and Ireland, and other parts of His Majesty's Dominions "the duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich,"

have given Instructions to their receivers in foreign Ports for their Government therein. It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that you be aiding and assisting to the said Receivers in your Government in the due execution of their Trusts.

15. And whereas by an Act passed in the Sixth year of His late Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade "of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America" and by another Act passed in the fourth year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act for granting certain "duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America &c." Duties are laid on all Sugar Panales, and several other Species of Goods therein enumerated of the Produce & Manufacture of any of the Plantations, not in Our Dominions, which shall be imported into any of Our Colonies or Plantations; notwithstanding which, we are informed, that great Quantities of foreign Sugar, Paneles, and other Goods mentioned in the aforesaid Acts, are clandestinely landed in Our Plantations without Payment of the said Duties. Our Will and Pleasure is, that you be aiding and assisting to the Collectors and other Officers of Our Customs, in Your Government in collecting the said Duties, and seizing all such Goods, as shall be so clandestinely landed, or put on Shore without paym^{t} of the Duties, and you shall cause due Prosecution of all such Sugar Paneles, and other Goods, as shall be seized for Non Payment of the Duties, as well as the Persons aiding or assisting in such unlawful Importations, or that shall hinder, resist, or molest the Officers in the due Execution of the said Laws, and you are to observe that Our share of all Penalties and Forfeitures, so recovered is pursuant to the said Act made in the fourth year of Our Reign to be paid into the hands of Our Collector of the Customs at the Port or Place, where the same shall be recovered for Our Use.

16. You shall take care that upon any Actions, Suits, and Informations that shall be brought, commenced or entered in Our said Province under your Government upon any Law or Statute concerning Our Duties, or Ships, or Goods, to be forfeited by reason of any unlawful Importations or Exportations there be not any Jury, but of such as are Natives of Great Britain, or Ireland, or any born in any of Our said Plantations.

17. You shall take care that all places of Trust in the Courts of Law, or in what relates to the Treasury of our said Province under your Government, be in the Hands of Our Native-born Subjects of Great Britain or Ireland or the Plantations.

18. And that there may be no Interruption or Delay in matters of Prosecution and Execution of Justice in Our Courts of Judicature within Our said Province under your Government by the death or removal of any of Our Officers imployed therein until We can be advised thereof, and appoint others to succeed in their Places, you shall make choice of Persons of known Loyalty, Experience, Diligence, and Fidelity to be employed for the purposes aforesaid until you shall have Our Approbation of them or the Nomination of others from hence.

19. You shall from time to time correspond with the Commissioners of Our Customs in London for the Time being, and advise them of all Failures, Neglects, Frauds, and Misdemeanours of any of the Officers of Our Customs in Our said Province under your Governm^{t} and shall also advise them, as occasion shall offer, of all occurrences necessary for their Information relating either to the aforesaid Laws of Trade and Navigation, or to Our Revenue of Customs and other Duties under their management, both in Great Britain and the Plantations.

20. If you shall discover, that the Persons or their Assigns claiming any Right or Propriety in any Island or Tract of Land in America, by Charter or by Letters Patent shall at any time hereafter, alien, sell or dispose of such Island, Tract of Land, or Propriety other than to Our natural born Subjects of Great Britain, without the Licence or Consent of Us, our Heirs, or Successors signified by Our or their Order in Council first had and obtained, You shall give Notice thereof to Us, and to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury or to Our High Treasurer of Great Britain for the Time being.

21. Whereas by the aforesaid Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade, it is provided for the more effectual prevention of Frauds which may be used to elude the Intention of the said Act by colouring foreign Ships under British Names; That no Ship or Vessel shall be deemed or pass as a Ship of the Built of Great Britain or Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, or any of Our Plantations in America, so as to be qualified to Trade to, from, or in any of Our said Plantations until the Person or Persons claiming Property in such Ship or Vessel shall register the same in manner thereby directed, You shall take care that no foreign Built Ships be permitted to pass as a Ship belonging to Our kingdom of Great Britain, or Ireland, until proof be made upon Oath of one or more of the owners of the said Ship before the Collector or Comptroller of Our Customs in such Port to which she belongs or upon like Proof before yourself, with the principal Officer of Our Revenue residing in Our aforesaid Province, under your Government, if such Ships shall belong to the said Province which Oath you, and the Officers of Our Customs respectively are authorized to administer in manner thereby directed, and being attested by you and them so administering the same, and registered in due form according to the specimen hereunto annexed, you shall not fail immediately to transmit a Duplicate thereof to the Commissioners of Our Customs in London in order to be entered in a general register to be there kept for that purpose with Penalty upon every Ship or Vessel trading to, from, or in any of Our said Plantations in America as aforesaid, and not having made Proof of her Built and Property, as by the afore-mentioned Act is directed, and shall be liable to such Prosecution and Forfeiture as any Foreign Ship (except Prize condemned in Our high Court of Admiralty) would for trading with Our Plantations, by the said Law be liable unto, with this Proviso, that all such Ships as have been or shall be taken at Sea, by Letters of Marque or Reprizal and Condemnation thereof made in Our High Court of Admiralty as lawful Prize, shall be especially registered, mentioning the Capture and Condemnation instead of the Time and Place of Building, with Proof also upon Oath, that the entire Property is British before any such Prize be allowed the privilege of a British Built Ship according to the meaning of the said Act, And that no Ship's Name registered be afterwards changed without registering such Ship de Novo, which by the said Act is required to be done upon any Transfer of Property to another Port, and delivering up the former Certificate to be cancelled, under the same Penalties. and in like Method and in case of any Alteration of Property, in the same Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares in any Ship after registering thereof, such Sale shall always be acknowledged by Endorsement on the Certificate of Register before two Witnesses, in order to prove, that the entire property in such Ship remains to some of Our Subjects of Great Britain, if any Dispute shall arise concerning the same.

22. Whereas by the Act passed in the Twenty first year of His late Majesty's Reign for encouraging the making of Indigo in the British Plantations in America, as the same stands continued & amended by an

Act passed in the third year of Our Reign, a premium of four pence p Pound is allowed on the Importation of Indigo of the Growth of the British Plantations; and there are likewise contained in the said Act several Provisions to prevent Frauds, by importing foreign Plantation-made Indigo, or any false Mixtures in what is made in the British Plantations, with a view to recover the said Premium; It is therefore Our Will & Pleasure, that if there now are, or hereafter shall be any Plantations of Indigo within Our said Province under your Government, you do take particular Care, that the said Provisions be duly and punctually complied with, and do likewise from time to time transmit to Us, by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, an Account of all such Plantations of Indigo, with the Names of the Planters, and the Quantity of Indigo they make, as also the Quantity of such Indigo exported from the said Province, distinguishing the time, when exported, and the Port where shipped, the Names of the Vessels, and the Port, to which bound; and if there be any foreign Indigo imported into the said Province, It is Our further Will & Pleasure, that you do in like manner transmit an Account of such foreign Indigo imported, distinguishing the time when, and the Place from whence imported, together with an Account of such foreign Indigo exported, and the Port where shipped, the Names of the Vessels, and the Port to which bound.

23. Whereas by the Act passed in the tenth year of the Reign of King William the Third, "to prevent the Exportation of Wool out of the King-"dom of Ireland, and England to foreign Parts, and for the Encourage-"ment of the Woollen Manufactures in the Kingdom of England." It is amongst other Things, therein enacted, that no Wool, Woolfels, Shortlings, Mortlings, Wool-flocks, Worsted-Bays, or Kerseys, Says, Friezes, Druggets, Cloth Serges, Shalloons, or any other Drapery Stuffs, or Woollen Manufactures whatsoever made or mixed with Wool or Woolflocks, being of the Product or Manufacture of any of the British Plantations in America, shall be laden or laid on board in any Ship or Vessel in any Place or Port within any of the said British Plantations, upon any pretence whatsoever, as also that no such Wool, or other the said Commodities, being of the product of Manufacture of any of the said British Plantations, shall be loaden upon any Horse, Cart, or other Carriage, to the intent & purpose to be exported, transported, carried or conveyed out of the said British Plantations to any other of our Plantations, or to any other place whatsoever, upon the same & like Pains, Penalties & Forfeitures to, and upon all the Offender and Offenders therein, within all and every of Our said British Plantations respectively, as are provided and prescribed by the said Act for the like Offences committed within Our Kingdom of Ireland; You are to take effectual Care, that the true Intent & Meaning thereof, so far forth as it relates to you, be duly put in Execution.

24. In the Act made in the twenty fourth year of His late Majesty's Reign, "for the more effectually securing the Duties upon Tobacco," there is a Clause to prevent Frauds in the Importation of Bulk-Tobacco, enacting that no Tobacco shall be imported into this Kingdom, otherwise than in *Cask*, *Chest*, or *Case*, containing Four Hunder & fifty Pounds Weight of Tobacco each, under Penalty of the Forfeiture thereof; you shall take care, that this part of the said Act be made publick, that none may pretend Ignorance: and the true Intent & Meaning thereof be duly put in execution within your Government.

25. And Whereas His Majesty King George the First was informed, that a Clandestine Trade had been carried on, as well by British as foreign Ships from Madagascar, and other Parts beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza, within the Limits of Trade granted to the united East India Company,

directly to Our Plantations in America, to the great Detriment of these Realms, and in breach of the several Laws in force relating to Trade & Navigation, Our Will & Pleasure is, that you, the said Guy Carleton, or in your Absence the Commander in Chief of Our said Province of Quebec for the time being, duly observe and cause to be strictly observed the several Laws & Statutes now in force for the regulating of Trade and Navigation, particularly the several Acts of Parliament already mentioned in your general and these Instructions and in order to the better Execution of the Laws & Statutes above-mentioned, upon the first notice of the Arrival of any Ship or Ships, within the Limits of any Port of, or belonging to your Government, which have or are suspected to have on board any Negroes, Goods, or Commodities of the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the East Indies, Madagascar, or any Parts or Places beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza, within the Limits of Trade granted to the United East India Company, pursuant to the aforementioned Act of the Ninth & Tenth of King William, you shall immediately cause the Officers of our Customs in your Government, and any other Officers or Persons in aid of them, to go on board such Ship or Ships, and to visit the same, and to examine the Masters or other Commanders, the Officers & Sailors, on board such Ship or Ships, and their Charter Parties, Invoices, Cocquets, and other Credentials, Testimonials, or Documents; and if they find, that such Ship or Ships came from the East Indies, Madagascar, or any other Parts or Places beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza within the Limits of Trade granted to the said united East India Company; and that there are on board any such Goods, Commodities, or Negroes, as abovementioned, that they do give notice to the Master or other Person having then the Command of such Ship or Ships forthwith to depart out of the Limits of your Government, without giving them any Relief, Support, Aid or Assistance, alto' it should be pretended, that such Ship or Ships, were or the same really should be in Distress, Want, Disability, Danger of sinking, or for, or upon any other Reason or Pretence whatsoever, And that you Our Governor or Commander in Chief do by no means suffer any Goods, Merchandize, or Negroes from on board such Ship or Ships to be landed or brought on shore upon any Account or Excuse whatsoever; And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that, if any such Ship or Ships, being foreign, having on board any such Goods, Merchandize, or Negroes, do not upon notice given to the Master or other Person having the Command thereof, as soon as conveniently may be, depart out of the Limits of your Government, and from the Coasts thereof, without Landing selling or Bartering any of the said Goods, or Negroes, you our Governor or the Commander in Chief for the time being, shall cause the said Ship or Ships, and Goods and Negroes to be seized and proceeded against according to Law; But if such Ship or Ships, having such Goods or Negroes on board, and entering into any Port or Place, or coming upon any of the Coasts or Shores of our said Province under your Government, do belong to Our Subjects, and do break Bulk, or sell, barter, exchange, or otherwise dispose of the said Goods, or Negroes, or any part thereof, contrary to Law; you are to take care, that such Ship or Ships, with the Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture thereof, and all Goods and Merchandize laden thereupon, and the Proceeds and Effects of the same be immediately seized; and that the Laws in such case made and provided be put in execution with the greatest Care, Diligence, and Application; But if any Ship belonging to the Subjects of any foreign State or Potentate, having on board any Negroes, or East Indian Commodities, shall be actually bound to some Place or Port in the West Indies belonging to any foreign Prince or State, from some European Port, and such Ship shall happen to be driven in by necessity,

and be in real Distress, the same may be supplied with what is absolutely necessary for her Relief; but you shall not take, have, or receive, nor permit or suffer any Person to take, have or receive, any Negroes, or other the said East India Commodities, in payment or satisfaction for such Relief; that if any Officer of our Customs, or other Officer employed by you our Governor or Commander in Chief in visiting, searching, or seizing such Ship or Ships, Goods, Merchandize, or Negroes, be corrupt, negligent or remiss in the discharge of his Duty therein, We do hereby require you to suspend him from the execution of his said Office; and that you do by the first Opportunity send an Account of such Officer's Behaviour to Us, by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, that care may be taken, that such Officer be removed from his Employment, and further punished according to his Demerit,— And Our further Will and Pleasure is, that you Our Governor or Commander in Chief, do constantly from time to time, and by the first Opportunity that shall offer, send us by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, true, full, and exact Accounts of your Proceedings, and of all other Transactions & Occurrences in, or about the Premises, or any of them.

26. And Whereas, notwithstanding the many good Laws made from time to time, for the preventing of Frauds in the Plantation Trade, it is manifest, that very great Abuses have been and continue still to be practised to the prejudice of the same, which Abuses must needs arise either from the Insolvency of Persons, who are accepted for Security, or from the Remissness or Connivance of such, as have been, or are Governors in the several Plantations, who ought to take care, that those persons, who give Bond, should be duly prosecuted in case of non-performance; You are to take notice, that we take the Good of Our Plantations and the Improvement of the Trade thereof, by a strict and punctual Observance of the several Laws in force concerning the same, to be of so great Importance to the Benefit of this Kingdom, and to the Advancing the Duty of Our Customs here, that, if We shall hereafter be informed, that at any time there shall be any failure in the due Observance of those Laws, and of these present Instructions, by any wilful fault or neglect on your part, We shall esteem such Neglect to be a Breach of the aforesaid Law; And it is our fixed and determined Will & Pleasure, that you or the Commander in Chief respectively be for such Offence, not only immediately removed from your Employments, and be liable to the fine of one Thousand Pounds, as likewise suffer such other Fines, Forfeitures, Pains & Penalties, as are inflicted by the several Laws now in force relating thereunto; but shall also receive the most rigorous Marks of Our highest Displeasure, and be prosecuted with the utmost Severity of the Law for your Offence against Us in a Matter of this consequence, that We now so particularly charge you with.

G. R.

[L.S.] George R.

(13 March, 1775.)

Additional Instructions to Our Trusty & well beloved Guy Carleton Esq^{r} Our Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over Our Province of Quebec in America, & of all Our Territories dependent thereupon; Or to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being. Given at Our Court at S^{t} James's the thirteenth day of March 1775. In the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

C.O. (Quebec 1768-1787 Vol. I)

Whereas We did by Our general Instructions to you, bearing date at Our Palace of S^{t} James's the day of Declare Our Royal Will & Pleasure that sundry Salaries & Allowances therein mentioned, should be discharged & paid out of any Revenue arising to Us within Our said Province of Quebec, or out of such other Monies as should be granted or appropriated to the Use & Service of Our said Province; the said Salaries & Allowances to commence on, & to be payable from & after the first day of May 1775. It is Our further Will & Pleasure, that over and above the several Salaries and Allowances in the said Instructions mentioned & set down—You do pay, or cause to be paid annually out of the said Revenue or Monies granted or appropriated as aforesaid, unto Our Trusty & well beloved Edward Bishopp Esq^{r} or to his lawful Attorney, for & during Our Will & Pleasure, the further Sum of One Hundred Eighty two Pounds ten Shill^{s} the said annual Payment or Allowance to commence on the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof.

G. R.

By His Excellency Guy Carleton.

Capt. General & Governor-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, and the territories depending thereon in America, Vice Admiral of the same, and Major General of His Majesty's Forces, Commanding the Northern District, &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(23 Mch., 1775.)

Whereas by an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act to establish a fund towards further defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec in America, it is amongst other things enacted, That from and after the 1st day of April in this present year 1775, there shall be paid unto His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province for the use of His Majesty, his Heirs & Successors, a Duty of One Pound Sixteen Shillings Sterling Money of Great Britain, for every License that shall be granted by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of this Province, to any Person or Persons keeping a House or any other place of publick Entertainment, or for the retailing Wines, Brandy, Rum or any other Spirituous Liquors within this Province, and that any person keeping such House or place of Entertainment, or retailing any such Liquors without such Licence, shall forfeit & pay the Sum of Ten Pounds for every such offence upon Conviction thereof: One Moiety of such person as shall inform or prosecute for the same, and the other Moiety shall be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, for the use of His Majesty.

Now these are to inform and require all persons intending to keep such Houses or places of Entertainment, or to retail such Liquors within this Province from and after the said 5th day of April next, that they do, on or before the said day, apply at the Secretary's Office in this Province for such Licenses, when & where the same will be granted to such Person & Persons as I shall approve.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms, at the Castle of Saint Lewis in the City of Quebec, the 23rd day of March, 1775, in the 15th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George III. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith & so forth.

GUY CARLETON.

By His Excellency's Command.
GEO. ALLSOPP, D. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY GUY CARLETON.

Capt. General & Governor-in-Chief & over the Province of Quebec, & the territories depending thereon in America, Vice Admiral of the same, Keeper of the Great Seal thereof and Major General of his Majesty's Forces in the Northern District, &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

(26 Ap., 1775.)

Whereas for the reasons set forth in an Act passed in the 14th year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for making more Effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, All Commissions, Ordinances, & Authorities relative to the present Administration of Justice in this Province cease and become void, from and after the 1st day of May in this present year 1775. And whereas the weight and importance of erecting proper Courts for the future administration of Justice in this Province demand much Time & deliberation, by reason whereof the same cannot be immediately established, but whereas much Mischief & Inconvenience might in the meantime arise to the Public, if some proper persons were not authorized in this Province to render all Offenders against the Law, and absconding debtors Amenable to Justice, by obliging them to appear before such Courts when the same shall be established, & then & there to answer the Charges that shall be respectively exhibited against them.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation, in order to make known to all persons residing in this Province, and others whom it may concern, that by Virtue of the Powers & Authorities to be given by His Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster, the 27th day of December in the 15th year of His Reign, & published at Quebec, the 24th day of this Instant April. I have constituted and appointed Adam Mabane, Thomas Dunn, John Fraser, & John Marteilhe, Esquires, His Majesty's Justices of the Courts of Common Pleas for the district of Quebec and Montreal in this Province: and Hertel Rouville of Montreal, and John Claude Panet of Quebec, Esquires, or any two more of them, to be from and after the said 1st day of May next ensuing, during pleasure, or until proper Courts of Judicature can be established in the said Districts, Conservators of the Peace throughout the same, with all necessary powers and Authorities for that and other purposes aforesaid to be done and Executed according to Law, and further,

from and during all the time aforesaid to be Commissioners for suing out Civil Process and causing the same to be executed in the said districts in such manner as the Law directs and by their Commission is appointed.

And all His Majesty's subjects of this Province are hereby required, when called upon to aid and assist the above named Conservators of the Peace, and Commissioners in the Execution of their said office. And whereas it is also judged inexpedient for the present, to appoint New Bailiffs for the said districts of Quebec & Montreal, I have thought fit to continue in the Exercise of the same until further Orders, whereof they, & all whom it may concern, are required to take notice, & so govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms, at the Castle Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 26th day of April, 1775, in the 15th year of the Reign of Our Sovereign, George III, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, & so forth.

GUY CARLETON.

By His Excellency's Command.

GEO. ALLSOPP, D. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY GUY CARLETON.

Capt. General & Governor-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, & the territories depending thereon in America, Vice Admiral of the same, & Major General of His Majesty's Forces Commanding the Northern District, &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

(8 May, 1775.)

Whereas some Evil designing person did in the night between the 30th April & May 1st last past, wantonly and maliciously disfigure the Bust of His Majesty in the Town of Montreal in this Province, & further did then & there affix thereto a False & Scandalous Libel in Writing, tending to lessen him in the Esteem of his subjects, weaken his government and raise jealousies between him & his people to the intent therefor that all such ill-disposed Persons may be discovered and brought to Justice, I have thought fit to publish this Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of Two hundred dollars, and if a Party concerned His Majesty's Pardon to any one except the Person who actually did disfigure the said Bust, or affix the said Libel, who shall discover the Persons guilty of the above offence; to be paid by the Receiver General of this Province on the Conviction of any one or more of them.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 8th day of May in the 15th year of His Majesty's Reign, 1775.

GUY CARLETON.

By His Excellency's Command.

GEO. ALLSOPP, D. Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING

By His Excellency Guy Carleton, Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec & the territories depending thereon in America, Vice Admiral of the same, & Major General of His Majesty's Forces Commanding the Northern Districts, &c., &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(9 June, 1775.)

Whereas a Rebellion prevails in many of His Majesty's Colonies in America, & particularly in some of the neighbouring ones. And whereas many of the aforesaid Rebels have with an armed force made Incursions of late into this Province, attacking and Carrying away from thence a Party of His Majesty's Troops, together with a Parcel of Stores and a Vessel belonging to His Majesty and are at present actually invading this Province with Arms in a traitrous and hostile manner to the great terror of His Majesty's Subjects, & in open defiance of His Laws and Government falsely & maliciously giving out, by themselves and their Abettors that the Motives for so doing, are to prevent the inhabitants of this Province from being taxed and oppressed by Government, together with divers other false and seditious Reports, tending to inflame the minds of the People and alienate them from His Majesty: To this end therefor that so treasonable an invasion may be soon defeated that all such Traitors with their said Abettors may be speedily brought to Justice and the Publick Peace and Tranquility of this Province again restored, which the ordinary course of the Civil Law is at present unable to effect, I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby declaring that, until the aforesaid good purpose can be attained, I shall, in virtue of the Powers & Authority to me given by His Majesty, execute Martial Law, and cause the same to be executed throughout the Province, and to that end I shall order the Militia within the same to be forthwith raised, but as a sufficient number of commissions to the several officers thereof cannot be immediately made out, I shall in the meantime direct all those having any Militia Commissions from the Honorable Thomas Gage, the Hon. James Murray, Ralph Burton, and Fredrick Haldimand, Esqrs, heretofor His Majesty's Governors in this Province, or either of them, to obey the same, and execute the powers therein mentioned, until they shall receive orders from me to the Contrary. And I do accordingly in His Majesty's name hereby require and Command all His Subjects in this Province and others whom it may concern, on pain of disobedience to be aiding and assisting to such Commissioned officers and others who are or may be commissioned by me, in the execution of their said Commissions for His Majesty's Service.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Montreal, this 9th Day of June 1775, in the 15th year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George III., by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Guy Carleton.

By His Excellency's Command.

H. T. Cramahe.

God Save the King.

By His Excellency Thomas Gage, Esqr., Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay and Vice-Admiral of the same.

A Proclamation.

(12 June, 1775.)

Whereas the infatua ed Multitudes who have long suffered themselves to be conducted by certain well known Incendiaries, and Traitors in a fatal Progression of crimes against the Constitutional Authority of the State have at length proceeded to avowed Rebellion: And the good Effects which were expected to arise from the Patience and Lenity of the King's Government, have been often frustrated and are now rendered hopeless, by the influence of the same evil counsels, it only remains for those, who are entrusted with supreme rule, as well for the punishment of the guilty, as the protection of the well affected, to prove they do not bear the Sword in vain.

The infringements which have been Committed upon the most sacred rights of the Crown and People of Great Britain, are too many to enumerate on this side, and are all too atrocious to be palliated on the other. All unprejudiced people who have been witnesses of the late Transactions, in this and the neighbouring Provinces, will find upon a transient Review, Marks of Premeditation and Conspiracy that would justify the fulness of chastisement. And even those who are least acquainted with Facts, cannot fail to receive a just impression of their Enormity, in Proportion as they discover the Arts & Assiduity by which they have been falsified or concealed. The authors of the present unnatural Revolt never daring to trust their Cause or their Actions to the Judgments of an impartial Public, or even to the dispassionate reflection of their followers, have uniformly placed their chief Confidence in the Suppression of Truth: And while indefatigable & shameless Pains have been taken to obstruct every appeal to the real Interest of the People of America, the grossest forgeries, Calumnies, and absurdities that ever insulted human understanding, have been imposed upon their credulity. The Press, that distinguished Appendage of Public Liberty, and when fairly and impartially employed its best support, has been invariably prostituted to the most contrary purposes. The animated language of ancient and virtuous times calculated to vindicate & promote the just rights and Interests of mankind, have been applied to countenance the most abandoned violat on of those sacred blessings; and not only from the flagitious Prints, but from the Popular Harangues of the Times. Men have been taught to depend upon activity in Treason, for the security of their persons & properties, till to complete the horrid profanation of Terms and ideas, the name of God has been introduced in the Pulpits to excite and justify devastation and massacre.

The minds of men having been thus gradually prepared for the worst extremities, a number of armed persons, to the amount of many thousands, assembled on the 19th of April last, and from behind walls, & lurking holes, attacked a detachment of the King's Troops who not expecting so consummate an act of Phrenzy, unprepared for vengeance, and willing to decline it, made use of their arms in their own defence. Since that period the Rebels, deriving Co fidence from Impunity, have added insult to Outrage, have repeatedly fired upon the King's Ships & Subjects with Cannon and Small Arms, have possessed the roads and other communications by which the Town of Boston was supplied with Provisions, and with a preposterous parade of military

arrangement, they affect to hold the Army besieged, while part of their body make daily and indiscriminate invasions upon private property, and with a wantoness of cruelty ever incident to Lawless Tumult carry Depredation & Distress wherever they turn their steps.

The actions of the 19th of April are of such notoriety, as must baffle all attempts to contradict them, and the Flames of Buildings and other property from the Islands and adjacent country for some weeks past spread a melancholy Confirmation of the subsequent assertions.

In this exigency of complicated calamities, I avail myself of the last effort within the Bounds of my Duty, to spare the effusion of Blood: to offer, and I do hereby in His Majesty's name, offer & promise his most gracious pardon to all persons who shall forthwith lay down their arms and return to the duties of peaceable subjects. Excepting only from the benefit of such pardon, Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, whose offences are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment.

And to the end that no person within the limits of this proffered mercy may plead ignorance of the Consequences of refusing it, I by these Presents not only the Persons above-named and excepted, but also all their adherents, associates, & abettors, meaning to comprehend in those terms, all & every person & persons of what class, Denomination or Description soever, who have appeared in arms against the King's Government and shall not lay down the same as aforementioned, and likewise all such as shall so take arms after the date thereof, or who shall in any-wise protect or conceal such offenders, or assist them with Money, Provision, Cattle, Arms, Ammunition, Carriages, or any other necessary of subsistence or offence, or shall hold Secret Correspondence with them by letter, message, signal or otherwise, to be Rebels and Traitors, and as such to be treated.

And whereas during the Continuance of the present unnatural Rebellion, Justice cannot be administered by the Common Law of the Land, the Cause whereof has, for a long time past been violently impeded, and wholly interrupted: from whence results a necessity for using and exercising the Martial Law. I have therefor thought fit by the authority invested in me, by the Royal Charter of this Province, to publish, and I do hereby publish, proclaim and order the use and exercise of the Law Martial, within and throughout this Province, for so long time as the present unhappy occasion shall necessarily require: Whereof all persons are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves, as well to maintain order & regularity among the peaceable inhabitants of the Province, & to resist, encounter and subdue the Rebels and Traitors above described by such as shall be called upon for those purposes.

To these inevitable, but I trust salutary measures, it is a far more pleasing Part of my Duty, to add the assurances of Protection and Support, to all who in so trying a Crisis, shall manifest their allegiance to the King, and affection to the Parent State. So that such persons as may have been intimidated to quit their Habitations in the Course of this alarm, may return to their respective Callings and Professions; and stand distinct and seperate from the Parricides of the Constitution, till God in his Mercy shall restore to his creatures, in this distracted Land, that system of Happiness from which they have been seduced, the Religion of Peace and Liberty founded upon Law.

Given at Boston this 12th day of June, in the 15th year of the Reign of His Majesty George III., by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Annoque Domini 1775.

THOS. GAGE.

By His Excellency's Command.
THOS. FLUCKER, Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By the Honorable Hector Theophilus Cramahe, Esq., Lieut-Governor of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

(16 Sp., 1775.)

Whereas, great mischief and inconveniences may and are likely to arise from permitting strangers, who may be in the interest of the Rebels, to resort to the Town of Quebec, and by that means obtaining & Conveying to them intelligence which may prove highly prejudicial to his Majesty's Service.

I do hereby Strictly order and Command all persons, not settled inhabitants of this place, who since the 3rd day of August last, have or who hereafter shall come into the Town of Quebec, either to repair themselves immediately or to signify to one of the Conservators of the Peace, or to such Persons as may from time to time be appointed for that purpose, their names and place of abode, together with the occasion of the coming into Town, upon pain of being Considered and treated as Spies if they remain therein for the space of two hours without repairing themselves, or giving notice as aforesaid.

And I do likewise strictly order and Command all Tavern Keepers, Keepers of Public Houses, and all persons who shall receive any Stranger or Strangers after publication of this Proclamation to report the Name, Place of Abode, &c., of all such, in like manner, to some one or other of the persons aforementioned, within two hours after the coming of such Stranger or Strangers, upon the like pain and peril as herein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Quebec, this 16th day of September, in the 15th year of His Majesty's Reign, in the year of our Lord, 1775.

In the absence and by the order of His Excellency the Governor.

H. T. CRAMAHE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By the Honorable Hector Theophilus Cramahe, Esq., Lieut-Governor of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

(28 Sp., 1775.)

It being absolutely necessary in the present disorders, to provide in the most Effectual Manner for the defence of the Town & Province of Quebec:

And whereas great assistance may be derived from the Sailors on Board the Ships and Vessels in the different parts of the Province, It is hereby ordered that no Ship or Vessel now in any Port of the Province, or that shall come into any Port of the Province, do proceed on her Voyage to England or Elsewhere before the 20th day of October next, and the officers employed in the Collection of His Majesty's Customs are hereby Commanded to suffer no ship to clear out till the aforesaid time.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Quebec, this 28th day of September, in the 15th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord 1775.

In the absence & by order of His Excellency the Governor.

H. T. Cramahe.

God Save the King.

By the Honorable Hector Theophilus Cramahe, Esq., Lieut-Governor of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(20 Oct., 1775.)

Whereas by a Proclamation, dated 28th day of September last, an Embargo was laid on all the Shipping in the Ports of this Province, to remain in force till this 20th day of October, and whereas the necessity of Providing for the Defence of the Province still continues, it is hereby ordered that the Embargo shall be extended to the 4th of November next, inclusive, and the officers employed in the Collection of His Majesty's Customs are Commanded to suffer no ship to clear out of any place beyond the limits of this Province till after the aforesaid time.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Quebec, this 20th day of October, in the 15th year of His Majesty's Reign and in the year of our Lord 1775.

In the absence & by order of His Excellency the Governor.

H. T. Cramahe.

God Save the King.

By the Honorable Hector Theophilus Cramahe, Esq., Lieut-Governor of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(11 Nov., 1775.)

Whereas by a Proclamation dated the 20th day of October last, an Embargo was laid on all the Shipping in the Ports of this Province, to remain in force till the 4th of the present month; and whereas the Necessity of Providing for the Defence of the Province still continues, It is hereby ordered, That the Embargo be renewed and extended to the 20th of the present month inclusive, and the Officers Employed in the Collection of His

Majesty's Customs are Commanded to suffer no ship to clear out of any Port in this Province for any place beyond the limits of it, till after the aforesaid time.

Given under my hand & seal of arms at Quebec, this 11th day of November, in the 16th year of His Majesty's Reign, & in the year of our Lord 1775.

H. T. Cramahe.

God Save the King.

[L.S.] George R.

(14 Nov., 1775.)

C.O. (Quebec 1768-1787 Vol. I.)

Additional Instructions to Our Trusty & Well beloved Guy Carleton Esq^{r} Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America and of all Our Territories, dependant thereupon, or to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being.— Given at Our Court at S^{t} James's the fourteenth day of November 1775, In the sixteenth year of Our Reign.—

Whereas We did by Our General Instructions to you bearing date at Our Palace of S^{t} James's, the 3^{d} day of January 1775 Declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure that sundry Salaries and Allowances therein mentioned should be discharged & paid out of any Revenue arising to Us within Our said Province of Quebec, or out of such other Monies as should be granted or appropriated to the Use and Service of Our said Province the said Salaries and Allowances to Commence on and to be payable from and after the first Day of May last; It is Our further Will & pleasure that over and above the several Salaries and Allowances in the said Instructions mentioned and set down, You do pay or cause to be paid annually out of the said Revenue or Monies granted or appropriated as aforesaid unto Our Trusty and Well beloved John Christopher Roberts Esquire, or to his lawful Attorney the further Sum of Three hundred and fifty pounds; the said annual payment or Allowance to Commence on the first day of May last.—

G. R.

Copy of a Letter from Genl. Carleton to Genl. Howe, dated

Quebec, January 12th, 1776.

Sir,—The 5th of December, Mr. Montgomery took Post at St. Croix within less than 2 miles from Quebec, with some Field Artillery, His heavy Canon were landed at Cap Rouge: at the same time Arnold's party took possession of the other Avenues leading to the Town, and prevented all communication with the Country. The 7th a woman stole into Town with Letters addressed to the principal Merchants, advising them to an immediate submission & promising great indulgences in Case of their Compliance. Inclosed was a letter to me in very extraordinary language, & a summons to deliver up the Town. The messenger was sent to prison for a few days and drummed out.

To give more efficacy to these letters, 5 small mortars were brought to St. Rock's and a Battery of 5 Cannon & one Howitzer raised upon the heights

within seven hundred yards of the Walls. Soon after Arnold appeared with a White Flag, said he had a letter for me but was refused admittance & ordered to carry back his letter.

After every preparatory stratagem had been used to intimidate our wretched garrison, as Mr. Montgomery was pleased to call it, an Assault was given the 31st December, between Four and Five in the Morning during a Snow Storm from the North East. The Alarm was general. From the side of the River St. Lawrence along the fortified, round to the Basin, every part seemed equally threatened.

Two real attacks took place upon the Lower Town. One under Capt. Diamond, led by Mr. Montgomery, the other by Mr. Arnold, upon that part called the Sault au Matelot. This at first met with some success, but in the end was stopped. A Sally from the Upper-Town under Captain Laws attacked their Rear, and sent in many Prisoners: Capt. McDougal afterwards reinforced this party, & followed the Rebels into the Post they had taken.

Thus Mr. Arnold's Corps, himself and a few others excepted, who were wounded and carried off early were completely ruined. They were caught as it were in a Trap, we brought in their Five Mortars & one Cannon.

The other attack was soon repulsed with slaughter, Mr. Montgomery was left among the Dead. The Rebels have on this Assault between 6 and 7 hundred men & between 40 and 50 officers killed, wounded & taken prisoners. We had only one Lieut. of the Navy, doing duty as Capt. in the Garrison, and four Rank and File, killed, and 13 rank and file wounded, two of the latter are since dead.

You will be pleased to transmit a Copy of my Letter to the Secretary of State, by the first opportunity, for His Majesty's information.

G. C.

Letter from Genel. Carleton to Lord George Germain.

Quebec, May 14th, 1776.

My Lord,—After this Town had been closely invested by the Rebels for 5 months, and had defeated all their attempts, the Surprise Frigate, Isis & Sloop Martin came into the Basin the 6th inst.

As soon as that part of the 29th they had on Board with their Marines, in all about 200, were landed, they with the greatest part of the garrison, by this time much improved, and in high spirits, marched out of the Ports of St. Louis and St. John's to see what these mighty boasters were about, they were found very busy in their preparations for a Retreat, a few shots being exchanged, the line marched forward & the Plains were soon cleared of those Plunderers. All their Artillery, Military Stores, Scaling Ladders, Pitards, &c., &c. were abandoned.

The Surprise, Martin and a Province Armed Vessel went up the River, when they also quitted the Gaspé & the Armed Schooner, Mary.

The Rear of the Rebels have halted at Dechambault, & the Surprise with the other two Vessels, is a little upon this side of the Falls of Richelieu.

Thus ended our Siege & Blockade, during which the mixed Garrisons of Soldiers, Sailors, British & Canadian Militia with the Artificers from Halifax & Newfoundland, shewed great zeal & patience, under very severe duty & uncommon vigilance, indispensable in a place liable to be stormed, besides great labour necessary to render such attempts less practicable.

Notwithstanding the inclement season they preserved good health, & their spirits increased every day. A copy of my letter to General Howe will inform your Lordship of our Situation to the defeat of the Rebels upon the 31st December.

For three months after they Confined their operations to the preventing all Supplies from coming to Town, & in burning our Suburbs & Shipping, the latter have almost all escaped, but the greatest part of the Suburbs of St. Roch and St. John have been burnt, the remainder was brought into Town for fuel, which was much wanted.

The beginning of February the Rebels again attempted to enter into a correspondence, by a Flag of Truce, Encouraged to it, I suppose, by a permission granted for the Prisoners' Baggage to enter the Town, but as they were told immediately to withdraw unless they came to implore the King's mercy, they have not since returned.

March 25th and the advanced guard of a Party raised by Mr. Beaujeu to relieve the Town, was defeated, the rest dispersed. The 31st it was discovered that the Rebel Prisoners had formed a Plot to escape, to seize the guard of St. John's Gate and let in Mr. Arnold which was effectually disappointed.

The 4th April the Rebels opened a Battery of 4 guns, one Howitzer from the opposite side of the River St. Lawrence, and the 22nd another of 2 guns and one Howitzer from the opposite side of the River St. Charles. These were also intended to burn the Town and Shipping. From both they fired Red Hot balls. The 23rd they attempted throwing Some Shells into Town from a Battery on the heights opposite to Port St. Louis. All these Batteries were much damaged by our Artillery.

May 3rd about 10 at night, a Fireship attempted to run down into the Cul de Sac where the greatest part of our Shipping was laid up, but this also proved abortive, & she burned to the Water's Edge, without doing us the least injury. It is supposed they intended a general assault, if they succeeded in setting fire to the Ships and Lower Town.

I cannot conclude this letter without doing Justice to Lieutenant-Col. Maclean who has been indefatigably zealous in the King's Service, & to his Regiment, wherein he has collected a number of experienced good officers, who have been very useful. Col. Hamilton, who commanded the Battalion of Seamen, his officers, & men discharged their duty with great alacrity & spirit. The same thing must be acknowledged of the Masters, inferior officers, & Seamen belonging to His Majesty's Transports, & Merchantmen detained here last Fall. Only one Seaman deserted the whole time. The Militia, British & Canadian, behaved with a steadiness & resolution that could hardly have been expected from men unused to arms. Judges and other officers of Government, as well as Merchants, cheerfully submitted to every inconvenience, to preserve the Town. The whole indeed upon the occasion shewed a spirit and perseverance that do them great honour.

The 47th from Halifax & the greatest part of the 29th is since arrived.

Major Caldwell, who commanded the British Militia all winter as Lt. Col. Commandant & is bearer of these despatches to your Lordship, has proved himself a faithful subject of His Majesty, & an active diligent officer. He & indeed almost every loyal subject, are very considerable sufferers by the present hostile Invasion.

I am &c.,

Guy Carleton.

GUY CARLETON.

Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec: Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the said Province & the Frontiers thereof, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

(30 Aug., 1776.)

Whereas there remains on hand a great quantity of the last year's wheat, and the crops of this year are very abundant, a Considerable part of which is already got in, and it is conceived that it will not be detrimental to the Province, nor to His Majesty's Troops therein, to suffer an exportation thereof, I hereby make known to all His Majesty's Subjects in this Province that I do allow a general exportation of wheat. But inasmuch as the exportation of any cattle or live flock out of the Province, or of Flour and Biscuit elsewhere than to the Fisheries of Nova Scotia & the West Indies, may at this time be greatly prejudicial to the Province and His Majesty's Troops therein, I have thought proper to order, and I do hereby strictly order that no person or persons whatsoever, at any time after the publication hereof, & before the 1st day of December next shall directly or indirectly export or cause to be exported out of this Province, any Cattle or live Stock to any place whatsoever, or any flour or biscuit elsewhere than to the Fisheries of Nova Scotia or the West Indies.

And I do hereby forbid all the Officers of His Majesty's Customs within this Province to make any Entries or clearances of any Vessel or Vessels which shall have on Board any Cattle or live-stock, or any Flour or Biscuit other than for the Fisheries, Nova Scotia or the West Indies; excepting only such and so much of the said Commodities as shall be necessary to be carried for the sustenance, diet & support of the Commanders, Masters, Mariners, passengers, or others in the same Vessels for their respective voyages.

Given under my hand and Seal at arms at Montreal, this 30th day of August, 1776, in the 15 year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George III, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, & so forth.

GUY CARLETON.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. FOY.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

After the victory at Lake Champlain the Citizens of Quebec congratulated the Governor as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, Knight of the Bath, Capt. General & Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

May it Please Your Excellency.

We His Majesty's faithful & loyal British Subjects, the Gentlemen, Merchants & Citizens residing in Quebec, most sincerely congratulate your Excellency on the Signal Victory obtained by the Forces under your Command over the Rebel Fleet on Lake Champlain.

Impressed with a just & lively sense of the Excellence of our glorious Constitution, we are determined under all circumstances to preserve it inviolate. Firmly attached to our most Gracious Sovereign & truly sensible of the inestimable Blessings we enjoy under the protection of His Government, we behold with sorrow & Indignation the mad attempts of factious men on either side the Atlantic, by whose diabolical machinations the greatest part of this continent is plunged into all the horrors of a Civil War.

With grateful hearts we acknowledge, That the peace & Tranquility we now enjoy is owing (under providence) to that determined resolution, steady perseverance and unshaken Constancy which, during the tedious Siege of this City, shone conspicious in every part of Your Excellency's Conduct. If we, on our parts, have been in any degree conducive to the preservation of the Garrison, we are happy in the reflection of having done an act of Duty to our King & Country.

We take the Liberty to request your Excellency will assure our most Gracious Sovereign, that we will, to the utmost of our power, on every occasion, with our lives & fortunes, protect, maintain & support his Royal Person, his family & Government.

Permit us also to add our Congratulations on your safe return to this City, where, we truly wish, you may enjoy, without interruption those Endearing and Domestic Blessings of which you have been so long deprived by the Duties inseparably annexed to your public Character.

This address was unanimously signed by those (and those only) who assisted in the defence of the Garrison last Winter. His Excellency returned the Following Answer:

Gentlemen,—I return you thanks for this dutiful and affectionate Address. You may assure yourselves it will not be less agreeable to me to represent, than it must be grateful to our Sovereign to know, the Loyalty & firm attachment of Subjects, whose actions have so well evinced the sincerity of their Professions.

I have no doubt that you will, upon every occasion, exert the same ardour & Spirit in the cause of your King & Government, as was so manifest in the Trial to which you were so lately put.

Guy Carleton.

Sir Guy Carleton, Knight of the Bath, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Quebec & the territories depending thereon in America, Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

General & Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the said Province & the Frontiers thereof, &c., &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(3 Dec., 1776.)

Whereas sundry matters which regard the Police & good order of the Province make it necessary for me to assemble the Legislative Council, I do hereby require the attendance of the several members thereof at the Council Chamber in Quebec, on Tuesday the 21st day of January next, in order to take those matters into consideration.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms, at the City of Quebec, this 3rd day of December in the 14th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George III, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King Defender of the Faith and so forth, in the year of our Lord 1776.

GUY CARLETON.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By Sir Guy Carleton, Knight of the most Honorable order of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the said Province and the Frontiers thereof, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

(3 May, 1777.)

Whereas it is inexpedient, and might prove dangerous, at this time, and in the present circumstances of the province, to allow of a free exportation of the provisions thereof, I have thought fit by and with the advice of his majesty's council, to issue this proclamation, hereby strictly forbidding and prohibiting all cattle or other live stock, during the course of the present year, and until the last day thereof, to be exported or sent out of the same; except such as shall have been purchased for the use of his majesty's forces under my command, or that shall be necessary for the sustenance, diet, and support of the commanders, mariners, passengers, or others belonging to his majesty's ships, or other vessels departing therefrom; and I do order and direct that no corn, flour, or biscuit be exported or sent out of the province, except for the use and purposes above mentioned, until it can be exactly ascertained whether the same may be with safety permitted; whereof due notice shall be given by proclamation or otherwise. And of this, the officers of his majesty's customs, and all others whom these may concern, are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, the third day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, in the seventeenth year of his majesty's reign.

GUY CARLETON.

By his Excellency's Command.

J. WILLIAMS, C. C.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By Sir Guy Carleton, Knight of most Honorable order of the Bath, Captain General & Governor-in-Chief of Province of Quebec, &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

(25 Jy., 1777.)

Whereas it was thought expedient at the opening of navigation to prohibit the exportation of all Cattle, Live Stock, Corn, Flour & Biscuit out of the Province.

I have at this time thought fit by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council to issue this Proclamation Hereby permitting the free exportation of Flour & Biscuit from the Province to the Island of St. John's, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and of this the officers of His Majesty's Customs, and all others whom it may concern are required to take notice.

Given under my hand & Seal,
at Quebec, 25th July, 1777. GUY CARLETON.

J. WILLIAMS, C.C.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty's service together with the interest and Security of His faithful subjects in this Province: regarding that His Majesty's rights touching his Demesne should be ascertained & it being necessary for that purpose to make out a Tenor of the Seigniories held immediately from the Crown, as well as of Lands, Tenements & Heraditaments held therefrom En-Roture. I have thought proper by the advice of His Majesty's Council in this Province to issue this Proclamation, requiring all Proprietors Seigniories in this Province, holding directly from the Crown (as well Communities as others) to appear in person or by Attorneys duly constituted for that purpose at the castle of Saint Lewis in the City of Quebec, any time before the 1st day of December which will be in the year 1778 to make and render before me there the Fealty & Homage which they owe to His Majesty according to the Ancient Laws & customs & usages of the Province: Authenticated copies of the Deeds will be given them gratis.

The said Proprietors of the Seigniories are also required to give in their respective Tenors or Land Rolls at the same time, or within 40 days after rendering their Fealty and Homage to be registered. Authenticated copies thereof will also be given gratis.

Moreover all persons holding Land En-Roture from the Crown are required to appear before the time above mentioned in their proper person, or by Attorneys duly Constituted for that purpose at Quebec, to exhibit their Title-deeds & to make declaration of the Estates they hold under His Majesty & the rents & duties they owe thereupon.

GUY CARLETON.

By Command of His Excellency.
GEO POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Excellency Sir Wm. Howe, Knight of the Most Hon. order of the Bath, General & Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(17 Jy., 1777.)

Whereas many vessels have arrived & are daily arriving in this Port with Cargoes of different kinds for the use of His Majesty's Forces under my Command & for the use of the Inhabitants of such parts of the pro-

vince of New York as are or may be under the protection of His Majesty's Forces, In order that the Importers may not Suffer by the detention of such Cargoes on board Ships as well as to prevent any part thereof from being Clandestinely conveyed to the Rebels I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation, appointing Andrew Elliot, Esqr. to be Superintendent of all imports & exports to and from the Island of New York, Long Island and Staten Island (Transports, Victuallers and Prizes excepted). Hereby ordering & commanding all Masters of merchant ships immediately on their arrival, to make entry of their vessels and deliver in proper manifests of their Cargoes on Oath at the Superintendent's Office, and any good found on board not inserted in said manifest shall be seized and forfeited. And if any Master of a Vessel arriving in Port or its dependencies as aforesaid shall break bulk, or suffer the same to be done before he has obtained permission in writing from the Superintendent or his Deputies. any part of the Cargoe so landed, shall be seized & forfeited & the Master shall be liable to imprisonment. All Rum, Sugar, Spirits, and Molasses and Salt imported are to be stored at the expense of the owners & importers in warehouses by them to be provided, under inspection of said Superintendent or his Officers, with whom the keys are to be lodged, who will grant permission when the same or any part thereof is sold for the use of the Army or the Navy or Inhabitants. Such permission always specifying the quantity, and to whom the same is disposed. And I do further order and direct that no goods or Merchandize whatever shall be laden on board any Ship or Vessel (such as are in His Majesty's Service excepted) until permission in writing is first obtained from the Superintendent's office, specifying the quantity and quality of goods so intended to be laden with the Vessel & Master's Name & where bound, and all goods & Merchandize found on board any Ship or Vessel for which permissions have not been obtained, shall be seized and forfeited, together with the Vessel, and the Master liable to imprisonment.

And I do further order that no Ship or vessel (such as are in His Majesty's Service excepted), shall leave this Port or its Dependencies until the Master shall deliver in the Superintendent's Office, a manifest on Oath specifying the quantity & quality of the goods & by whom shipped, together with the Permissions granted for the loading of the vessels as above directed. And if it shall appear to the Superintendent or his Deputies that no fraud has been committed, and the intention of this Proclamation is fully complied with, he is directed to grant a certificate of the same annexed to a copy of such manifest with permission to leave the Port. And any vessel leaving this Port (except as above excepted) without having first complied with the directions herein before contained shall be forfeited, together with the Cargoe on board, and the Master liable to Imprisonment. Neither are vessels in Ballast to depart the Port without permission from the Superintendent aforesaid.

And in order that the Inhabitants of Long Island and Staten Island may be furnished with the necessaries, and at the same time to prevent supplies being conveyed to the Rebels through those Channels, I do further direct that no vessel or small craft whatever shall carry from the Island of New York, Long Island or Staten Island at one time without permission from the Superintendent's office any larger quantities of Rum, Spirits, Sugar or Molasses than one Barrel of each, and of Salt, four Bushels, nor of any other kind of Merchandize more than may be judged sufficiently for the use of one family under forfeiture of such Vessel or small Craft together with the goods found on board, and the Master or Person having the direction thereof shall be liable to imprisonment.

And as a further security for obedience to the orders herein contained, and as to an encouragement for others to detect those who shall presume to act contrary thereto, Any Person or Persons who shall give information to the Superintendent or his Deputies of any Goods or Merchandize after this Proclamation so that any person or persons offending can be detected, Such informer or informers shall be entitled to one moiety of the value arising from the sale of the good or Merchandize so forfeited.

All Merchants, Traders, Masters of Vessels & others, are hereby strictly Commanded to pay due obedience to the Sup. or his Officers in the Ex. of their duty, as they shall answer to the contrary at their Peril. And all Officers Civil & Military, are required to aid & assist them in all cases where the same shall be found necessary.

The Sup., his Deputy & all persons acting under them having their salaries appointed as a full compensation for the Services required of them. No Fees are to be offered on any Account whatever.

Given under my hand at Head Quarters in N. Y., on 17th July 1777.

W. Howe.

By His Ex. Command.

Robert MacKenzie, Sec.

By Guy Carleton, Knight of most Hon. order of the Bath, Capt. General & Governor-in-Chief of Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(11 Oct., 1777.)

Whereas at the opening of navigation it was judged expedient to prohibit the exportation of wheat out of this Province,

At this time I have thought fit, by & with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation hereby permitting the free exportation of wheat from this Province, And of this the officers of His Majesty's Customs & all others whom it may concern are required to take notice.

Given under my hand & seal at Arms, in the Castle St. Louis, in Quebec, 11th day of October, 1777, in the 15th year of H. Majesty's Reign.

Guy Carleton.

By His Ex. Command.

J. Williams, C. C.

God Save the King.

Guy Carleton, Knight of most Hon. order of the Bath, Capt. General & Governor-in-Chief of Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(27 Jan., 1778.)

Whereas the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec is & may be necessary, as well for His Majesty's Service as the welfare of the Province.

I do hereby give public notice & require the Meeting of the said Legislative Council & the attendance of the respective members thereof, at the Council Chamber in Quebec on Monday 23rd day of March next.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms in City of Quebec, the 27th day of January, 1778.

GUY CARLETON.

By His Ex. Command.
GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNOR HALDIMAND.

(L.S.) George R.

(15th April, 1778.)

Instructions to Our Trusty and Well beloved Frederick Haldimand Esquire, Our Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over Our Province of Quebec in America & of all Our Territories dependant thereupon. Given at Our Court at S^{t} James's the Fifteenth day of April 1778. In the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign.—

First. With these Our Instructions You will receive Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, constituting you Our Captain General & Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, & all Our Territories thereunto belonging, bounded & described, as in Our said Commission is set forth; in Execution therefore of the Trust We have reposed in you, You are to take on You the Administration of the Government, & to do & execute all things belonging to your Command, according to the several Powers & Authorities of Our said Commission & these Our Instructions to you, or according to such further Powers & Instructions as you shall at any time hereafter receive under Our Signet or Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council; and you are to call together at Quebec (which We do hereby appoint to be the Place of your ordinary Residence, & the Principal Seat of Government) the following Persons, whom We do hereby constitute & appoint to be Our Council for the Affairs of Our said Province & the Territories thereunto belonging, Viz^{t} Hector Theophilus Cramahé Esq^{r} Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, or Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province for the time being, Peter Livius Esq^{r} Our Chief Justice of Our said Province or Our Chief Justice of Our said Province for the time being, Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, James Cuthburt, Francis L'Evesque, Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabeane, Chaussegros de Lery, George Pownall Esqr. Our Secretary of Our said Province, or Our Secretary of Our said Province for the time being, George Alsopp, La Corne S^{t} Luc, Alexander Johnston, Conrad Gugy, Picotté de Belestres, John Fraser, Henry Caldwell, John Drummond, William Grant, Rocque S^{t} Ours Junior, Francis Baby, &
De Longueuil Esq^{rs} every one of which respectively shall enjoy his Office of Councillor aforesaid for & during Our Will and Pleasure, & his Residence within Our said Province of Quebec, & not otherwise.—

The following sections of the Instructions to Haldimand are identical with the General Instructions to Carleton of 3^{d} Jany 1775—omitting the latter part of section 9 as shown—and adding section 16, as on next page:—

16. And Whereas, in pursuance of the foregoing Instructions, Ordinances have been framed and ordained for the Establishment of Courts, and directing a proper mode of Administering Civil and Criminal Justice within Our said Province of Quebec, conformable to the Spirit and Intention of the aforesaid Act of Parliament, Intituled, "An Act for making more "Effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in "North America," It is Our Will and Pleasure that you do from time to time, with Our said Council in their Legislative Capacities, deliberate upon, and frame such Ordinances, as the Circumstances and Condition of Affairs may require, either for continuing, Amending or enforcing such Ordinances, as have been Ordained, as aforesaid, or making any further and necessary Changes and Regulations in the Courts as established, or in the mode of administering Justice within Our said Province; provided, that such Ordinances be strictly conformable to the Act of Parliament aforesaid, And to the Tenor of these Our Instructions.

Endorsed: Frederick Haldimand Esq^{r} Governor of Quebec Dated 15th. April 1777. (1778).

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Esqr., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Quebec & the Territories depending thereon in America, &c., &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(30 June, 1778.)

Whereas His Majesty, by his letters patent, dated at St. James's, the 18th day September, in the 17th year of His Reign, hath been graciously pleased to Commission & appoint me His Captain-General & Governor & Commander-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec & the Territories thereto depending, in the place of Sir Guy Carleton, Knight, &c., &c.

And whereas I have caused the said Letters Patent so granted to me as aforesaid to be openly and publicly read and published at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in this Province, & in virtue of the Service, Powers, Directions, & Commands therein granted & expressed I have taken upon me the exercise and due execution of the same.

And have therefor thought fit to issue this Proclamation, notifying the said Letters Patent & Commission of His Majesty so to me granted & the publication of the Same, And I do hereby command & require that all & every the Officers of His Majesty's Government of Quebec, and all other Persons whom it may concern, Do henceforth take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand & seal at arms at the Castle St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in Council, this 30th day of June, 1778.

Fred. Haldimand.

By His Excellency's Command,
Geo. Pownall, Sec.

God Save the King.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(31 Oct., 1778.)

Whereas His Majesty, in His Most Honorable Privy Council at St. James's, on the 13th day of May last passed, has been pleased to signify his

Royal disallowance of, and declare void and of none effect a certain Law and Ordinance made & passed in the Castle of St. Lewis & Province of Quebec, on the 23rd day of April, in the 17th year of His Majesty's Reign— Intituled "An Ordinance Concerning the distribution of the Estates and Effects of persons leaving the Province without paying their Debts."

I do therefor publicly notify all Judges, Magistrates, and others whom it doth concern, That the said above recited Ordinance and every part thereof is Repealed & become null, void, & of no force or effect whatever, And of which I do require all manner of persons to take notice & govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 31st day of October, 1778.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's Command.
GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Esq., Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

(7 Nov., 1778.)

Whereas great prejudice at this time arises to His Majesty's Service and distress in this Province from a free exportation of Wheat, Flower, and Biscuit;

I have therefor thought fit by & with the advice of His Majesty's Council to issue this Proclamation, hereby prohibiting all persons whomsoever to lade on board any Ship or Vessel or Boat for Exportation out of this Province from and after this day unto the 1st day of December next, or to export out of this Province by any means howsoever, any Wheat, Flower, or Biscuit which may be already laden on board any Ship, Boat, or Vessel; and until the said 1st Day of December, without first having my Special License & Permit for that purpose.

And I do hereby further prohibit the loading & Exportation of any Wheat, Flower, or Biscuits whatsoever from and out of this Province after the said 1st Day of December, and unto the 1st Day of August next.

And on this prohibition & Proclamation I do require the several officers of His Majesty's Customs, & and all others whom it may concern, to take notice & govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle St. Lewis, in City of Quebec, this 7th day of November, 1778.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's Command.
GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

(30 Nov., 1778.)

Whereas Sir Guy Carleton, Knight of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, late Governor of this Province, on the 28th day of August, 1777, issued a

Proclamation therein requiring all proprietors of Seigniories in this Province, holding directly from the Crown (as well Communities as others), to appear in person or by Attorneys, duly Constituted for that purpose, at the Castle of St. Lewis, of Quebec, any time before the 1st day of December, 1778, to make and render the Fealty and Homage which they owe to His Majesty, according to the Ancient Laws, Customs, & usages of this Province, as they stood before the year 1760.

And the said Several Proprietors of Seigniories were also required to render their respective Tenors or Land Rolls at the time of making Fealty and Homage or within 40 days thereafter to be duly registered.

All these persons' Lands En-Roture from the Crown were required to appear at or before the said 1st of December, in their proper persons, or by Attorneys duly Constituted for that purpose, at the City of Quebec, to exhibit their Title deeds & make a declaration of the several estates they hold under His Majesty, and the Rents & Duties they owe thereupon.

I have thought fit, by the advice of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby continuing the allowance of time mentioned in the Proclamation of the late Governor, Sir Guy Carleton, and to enable His Majesty's subjects more fully to conform & so obey the said Proclamation, I do hereby Grant & Extend the time thereby allowed unto the 31st Day of December, 1779, On or before which day I do require due obedience to the Same by those His Majesty's subjects, the tenure of whose Estates makes it a duty incumbent upon them.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms, in Council, at the Castle St. Louis, this 30th day of November, 1778.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's Command.

GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Quebec, and the territories depending thereon in America, Vice-Admiral of the Same, General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the said Province and the Frontiers thereof, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(17 Dec., 1778.)

The welfare of this Province and His Majesty's service make it needful at this time to assemble the Legislative Council. I do therefor require the meeting of His Majesty's Council in Legislature; And that the respective members of the same do give their attendance at the Council Chamber in Quebec, on Monday, the 11th day of January next.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1778, and in the 19th year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's Command.

GEO. POWNALL, Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[L.S.]

George R .

(29 March, 1779.)

C.O. (Quebec 1768-1787 Vol. I.)

Additional Instruction to Our Trusty & Well beloved Frederick Haldimand, Esq^{r} Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in & over Our Province of Quebec in America, & of all Our Territories dependent thereupon.—Given at Our Court at S^{t} James's the Twenty Ninth day of March 1779. In the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

Whereas by the Second Article of Our Instructions to You the Governor of Our Province of Quebec, We have thought fit to direct that any five of the Members of Our Council for that Province shall constitute a Board of Council for transacting all Business, in which their Advice & Consent may be requisite, Acts of Legislature only excepted, in which case you are not to act without a Majority of the whole. And Whereas it is highly fitting & expedient that no misrepresentation of Our Royal Will & Pleasure in this Instance should continue or obtain, We do hereby direct & require that this Article shall not be understood to delegate Authority to you Our Governor to select & appoint any such Persons by Name as you shall think fit to make such Quorum, terming the same a Privy Council, or to excuse you from summoning to Council all such thereunto belonging as are within a convenient distance.—On the contrary that you do take especial Care to preserve the Constitution of Our said Province free from Innovation in this respect, to which intent you shall communicate this Our Royal Will & Pleasure to our said Council, that so the Trusts, Powers and Privileges which We have thought fit to vest in them by Our General Instructions may by this express Signification of Our Purpose, be in future ascertained & confirmed.

G. R.

George R.

(29 March, 1779.)

(L.S.)

C.O. (Quebec 1768-1787 Vol. I.)

Additional Instruction to Our Trusty & Well beloved Frederick Haldimand Esquire Our Captain General & Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, and of all our Territories dependent thereupon. Given at our Court at S^{t} James's the Twenty Ninth day of March 1779. In the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

Whereas it is fitting, and Our Royal Purpose, that Our Council for the Province of Quebec under your Government, should be fully informed of Our Gracious Intentions in the Constitution proposed for Our said Province, to the end, that they may jointly with You Our Governor and agreeably to the Powers vested in them by Act of Parliament carry Our said Intentions effectually into execution to the benefit of Our Service, & to the ease and security of all Our Subjects, Inhabitants of the said Province. It is Our Will and Pleasure and you are hereby strictly directed and required if you shall not have carried Our Royal Instructions for that purpose given already, into effect; upon receipt hereof, by the first opportunity & without delay, to communicate to Our said Council, such and so many of Our said Instructions wherein their Advice and Consent are made requisite, with such others from time to time, as you shall judge for Our Service to be imparted to them.

G. R.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Captain-General & Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Quebec, & the territories depending thereon in America, Vice-Admiral of the same, General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the said Province and the Frontiers thereof, &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(17 May, 1779.)

Whereas His Majesty's service in the Month of November last did require a temporary prohibition upon the Exportation of Wheat, Flour & Biscuit, of this Province, such Prohibition was directed and Commanded by my Proclamation on the 7th day of November last, and to continue unto the 1st day of August next.

And whereas by the artful management of rapacious and designing men, Wheat & Flour at a time of great plenty have been advanced to an exorbitant price; to the great prejudice, the oppression of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province in general and of the poor in particular. His Majesty's service, the Comfort and happiness of his subjects, make it necessary further to extend the prohibition made by the above-mentioned Proclamation.

I have therefor thought fit with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation hereby prohibiting all persons whomsoever, to lade on board any Ship, Boat, or Vessel, for Exportation, or to Export, out of this Province, by any means howsoever, any Wheat, Flour, or Biscuit, until and after the 1st day of January next.

And of this Proclamation & Prohibition, I do require the several officers of His Majesty's Customs and all others whom it may Concern, to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

And the more Effectually to prevent such acts of public Oppression and distress by the just punishment of those whom the love of gain, or other more insidious motives have induced to violate the Laws: to commit actions which must bring inevitable calamity and distress upon all His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, the Commissioners of the Peace, and others whom it may concern, are hereby enjoined and required to be diligent in discovering the Persons who have offended, or may hereafter offend, in Forstalling, Regrating and Engrossing.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Louis, in the City of Quebec, this 17th day of May, in the 19th year of His Majesty's Reign & year of our Lord 1779.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's Command,

GEO. POWNALL, Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

HALIFAX, July 6th.

Yesterday arrived in this Harbour, His Majesty's Ship Blonde, Andrew Barkley, Esq., Commander, and we are informed, that General McLean, with the Troops he took from hence the 2nd of last Month, had arrived at Penobscut, under Convoy of His Majesty's Ships Blonde, Nautilus, North, &c., where he had taken a very secure & advantageous Post.

The Blonde, with the Armed Schooner Arbuthnot, came from thence last Thursday.

On their arrival the following Proclamation was published:

A Proclamation.

(15 June, 1779.)

By Brigadier-General Francis McLean and Andrew Barkley, Esqr., Commanding detachments of His Majesty's Land and Naval Forces in the River Penobscut:

Whereas it is well known that there are in the several Colonies in North America, now in open Rebellion, many persons who still retain a sense of their duty, and who are only detained from an open profession of it by the fear of becoming objects of the cruel treatment which they have seen exercised on others, by persons who, having plunged their Country into the horrors and distress it now labours under, industriously seize every opportunity of gratifying their avaricious & wicked dispositions, by the wanton oppression of individuals, And whereas it has been represented that the inhabitants on the River Penobscut and the several Islands therein are well affected to his Majesty's person and the ancient Constitution under which they formerly lived, and from the restoration of which they can alone expect relief from the distressed situation they now are in,

Their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief of His Majesty's land and Naval Forces in North America, taking the good disposition of the inhabitants above mentioned (as represented to them) into consideration, and desirous of encouraging & protecting the persons professing them, and securing them from any molestation on that account, have ordered here the forces under our respective Commands for that purpose.

We therefor, in obedience to their directions, hereby invite and earnestly request the Inhabitants on the River Penobscut and the Islands therein in general, to be the first to return to that state of good order and government, to which the whole must in the end submit, and openly to profess that Loyalty and Allegiance, from which they have been led to swerve by arguments and apprehensions, of falsehoods of which they must have been long ago sensible, as well as of the views of those who first promoted them.

We also call all those in whom these principles have never been shaken, to embrace the present opportunity of manifesting them without dread or apprehension, as we hereby assure them of every protection in the power of the Forces under our respective Commands to bestow.

And to quiet the apprehensions of any person who might be deterred from embracing this opportunity by the dread of being punished for any former acts of Rebellion, which they may have been led to commit.

We hereby declare that we will extend our protection and give every encouragement to all persons of whatever denomination, who shall within 8 days from the date hereof take the Oaths of Allegiance and Fidelity to his Majesty before such persons as we shall appoint either at the Headquarters of His Majesty's Troops at Magebeguiduce-Neck, or at Fort Pownall; which oaths of Allegiance and Fidelity we require all persons whatever to come and take within the required time, and not, by neglecting to give such testimony of their Loyalty, give room to look on them as desirous of continuing in an obstinate and unavailing Rebellion, and subject themselves to the treatment such Conduct will deserve.

To all persons, who by returning to their allegiance shall merit it, we not only promise protection and encouragement, with the relief that shall lie in our power to alleviate their present distresses, but we also declare that we will employ the Forces under our Command to punish all persons whatever, who shall attempt in any manner to molest them either in their persons or property on account of their Loyalty or Conduct towards us, and if forced by their behaviour to punish any man or set of men, we declare that we will do it in such an exemplary manner as we hope will deter others from obliging us to have recourse to such severe means in future.

And whereas the Inhabitants to whom this Proclamation is addressed, as well as those in general settled in that part of the Country called the Province of Main, have seated themselves on lands and cultivated them, without any Grant or Title, by which their possessions can be secured to them or their posterity, We therefor declare that we have full power to promise, and we do hereby promise, that no person whatever who shall take the oath of allegiance as above required, and give such other testimony of their attachment to the Constitution, as we or other Officers Commanding His Majesty's Forces may require, shall not be disturbed in their possessions, but that whenever Civil Government takes place, they shall receive gratuitous grants from His Majesty (who alone has the Power of giving them) of all Lands they may have actually cultivated and improved.

And whereas the leaders of the present Rebellion, in pursuit of the views which first instigated them to foment it, and probably to blind the people with regard to the cause of the severe distress under which they now labour, have industriously propagated a notion, That the Officers of His Majesty's sea and land Forces willingly add to their sufferings.

We therefor, to remove such prejudices in as far as in us lies to alleviate the misery of the Inhabitants of the Villages and Islands along the Coast of New England, hereby declare, that such of them as behave themselves in a peaceable, orderly manner shall have full liberty to Fish in their ordinary Coast Fishing Craft, without any molestation on our part; on the Contrary, they shall be protected in it by all vessels and parties under our Command.

Given on Board His Majesty's Ship Blonde, in Magebeguiduce River, the 15th June, 1779.

Francis McLean.
Andrew Barkley.

"On which, before the Blonde sailed for this Port, 651 persons came voluntarily & signed & took the following declaration & oath," &c., &c., &c. &c.

George R.

(16 July, 1779.)

[L.S.]

C.O. (Quebec 1768-1787 Vol. I.)

Additional Instruction to Our Trusty and Well beloved Frederick Haldimand Esquire, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, or to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the Time being. Given at Our Court at St James's the Sixteenth day of July 1779. In the Nineteenth year of Our Reign.

Whereas it is expedient and agreeable to Our Royal Will and Pleasure that Our Subjects Inhabitants of Our Province of Quebec, under your Government, should have, and enjoy every Benefit and Security resulting to them from a speedy and effectual Distribution of Law and Justice, according to the principles of the British Constitution, as far as the same can be

adapted to their peculiar Circumstances and Situation. And Whereas according to the practice of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature, as constituted by the Ordinances now in force, the Official Duty of the Chief Justice of Our said Province is confined to Causes of a Criminal Nature only except in Cases of Appeal, where he sits in common with the rest of our Council. In Consideration hereof, and to prevent (as far as in Us lies) the Frequency of Appeals, It is Our Will and Pleasure and you are hereby strictly enjoined and required, by and with the Advice and Consent of Our Council in their Legislative Capacity assembled to frame an Ordinance to be passed for the purposes of explaining and amending the Ordinances before mentioned by directing and enacting that the Chief Justice shall preside and be made a Member of the Court of Common Pleas, and as such shall sit in the said Court four times in the year at Quebec, & twice in the year at Montreal, at the latter place immediately after, or before the present Circuit Business, as shall be deemed most convenient, that notwithstanding his having given his Opinion in the Court below he shall sit and give his Opinion in the Court of Appeal, that such Court of Appeal shall consist of four persons besides the Chief Justice to be nominated by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being from among the Members of Our Council, and approved and confirmed by Us, together with the Judges of the Court of that District from whence the Appeal does not come, the Lieutenant Governor of Our Province not to be one; That of these persons five to be a Quorum for the Dispatch of Business, the Chief Justice or the Person or one of the Persons officiating in that Capacity always to be one; And that the said Court of Appeal be confined to examine Errors of Law only taking the facts, as stated in the Transcript transmitted by the Court where such Cause shall have been determined, & without going into New Evidence, or re-examining the Evidence before taken.

G. R.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec & the Territories depending thereon in America, Vice-Admiral of the Same, General Commanding-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Said Province and the Frontiers thereof, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(4 Dec., 1779.)

Whereas Sir Guy Carleton, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, late Governor of this Province, on the 28th day of August, 1777, issued a Proclamation therein, requiring all proprietors of Seigniories in this province, holding directly from the Crown (as well Communities as others) to appear in Person or by Attorneys, duly constituted for that purpose, at the Castle of St. Louis, in the City of Quebec, any time before the 1st day of December, 1778, to make and render the Fealty and Homage which they owe to His Majesty, according to the Ancient Laws, Customs, and Usages of this Province, as they stood and were observed before the year 1760.

And the said several proprietors of Seigniories were also required to render their respective Tenors or Land Rolls at the time of making Fealty and Homage, or within forty days thereafter, to be duly Registered.

And also all persons holding Lands En Roture from the Crown were required to appear at or before the said 1st day of December, in their proper persons, or by Attorneys, duly constituted for that purpose, at the City of

Quebec, to exhibit their Title deeds and make a declaration of the Several Estates they hold under His Majesty, & the rents and Duties they owe thereupon.

And whereas I thought fit, by the advice of His Majesty's Council, to issue a Proclamation on the 30th day of November, 1778, to continue the allowance of time mentioned in the Proclamation of the said late Governor, Sir Guy Carleton, to the 31st day of this present month, I now think fit, by the advice of the same Council, to issue this further Proclamation, Hereby Granting and Extending the times before allowed unto the 31st day of December, 1780. On or before which day I do require due obedience to the same by those His Majesty's Subjects, the tenure of whose Estates makes it a duty incumbent upon them.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms, in Council, at the Castle of St. Louis, this 4th day of December, 1779, in the 20th year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's Command.
GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Quebec and the Territories depending thereon in America, Vice-Admiral of the Same, General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the said Province & the Frontiers thereof, &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(11 Jan., 1780.)

His Majesty's Service and the Welfare of this Province at this time make it necessary to Assemble the Legislative Council.

Therefor I do require the meeting of the Said Council; and that the respective members thereof do give their attendance at the Council Chambers in the Castle of Saint Lewis, at Quebec, on Thursday, the 27th day of January instant.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms at the Castle St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1780, and in the 20th year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's Command.
GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Excellency James Robertson, Esqr., Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of New York & the territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, and Major-General of His Majesty's Forces.

A PROCLAMATION.

(15 Ap., 1780.)

The King having been graciously pleased to honor me with the care of a Province, where in a long residence I have contracted an esteem for some and an affection for many of its Inhabitants, I proceed with great pleasure to announce His benevolent intentions.

It is His Majesty's wish, by the revival of the Civil Authority, to prove to all the Colonies & Provinces that it is not His design to govern America by Military Law, but that they are to enjoy all the benefits of a local legislation & their former Constitution.

To this end I have brought out the Royal appointments for forming the Council and supplying the places of Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice. And in concurrence with the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, who is also His Majesty's Commissioner for restoring peace to the Colonies, I shall as speedily as the public exigencies will permit, give order for opening the Courts of Judicature, and Convening the Assembly, and in general proceed to the Execution of the powers reposed in me for the free Course and Complete re-establishment both of the legislative and Executive Authority.

I take great satisfaction in the anticipation of that happy day when relations, friends, and fellow-citizens, having dismissed their gloomy apprehensions, shall re-embrace each other, and return to the offices, pleasures, and employments of peace. Your Country, with your ancient privileges, will then participate in an extensive commerce, and be exempted from all taxations not imposed by yourselves.

Until I meet you regularly in General Assembly for the restoration of mutual Confidence and the remedying of private as well as public evils, I pledge myself to men of all classes in every part of the Province, that it is the Compassionate desire of your Sovereign, and of the parent country, to unite in affection, as in interest, with the Colonies planted by her hand & which have long flourished under her care, that the suggestions of her intentions to impair their rights and privileges are the Arts of Malice & faction, & that every insinuation made by the domestic Enemies of Great Britain of her being disposed to abandon the Provinces to internal Anarchy, and the mischiefs of their jarring interests & claims, or to the fradulent & ambitious views of foreign, Popish, and arbitrary powers (of whom your fathers had a wise and virtuous jealousy) is equally false and malicious.

Happy herself under a Constitution which is the envy and admiration of surrounding nations, she wishes to include in one Comprehensive system of felicity all the branches of a stock, intimately connected by the ties of language, manners, laws, & customs, habits, interests, religion, and blood.

I lament, with the ingenuous thousands of America, who are irreconcilable to the unnatural separation, so inauspicious to yourselves, as well as all the rest of your fellow-Subjects in the other quarters of the World, that the few who have found means to acquire a Sway in the managements of your affairs, have been averse to every uniting system of policy, and studiously shunned the paths of harmony and peace.

But it is not my aim to call them to a hopeless & mortifying review of their Conduct. Can they want Evidence at this day of the detestation of having everything to fear from their Exhausted patience, I warn them to desist from any attempt to restrain and seduce the Loyalty of others, and wisely to provide against their resentment by signalizing themselves, as heretofor in exciting, so now in closing the scene of their intolerable calamities.

And I hereby give the Strongest Assurances of Effectual Countenance, protection, and support to all persons who avail themselves of the Proclamation issued by His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, dated at James's Island, on the 3rd day of March.

Less inclined to reproach them than to Conciliate, to aggravate than to forget, even the guilt of those, who privy to the repeated calls of Great Britain to friendship, upon terms adequate to the desire and expectation of their Constituents, yet nevertheless forbore to reveal them, that they might, with

the greatest care press the ancient enmity of foreign foes, to the aid of their own Ambition and Avarice. I exhort them to seek an early refuge in the abundant Clemency of the Crown, from the perils to which they have exposed themselves by measures fraudulently Concerted & tyrannically inforced, and affording by the Complicated miseries they have brought upon their country and the mighty ruin still impending, irresistible evidence of the folly and malignancy of the Councils by which its affairs have been conducted.

Towards redressing the disorders arising from the loss or want of Charters, I recommend it to all concerned to apply without delay in the ordinary Course for Charters, which shall be granted as soon as Civil Authority takes place.

As to the publick Books of Records, so important to your titles and estates in all parts of the Colony, and formerly lodged in the Secretary's Office, I understand that they were separated from the rest by the provident circumspection of my predecessor, whose merits are above applause & have often had yours; & having been afterwards sent home for safe custody, you may rely upon their being carefully preserved and duly returned as soon as Common tranquillity is restored.

I now call upon Every individual in the Colony to show his allegiance, fidelity, and patriotism by affording his Assistance towards accomplishing the King's Most Gracious design of restoring the blessings of peace and good Government. And they who shall most distinguish themselves by their laudable efforts for those good purposes will most assuredly best recommend themselves to the Royal approbation and favour.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the Province of New York, in the City of New York, the 15th day of April, 1780, in the 20th year of His Majesty's Reign.

James Robertson.

By His Excellency's Command.

Samuel Bayard, Jun., Dept. Secy.

God Save the King.

By Brigadier-General Arnold.

A Proclamation.

(20 Oct., 1780.)

To the Officers & Soldiers of the Continental Army who have the real interests of their Country at heart, & who are determined to be no longer the tools & dupes of Congress or of France.

Having reason to believe that the principles I have avowed in my address to the public of the 7th inst., animated the greatest part of this Continent, I rejoice in the opportunity I have of inviting you to join His Majesty's Forces.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton has authorized me to raise a Corps of Cavalry & Infantry, who are to be clothed subsisted and paid as the other Troops of the British Service, & those who bring in Horses, arms or accoutrements, are to be paid their value or have liberty to sell them. To every non-Commissioned Officer & private a bounty of the Three guineas will be given, & as the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to allow me to nominate the Officers, I shall with infinite satisfaction embrace the opportunity of advancing men whose valour I have witnessed, and whose principles are favourable to an union with Britain, & true American Liberty.

The Rank they obtain in the King's service will bear a proportion to their former rank, & the number of men they bring with them.

It is expected that a Lt.-Col. of Cavalry will bring with him or recruit in a reasonable time..... 75 Men.

Major of Horse	.....	50 "
Capt. "	.....	30 "
Lt. "	.....	15 "
Cornet "	.....	12 "
Sergt. "	.....	6 "
Lieutenant-Col. of Infantry	.....	75 "
Major "	.....	50 "
Capt. "	.....	30 "
Lt. "	.....	15 "
Ensign "	.....	12 "
Sergt. "	.....	6 "

N.B. Each Field Officer will have a Company.

Great as these Encouragements must appear to such as have suffered every distress of want of pay, hunger & nakedness from the neglect, contempt & corruption of Congress, they are nothing to the motives which I expect will influence the brave & generous minds I hope to have the honour to command.

I wish to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainment of peace, liberty & safety (the first objects in taking the field), & with them to share in the glory of rescuing our native Country from the grasping hand of France, as well as from the ambitious and interested views of a desperate party among ourselves, who in listening to French overtures and rejecting those from Great Britain have brought the Colonies to the very brink of destruction.

Friends, Fellow Soldiers & Citizens, arouse & judge for yourselves—reflect on what you have lost—consider to what you are reduced, & by your courage repel the ruin that still threatens you.

Your country once was happy, & had the proffered peace been embraced your last two years of misery had been spent in peace & plenty, & repairing the desolation of a quarrel that would have set the interest of Great Britain and America in its true light, & cemented their friendship; whereas you are now the prey of Avarice, the Scorn of your Enemies and the pity of your friends.

You were promised Liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the Enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors, who among you dare speak or write what he thinks, against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your person, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your Country with your blood. You are flattered with independency as preferable to a redress of grievances, & for that Shadow, instead of real felicity, are sunk into all the wretchedness of poverty by the rapacity of your own rules. Already are you disqualified to support the pride of Character they taught you to aim at, & must inevitably shortly belong to one or other of the great powers their folly & wickedness have drawn into the conflict. Happy for you that you may still become the fellow subjects of Great Britain, if you nobly disdain to be the vassals of France.

What is America now but a land of Widows, orphans & beggars. And should the parent nation cease her exertions to deliver you, what security

remains to you. Even for the enjoyment of the consolation of that religion for which your Fathers braved the ocean, the heathen and the wilderness.

As to you who have Soldiers in the Continental Army, can you at this day want evidence, that the funds of your Country are exhausted, or that the managers have applied them to their own private uses.

In either case you surely can no longer continue in their service with honour or advantage. Yet you have hitherto been their supporters in that cruelty, which, with an equal indifference to yours, as well as to the labour & blood of others is devouring a Country, that, from the moment you quit their colors will be redeemed from their tyranny.

But what need of arguments to such as feel infinitely more misery than tongue can express. I therefor only add my promise of the most affectionate welcome and attention to all who are disposed to join me in measures necessary to close the scene of our afflictions, which, intolerable as they are, must continue to increase until we have the wisdom (Shewn of late by Ireland) in being contented with the liberality of the Parent Country, who still offers her protection, with the immediate restoration of our ancient privileges, civil & sacred, & a perpetual exemption from all taxes, but such as we shall think fit to impose on ourselves.

New York, Oct. 20, 1780.

B. Arnold.

From Rueington's New York Gazette.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

Proclamation.

(6 Jan., 1781.)

The welfare of this Province & His Majesty's service make it needful at this time to assemble the Legislative Council.

I do therefor require the meeting of the said Council and that the respective members of the same do give their attendance at the Council Chamber, in the Castle St. Louis, at Quebec, on Monday, the 15th day of January instant.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms at the Castle St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 6th day of January, 1781.

Fred. Haldimand.

By His Excellency's Command.

Geo. Pownall, Sec.

God Save the King.

By His Ex. Fredrick Haldimand, Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

Proclamation.

(15 Jan., 1781.)

Whereas the safety of the property of His Majesty's liege Subjects, and the necessary defence of this Province, may Speedily require that all Grain, Cattle & Provisions which might in any degree favor or accord Succour to an Invasion of this Province by the King's Subjects in Rebellion, should be deposited in places of Security, for Protection and Defence, by the King's Troops under my Command,

Therefor, with the advice of His Majesty's Council, I have published this Proclamation, requiring all His Majesty's faithful Subjects, to prepare without delay for such an event, by diligently Causing their grain of what kind so ever, to be forthwith threshed and prepared, ready to be transported, if needful, to such places of Security as may be judged proper, for the safety of the Same and the necessary defence of this Province. His Majesty's Subjects will answer at their peril & Risk the Disobedience of an Injunction requisite & made for the Preservation of their property & the Security & Defence of the Province.

The Several Capts. & other Officers of Militia are hereby Commanded to use all diligence in causing this Proclamation to be carried into Speedy & due Execution, And that without delay they do severally proceed to take an exact account from all & every His Majesty's subjects, who are hereby strictly enjoined to grant the same, in the Several Parishes throughout this Province, of the number of Cattle & the several kinds thereof. Also of the quantity of Grain & Flour which respectively may be in the possession of all and every person or persons in the said Parishes.

The Said Capts. of Militia are farther Commanded speedily to make return of their several proceedings herein, those of Three Rivers to Mr. Tonacourt, Col. of Militia; those of the District of Montreal, on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, to Mr. Neven Sevestre, Col. of Militia, and those in the said district on the south side of the said River to the Officer Commanding His Majesty's Troops at Sorel.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, in Council, at the Castle of St. Lewis, this 15th day of January, 1781.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Ex. Command.

GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Ex. Fredrick Haldimand, Capt. General & Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c

PROCLAMATION.

(10 Ap., 1781.)

Whereas it has been represented to me, that several notaries have taken upon themselves to draw and pass as legal & authentic, deeds & contracts in Districts & parts of this Province, which by their respective Commissions, they are not empowered to do, a practice unjust & abusive of the power granted to such Notaries, & from which many and great inconveniences may arise to His Majesty's Subjects.

I have therefor thought fit to publish this Proclamation, strictly enjoining & requiring all notaries, that forthwith and before the 1st day of July next, they deliver or transmit to the Secretary of the Province their several & respective Commissions, and also to note in writing signifying the Town & Parish wherein they reside, & the district which respectively they may be desirous to be assigned to act as notaries in order that such arrangement & regulation may be made, as may conduce to the Security of individuals & be most for the public good.

And all notaries are hereby enjoined & forbid to draw & pass Contracts or Deeds, but within the several Parishes & districts to which by their Commissions they are respectively assigned, on pain of being deprived of such Commissions and further dealt with according to Law.

Given under my hand & seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, this 10th day of April, 1781.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Ex. Command.

GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Capt. General-Commander-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, &c., &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(16 Jan., 1782.)

The Welfare of this Province & His Majesty's Service make it needful at this time to assemble the Legislative Council.

I do therefor require the meeting of the said Council & that the respective members of the same do give their attendance at the Council Chamber in the Castle of St. Lewis at Quebec, on Saturday the 2nd day of February next.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms, at the Castle St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 16th day of January, 1782.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Ex. Command.

GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Capt.-General & Governor in Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(2 Feb., 1782.)

Whereas the safety of the property of His Majesty's liege subjects & the necessary defence of His Province may speedily require all the grain, cattle & provisions, which might in any degree favour or afford succour to an invasion in this Province, by the King's subjects in Rebellion, should be deposited in places of security for protection & defence by the King's troops under my command,

Therefor, with the advice of His Majesty's Council, I have published this Proclamation requiring all His Majesty's faithful subjects, to prepare without delay for such an event by diligently causing their grain of what kind soever, to be forthwith threshed & prepared, ready to be transported, if needful, to such places of security as may be judged proper, for the safety of the same & the necessary defence of the Province.

His Majesty's Subjects will answer at their Peril & Risque the disobedience of an injunction requisite & made for the preservation of their property, & the security & defence of the Province.

The several Capts. and other Militia officers are hereby commanded to use all diligence in causing this Proclamation to be carried into speedy & due execution, and that without delay they do severally proceed to take an exact account from all & every of His Majesty's subjects, & who are hereby strictly enjoined to grant the same, in the several parishes throughout the Province of the number of cattle, & the several kinds thereof. Also of the quantity of grain & flour, which respectively may be in the possession of all & every person or persons in the said parishes.

The Capts. of Militia are further commanded speedily to make return of their several proceedings herein, those of the districts of Quebec to Mr. Dupré, Col. of Militia; those of Three Rivers to Mr. Tonancour, Col. of Militia & those of the District of Montreal, on the north side of the River St. Lawrence to Mr. Neven Sevestre, Col. of Militia, & those in the said district on the south side of the said River to the officer commanding His Majesty's troops at Soul.

Given under my hand & seal at arms at the Castle St. Lewis, this 2nd day of February, 1782, &c.

Fred. Haldimand.

By His Ex. Command.

Geo. Pownall, Sec.

God Save the King.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Capt.-General & Commander in Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

Proclamation.

(3 Oct., 1782.)

Whereas His Majesty in His Most Hon. Privy-Council at St. James's on the 18th day of May, 1781, hath been pleased to signify his Royal disallowance of & declare void & of none effect a certain ordinance made & passed in the Castle of St. Lewis in the city & Province of Quebec on the 12th day of April, in the 20th year of His Majesty's Reign, Intituled—An ordinance describing the persons who shall be deemed Forestallers, Regrators, and Ingraffers in this Province, & inflicting punishment upon those who shall be found guilty of such offences.

I do therefor make publick & notify all Judges, Magistrates & others whom it doth or may concern, that the said ordinance above recited, & every part thereof is by His Majesty's pleasure to me signified, repealed, & become null & void & of no force or effect whatever, And of which I do require all manner of persons to take notice & govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, this 3rd day of October, 1782.

Fred. Haldimand.

By His Ex. Command.

Geo. Pownall, Sec.

God Save the King.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Capt.-General & Governor in Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(7 Jan., 1783.)

The welfare of the Province & His Majesty's service make it needful at this time to assemble the Legislative Council.

I do therefor require the meeting of the said Council & that the respective members of the same do give their attendance at the Council Chamber in the Castle of Saint Lewis, at Quebec, on Friday, the 17th day of January instant.

Given under my hand & seal at arms at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, this 7th day of January, 1783, and in the 23rd year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's Command.

GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Capt.-General & Governor in Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(17 Jan., 1783.)

Whereas the safety of the property of His Majesty's liege subjects & the necessary defence of this Province, may speedily require that all grain, cattle, & provisions which might in any degree favour or afford succor to an invasion in this Province by the King's subjects in Rebellion should be deposited in place of security for protection & defence by the King's troops under my command.

Therefor with the advice of His Majesty's Council, I have published this proclamation, requiring all His Majesty's subjects to prepare without delay for such an event, by diligently causing their grain of what kind soever to be forthwith threshed & prepared ready to be transported if needful, to such places of security as may be judged necessary for the safety of the same & the necessary defence of this Province.

His Majesty's subjects will answer at their peril & risk the disobedience of an injunction requisite & made for the Preservation of their property, & the security & defence of the Province.

The several Capts. & other officers of Militia are hereby commanded to use all diligence in causing this Proclamation to be carried into speedy & due execution, and, that without delay they do severally proceed to take an exact account from all & every His Majesty's subjects, & who are hereby strictly enjoined to grant the same in the several parishes throughout this Province, of the number of cattle, & the several kinds thereof—also of the quantity of grain & flour, which respectively may be in the possession of all & every person in the said parishes.

The said Capts. of Militia are further Commanded speedily to make return of their several proceedings therein, those in the District of Quebec to Mr. Dupré, Col. of Militia; those of Three Rivers to Mr. Tonancour,

Col. of Militia; those of the District of Montreal on north side of the river St. Lawrence to Mr. Neven Sevestre, Col. of Militia, & those of the said district on the south side of the River to the officer commanding His Majesty's troops at Sorel.

Given under my hand & seal at arms at the Castle of St. Lewis, this 17th day of January, 1783.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Ex. Command.

GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO HALDIMAND.

[L.S.]

George R.

(16 July, 1783.)

Additional Instruction to Our Trusty and Well beloved Frederick Haldimand Esq^{r} Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our Province of Quebec, in America or to the Commander in Chief of the said Province for the time being. Given at Our Court at S^{t} James's the 16th Day of July 1783. In the Twenty third year of our Reign.

Whereas many of Our Loyal Subjects Inhabitants of the Colonies and Provinces, now in the united States of America are desirous of retaining their Allegiance to Us, and of living in Our Dominions, and for this purpose are disposed to take up and improve Lands in Our Province of Quebec; and We being desirous to encourage our said Loyal Subjects in such their Intentions, and to testify our approbation of their loyalty to Us, & Obedience to our Government, by allotting Lands for them in our said Province; And whereas We are also desirous of testifying our approbation of the Bravery and Loyalty of our Forces serving in our said Province, and who may be reduced there, by allowing a certain quantity of Land to such of the Non-Commissioned Officers and private Men of Our said Forces, who are inclined to become settlers therein, It is Our Will and pleasure, that immediately after you shall receive this Our Instruction, you do direct our Surveyor General of Lands for our said Province of Quebec, to admeasure & lay out such a Quantity of Lands as you with the advice of our Council shall deem necessary & convenient for the settlement of our said Loyal Subjects, the Non-Commissioned Officers & private Men of our Forces which may be reduced in our said Province, who shall be desirous of becoming Settlers therein; such Lands to be divided into distinct Seigneuries or Fiefs, to extend from two to four leagues in front, and from three to five leagues in depth, If situated upon a Navigable River, otherwise to be run square, or in such shape and in such quantities, as shall be convenient & practicable—and in each Seigneurie a Glebe to be reserved and laid out in the most convenient spot, to contain not less than 300 nor more than 500 Acres; the property of which Seigneuries or Fiefs shall be and remain vested in Us, our Heirs and Successors, and you shall allot such parts of the same as shall be applied for by any of our said Loyal Subjects Non-Commissioned Officers & Private Men of our Forces reduced as aforesaid, in the following proportions; that is to say

To every Master of a Family, One Hundred Acres, and Fifty Acres for each person, of which his Family shall consist.

To every single Man Fifty Acres.

To every Non-Commissioned Officer of Our Forces reduced in Quebec Two hundred Acres.

To every private Man reduced as aforesaid One Hundred Acres.

And for every Person in their Family Fifty Acres.

The said Lands to be held under Us Our Heirs & Successors, Seigneurs of the Seigneurie or Fief in which the same shall be situated, upon the same terms, acknowledgements and services, as Lands are held in our said Province under the respective Seigneurs holding and possessing Seigneuries, or Fiefs therein; and reserving to Us our Heirs and Successors, from and after the expiration of Ten. years from the Admission of the respective Tenants, a Quit Rent of one half penny P Acre.

It is our further Will and pleasure, that every person within the Meaning of this Our Instruction, upon their making application for Land, shall take the Oaths directed by Law before you or our Commander in Chief for the time being, or some Person by you or him Authorized for that purpose, and shall also at the same time make and subscribe the following declaration, Viz^{t} "I A-B. do promise and declare that I will maintain and defend "to the utmost of my power the Authority of the King in his Parliament "as the supreme Legislature of this Province," which Oaths and declaration shall also be taken made and subscribed by every future Tenant before his, her, or their Admission, upon Alienation, descent, Marriage or any other wise howsoever, and upon refusal, the Lands to become revested in Us our Heirs and Successors. And it is our further Will and pleasure, that the expense of laying out and surveying as well the Seigneuries or Fiefs aforesaid as the several Allotments within the same, and of the Deed of Admission shall be paid by the Receiver General of Our Revenue in the said Province of Quebec out of such Monies as shall be in his hands, upon a Certificate from you or Our Commander in Chief for the time being in Council, Oath being made by our Surveyor General to the Account of such Expense; Provided however that only one half of the Usual and accustomed Fees of Office shall be allowed to our said Surveyor General or any other of Our Officers in the said Province entitled thereunto upon any Survey or Allotment made, or upon Admission into any Lands by virtue of this our Instruction.

And whereas We have some time since purchased the Seigneurie of Sorel from the then Proprietors, the Lands of which are particularly well adapted for Improvement and Cultivation, and the local situation of the said Seigneurie makes it expedient that the same should be settled by as considerable a number of Inhabitants of approved Loyalty as can be accommodated therein with all possible dispatch.

It is therefore our Will and pleasure that you do cause all such Lands within the same as are undisposed of, to be run out into small allotments, and that you do allot the same to such of the Non-Commissioned Officers and private Men of our Forces, which may be reduced in Our said Province, or such other of Our Loyal Subjects as may be inclined to settle and improve the same, in such proportions as you may Judge the most conducive to their Interest and the more speedy settlement of our said Seigneurie. The Lands so allotted to be held of Us our Heirs and Successors, Seigneurs of Sorel upon the same conditions and under the same reserved rent at the expiration of ten years, as the other Tenants of the Seigneurie now hold their Lands and pay to Us, and also of taking the Oaths and making and subscribing the declaration as herein before is mentioned and directed.

The Expence of making the said allotments and Admission thereunto to be also paid and defrayed in like manner as those in the Seigneries directed to be laid out by this our Instruction.

And it is Our Will and pleasure that a Record be kept in the Office of the Receiver General of our Revenue of every admission into Lands as well as by virtue of this our Instruction, as in casees of future Admission by Alienation or otherwise, a Docquet of which shall be transmitted yearly to Us thro' one of our principal Secretary's of State, and also a Duplicate thereof to Our High Treasurer or the Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being.

G. R.

By His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Capt.-General & Governor in Chief in & over the Province of Quebec and the Territories depending thereon in America, Vice-Admiral of the same, General & Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the said Province and the frontiers thereof, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(8 Mch., 1784.)

The welfare of this Province & His Majesty's service make it needful at this time to assemble the Legislative Council.

I do therefor require the meeting of the said Council, and that the respective members of the same do give their attendance at the Council chamber in the Castle of St. Lewis at Quebec on Monday, the 22nd day of March instant at noon.

Given under my hand & seal at arms at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the city of Quebec, this 8th day of March in the year of Our Lord, 1784, and in the 24th year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRED. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's Command.

JA. SHEPHERD, ACT.-Secy

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By the Honorable Henry Hamilton, Esq., Lieut.-Governor & Commander-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, and the territories depending thereon in America, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

(16 Nov., 1784.)

Whereas it has pleased his most gracious Majesty to grant leave of absence to His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Capt. General & Governor-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, and the territories thereon depending. His Excellency having in consequence availed himself thereof, and the trust reposed in him, thereby devolving upon the Lieut.-Governor of the Province, I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation, signifying the same and do hereby command and require all officers of His Majesty's Government of Quebec & all other persons whom it doth concern to take notice & henceforth govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand & seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 16th day of November, 1784, and in the 25th year of His Majesty's Reign.

HENRY HAMILTON.

By the Lieut.-Governor's Command.
GEO. POWNALL, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By the Honorable Hamilton, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec & the territories depending thereon in America, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(13 Jan., 1785.)

Whereas His Majesty's Service & the welfare of this Province make it necessary to assemble the Legislative Council,

I do therefor require the attendance of the respective members of the said Council at the Council Chamber in the Bishop's Palace at Quebec, on Thursday 10th day of February next.

Given under my hand & seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 13th day of January in the year of our Lord, 1785, & in the 25th year of His Majesty's Reign.

HENRY HAMILTON.

By the Lieut-Governor's Command.
GEO. POWNALL, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By the Honorable Henry Hamilton, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor & Commander-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, and the Territories depending thereon, &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

(9 Mch., 1785.)

Whereas it has been reported to me, That an illicit Commerce has of late been carried on between the Subjects of the neighbouring States of America & the Inhabitants of this Province, injurious to the Trade of Great Britain, & contrary to Law, I do therefore, by & with the advice of His Majesty's Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby strictly prohibiting all such illicit Commerce,

That the Several Acts of Parliament in force in this Province for regulating & restraining the Plantation trade, will be put in Execution according to their true intent & meaning, against all persons who shall presume in any way to contravene the same. And I do hereby require all persons, as well foreigners as subjects, to regulate themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand & seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 9th day of March, 1785, and in the 25th year of His Majesty's Reign.

HENRY HAMILTON.

By the Lieut.-Governor's Command.
GEO. POWNALL, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

George R.

(26 May, 1785.)

Additional Instruction To Our Trusty and Well beloved Frederick Haldimand, Captain General & Governor in Chief of Our Province of Quebec in America. Given at Our Court at S^{t} James's the Twenty Sixth Day of May 1785. In the 25th year of Our Reign.

[L.S.]

Whereas in pursuance of the Powers vested in Us by an Act of Parliament passed during the present Session Intituled "An Act for continuing "for a limited Time, an Act made in the Twenty third Year of the reign of "His present Majesty, Intituled An Act for preventing certain Instruments "from being required from Ships belonging to the United States of Am-"erica, and to give to His Majesty for a limited Time certain Powers for "the better carrying on Trade and Commerce between the Subjects of His "Majesty's Dominions and the Inhabitants of the said United States, and "for continuing for a limited Time, an Act made in the 24th year of the "reign of His present Majesty, Intituled an Act to extend the Powers of an "Act made in the Twenty third year of His present Majesty, for giving His "Majesty certain Powers for the better carrying on Trade & Commerce be-"tween the Subjects of His Majesty's Dominions and the Inhabitants of the "United States of America, to the Trade and Commerce of this Kingdom "with the British Colonies and Plantations in America with respect to "certain Articles therein mentioned," We did by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, by our order in Council, dated the 8th of last Month, Order and direct, that no Goods, the Growth or Manufacture of the Countries belonging to the United States of America should be imported into Our Province of Quebec by Sea; It is Our Will and Pleasure that You do in all Things conform yourself to Our said Order in Council.—And Whereas It is necessary to regulate the Intercourse by Land and by Inland Navigation between Our said Province, and the Countries adjoining thereunto, belonging to the United States of America, It is Our Will and Pleasure that You do propose to the Legislative Council of Our said Province, the passing an Ordinance for preventing the carrying of any Peltry out of the said Province into the said Countries, and You are hereby particularly directed and enjoyned to cause the several Laws made for preventing the bringing of any Foreign Rum or Spirits, or, Except from Great Britain, any Goods or Manufacture of any Foreign European Countries, or of Asia, into Our Plantations and Colonies, to be duly and effectually enforced in Our Province of Quebec.

G. R.

George R.

(25 July, 1785.)

Additional Instruction to Our Trusty and Well beloved Fredrick Haldimand Esq^{r} Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our Province of Quebec in America, or to the Commander in Chief of the said Province for the Time being. Given at Our Court at S^{t} James's the Twenty fifth Day of July 1785. In the Twenty fifth year of Our Reign.

[L.S.]

Whereas it will be for the General Benefit of Our Subjects carrying on the Fishery in the Bay of Chaleure in Our Province of Quebec, that such part of the Beach and Shore of the said Bay, as is ungranted, should be

reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors; It is therefore Our Will and pleasure, that you do not in future, direct any Survey to be made or Grant passed for any part of the ungranted Beach or Shore of the said Bay of Chaleure, except such parts thereof as by Our Orders in Council dated the 29th of June and 21st July 1785, are directed to be granted to John Shoolbred of London Merchant and Messrs Robin Pipon and Company, of the Island of Jersey Merchants, but that the same be reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, together with a sufficient quantity of Wood-Land adjoining thereto necessary for the purpose of carrying on the Fishery; The Limits of such Wood-Land so to be reserved, to be determined upon and ascertained by You and Our Council for Our said Province of Quebec, in such manner, as from the most Authentick Information shall appear to you and them most Convenient and proper for that purpose; It is Nevertheless Our Intention, and We do hereby Signify to you Our Will and pleasure, that the Free Use of such Beach and Shore, and of the Wood-Lands so to be reserved shall be allowed by you or any person Authorized by you, to such of Our Subjects as shall resort thither for the purpose of carrying on the Fishery, in such proportions as the Number of Shallops he or they shall respectively employ may require; provided that if any Fisherman who shall have permission to Occupy any part of the said Beach or Shore and Wood-Land for the purpose of the said Fishery, shall not during any One Season, continue so to Occupy and Employ any part of the said Beach and Shore and Wood-Lands so allotted to him, you or any person authorized by you as above may and shall allow the Use of such part to any other Fisherman who shall apply for the same, for the purpose of carrying on the Fishery——

And whereas it may be necessary to Establish local Regulations to prevent Abuses as well as disputes and Misunderstanding between the Fishermen resorting to the said Beach or Shore, it is Our Will and Pleasure that you by and with the Advice and Consent of Our said Council, do frame such Regulations as to you shall appear necessary to Answer those Salutary purposes, and transmit the same to Us thro' One of Our principal Secretaries of State for Our pleasure therein by the first Opportunity.

G. R.

By the Honorable Henry Hope, Esq., Lieut.-Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Quebec, and the Territories depending thereon in America. Brigadier-General, Commanding-in-Chief, His Majesty's Forces in the said Province, & the Frontiers thereof, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(2 Nov., 1785.)

Whereas it has pleased His most Gracious Majesty to appoint me Lieut.-Governor & Commander-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec, and the Territories depending thereon in America.

And whereas during the absence of His Excellency Fredrick Haldimand, Capt. General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Quebec and the Territories depending thereon in America, the trust reposed in him devolves on the Lieut.-Governor of the said Province.

Therefor I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation signifying the same, & I do hereby Command and require all officers of His Majesty's Government of Quebec, & all other persons whom it doth or may concern to take notice & henceforth govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand & seal at Arms at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this 2nd day of November, in the 26th year of His Majesty's Reign, 1785.

HENRY HOPE.

By His Honor the Lieut.-Gov's. Command.

GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION.

(21 Jan., 1786.)

By the Honorable Henry Hope, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor & Commander-in-Chief in & over the Province of Quebec & Territories depending thereon, Brigadier-General & Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the said Province & the Frontiers thereof, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas Col. Thomas Dundas and Jeremy Pemberton, Esqrs., Commissioners specially named and appointed by an Act of Parliament, made & passed in the 25th year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act for appointing Commissioners further to enquire into the losses & services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, Properties & professions during the late unhappy dissensions in America in conequence of their Loyalty to His Majesty, and attachment to the British Government in a dispatch addressed to me, received by express last night by the way of New Brunswick, dated at the office of the American claims at Halifax in Nova Scotia, the 17th of November last, have intimated their arrival there for the purposes specified in the said Act, which they have transmitted to me, together with a copy of a notice or explanation that they have thought necessary to publish "in order to inform any persons concerned of the manner in which they intend to proceed in examining former Claims, and in receiving and examining new ones, requesting of me to make the same public in this Province. And whereas the said Commissioners have observed to me in their letter, that though by the method pointed out in their notice they have greatly consulted the Convenience of persons concerned, so as to prevent a too early or unnecessary attendance, yet that they the said Commissioners wish them also to be aware that they shall proceed from day to day at Halifax with all the expedition in their power; and as the mode adopted by Parliament seems to be by ordering payment upon account to those claimants whose cases are satisfactorily proved, that it is but justice to apprize them of the advantages which they may gain by priority of hearing, and how much it is in their interest to have an early examination of their claims, at which their personal attendance will be necessary, I do hereby, with the advice of His Majesty's Council, notify to all persons whom it may concern within this Province, that on the 13th day of March next I shall dispatch an express to Halifax for the purpose of forwarding to the office of American Claims there, all such claims made conformable to the said notice, as may at any time before that day be transmitted to me at the Castle of Saint Lewis. And for further information and direction of all persons concerned, I have caused the said Act of Parliament and notice to be herewith published in the *Quebec Gazette*.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the 21st day of January, 1786.

HENRY HOPE.

By His Honor the Lieut.-Governor's Command.

GEO. POWNALL, Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By the Hon. Henry Hope, Esq., Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(6 Feb., 1786.)

Whereas His Majesty's Service & the welfare of the Province make it necessary to assemble the Legislative Council.

I do therefor require the attendance of the respective Members of the said Council at the Council Chamber, at the Castle of St. Lewis, at Quebec, on the 6th day of February next.

Given under my hand, &c., &c., at the Castle of St. Lewis, *on the 6th day of February next.*

Signed HENRY HOPE.

By His Honor Lt.-Gov. Command.

GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION.

(28 Feb., 1786.)

By the Honorable Henry Hope, Esq., Lt.-Gov., &c., &c., &c., of Quebec, &c.

As an encouragement to Deserters who may be willing to return to their duty, but from which they may be deterred through fear of that exemplary punishment, prescribed by the Law for the Crime of Desertion denounced so particularly to this Army against the future Commission of that Offence in the General Orders of the 16th of June, 1785, in consequence of His Majesty's pleasure signified thereon to the Commander-in-Chief of His Forces in this Province, I hereby nevertheless offer a full pardon for the aforesaid offence, to all such Soldiers as may have deserted previous to the above period from any part of the Army that have served in this Province; and who shall return to their duty by delivering themselves up to any of the Regiments at this time serving under my Command, on or before the 1st of June ensuing.

Given under my hand at Quebec, 28th February, 1786.

HENRY HOPE.

F. W. FARQUHAR, M. Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By Honorable Henry Hope, Lt. Gov. Province Quebec, &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(4 Ap., 1786.)

Whereas it has been represented to me in Council, that the Secretary's Office in the Bishop's Palace was broken into in the night between the 22nd and 23rd day of March last by persons hitherto unknown, & who after having forced open several Drawers, Boxes and other Repositories of public and private papers, took away several articles of Stationery and other effects particularly a brass hilted hanger and black leather Sheath broken at the point.

And whereas it has likewise been represented me in Council that in the night of the 29th of the same month, a store belonging to Wm. Gill in the Lower Town of Quebec was broken into, the Shutters of the Show windows thereof, together with the window frames & several panes of glass being forced open & several articles of earthen ware taken therefrom by persons likewise unknown. And whereas divers other felonies have lately been attempted in & about the City of Quebec, In order to discover & bring to Condign punishment the perpetrators of the Crimes above described, I have thought fit by the advice of His Majesty's Council to publish this proclamation hereby promising His Majesty's gracious pardon to any person who shall discover his accomplices in perpetrating either of the said Crimes upon Conviction of any one or more of them. And if such person be a Soldier, he shall have his Discharge and Passage to Europe. Moreover, I promise a reward of one hundred dollars to such Informer, to be paid to him by His Majesty's Receiver-General of this Province, immediately upon conviction as aforesaid.

Given under my hand at Quebec, 4th day of April, 1786.

HENRY HOPE.

GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By the Honorable Henry Hope, Lt.-Governor, &c., &c., of the Province of Quebec, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

(9 May, 1786.)

Whereas in Consequence of Information Conveyed to me from the Acadians and other persons who have been long Settled on ungranted Lands in the Bay of Chaleurs that they suffered great anxiety from the apprehensions of losing the Establishments which they had acquired by their Labour and industry—I did on the 25th day of November last, for the purpose of quieting their minds, issue my proclamation assuring them that while they continued to behave as peaceable and good subjects of the King they would receive protection & encouragement from Government, & that such of them as should produce to Nicholas Cox, Esquire, Lieut.-Governor of Gaspé & its dependencies, authentic proofs of their having cleared & improved the Lands on which they were settled, should (in case the same had not been previously granted) receive deeds of concession thereof, at the

same time, & on the same terms and conditions with the Loyalists lately settled in the said Bay, upon their taking the oaths & making and signing the declaration required from them by His Majesty's Instructions.

And whereas in order to fulfil the said assurances entered into on my part, it is expedient that the said several settlers should on their parts recognize themselves, and make an exact designation as to the extent and boundaries of the Lands they may have severally settled upon and improved.

I have thought fit, by & with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring & commanding all persons whether Acadians, Canadians, or Europeans, settled at Bay Chaleurs who claim, or have any pretentions to any Lands, be it with or without any unwritten titles, to deliver their names in writing and lodge their pretentions to such lands specifically and amply stated, with Samuel Holland, Esqr., Surveyor-General or with John Collins, Esqr., Deputy Surveyor-General of the Province, one of whom I shall direct shortly to repair to Chaleurs Bay to receive the pretentions and claims of the settlers, to make a faithful extract of the Grants or other written titles which may be produced to him, and an exact survey of all their different settlements, in order that upon the return of the Surveyor, and a Report made by the said Samuel Holland, Esquire, or by the said John Collins, Esqr., of all his doings in the premises, such other and further proceedings may be had for the purpose of obtaining grants thereof to them, as to Law and Justice shall appertain.

Given under my hand at Quebec, the 9th day of May, 1786.

HENRY HOPE.

By Command,

GEO. POWNALL, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LORD DORCHESTER.

GEORGE R.

[L.S.]

(23 Aug., 1786.)

C.O. (Instructions Quebec 176-1791.)

Instructions to Our Right Trusty and Well beloved Guy Lord Dorchester, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath—Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, and of all Our Territories dependent thereupon—Given at Our Court at S^{t} James's the 23^{d} Day of August 1786. In the Twenty Sixth year of Our Reign.

First. With these Our Instructions you will receive Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain constituting you Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, and all Our Territories thereunto belonging bounded and described as in Our said Commission is set forth; In execution therefore of the Trust We have reposed in you, you are to take upon you, the Administration of the Government, and to do and execute all Things belonging to your Command according to the several Powers and Authorities of Our said Commission, and these Our Instructions to you, or according to such further Powers &

Instructions, as you shall at any time hereafter receive under Our Signet & Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, and you are to call together at Quebec the following Persons whom We do hereby constitute and appoint to be Our Council for the Affairs of Our said Province and the Territories thereunto belonging Viz^{t} Henry Hope Esq^{r} Lieutenant Gov^{r} of Our said Province of Quebec, or the Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province for the time being: William Smith Esq^{r} Our Chief Justice of Our said Province of Quebec or the Chief Justice of Our said Province for the Time being, Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, Francis Les Vesques, Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabane, Chaussegros de Lery, George Pownall Secretary of Our said Province of Quebec, or the Secretary of Our said Province for the Time being, Picotté de Bellestres, John Fraser, Henry Caldwell, William Grant, Rocque S^{t} Ours Jun^{r} Francis Baby
De Longueuil, Samuel Holland and George Davison Esquires, Sir John Johnson Bar^{t}, Charles de Lanaudiere de Boucherville & Compte du Pré Esquires, every one of which respectively shall enjoy his Office of Councillor aforesaid during Our Will and Pleasure and his residence within Our said Province of Quebec and not otherwise.

2^{d}. It is Our further Will and Pleasure that any five of the said Council shall constitute a Board of Council for transacting all Business in which their Advice and Consent may be requisite, Act of Legislature only excepted, (in which Case you are not to act without a Majority of a whole) you are however not to select or appoint any such Members of Our said Council by Name to the Number of five as you may think fit to transact such Business, or term any select Number of such Members by the Name of a Privy Council, but you are on every Occasion where the Attendance of the Members is necessary or required, to summon all such who may be within a convenient Distance; And It is Our further Will and Pleasure that the Members of Our said Council shall have and enjoy all the Powers, Privileges and Emoluments enjoyed by the Members of Our Councils in Our other Plantations, and also such others as are contained and directed in Our said Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain and in these Our Instructions to you, and that they shall meet together at such time and times, place and places as you in your Discretion shall think necessary, except when they meet for the purpose of Legislation, in which case they are to be assembled at the Town of Quebec only.

3^{d}. And you are with all due & usual Solemnity to cause Our said Commission to be read and published at the said Meeting of Our Council, which being done, you shall take and also administer to each of the Members of Our said Council (not being a Canadian professing the Religion of the Church of Rome) the Oaths mentioned in An Act passed in the first year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the First, Intituled "An Act for "the further Security of His Majesty's Person & Government and the Suc- "cession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia being Pro- "testants and by extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales "and his open and secret Abettors," as altered and explained by an Act passed in the sixth year of Our Reign Intituled, "An Act for altering the "Oath of Abjuration and Assurance, and for amending so much of an Act "of the seventh year of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, Intituled, An Act "for the Improvement of the Union of the two Kingdoms, as after the time "therein limited requires the Delivery of certain Lists and Copies therein "mentioned to Persons indicted of High Treason or Misprision of Treason," as also make and subscribe the Declaration mentioned in An Act of Parliament made in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of King Charles the Second Intituled, "An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen

"from Popish Recusants," And you and every one of them are likewise to take an Oath for the due Execution of your and their Places and Trusts with regard to your and their equal and impartial Administration of Justice, and you are also to take the Oath required by an Act passed in the seventh and eighth years of King William the Third to be taken by Governors of Plantations to do their utmost that the Laws relating to the Plantations be observed.

4th. And whereas by an Act passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, Intituled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Gov- "ernment of the Province of Quebec in North America." It is enacted and provided that no person professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and residing in the said Province shall be obliged to take the Oath of Supremacy required by an Act passed in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, or any other Oaths substituted by any other Act in the place thereof, but that every such person, who by the said Statute is required to take the Oaths therein mentioned, shall be obliged and is thereby required under certain Penalties to take and subscribe an Oath in the form and Words therein prescribed and set down, It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that you do administer to each and every Member of Our said Council, being a Canadian & professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, and cause each of them severally to take and subscribe the Oath mentioned in the said Act passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, Intituled, "An Act for mak- "ing more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec "in North America," and also cause them severally to take an Oath for the due Execution of their Places and Trusts and for their equal and impartial Administration of Justice.

5. And that We may be always informed of the Names and Characters of Persons fit to supply the Vacancies which may happen in Our said Council, you are from time to time to transmit to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State the Names and Characters of such persons, Inhabitants of Our said Province, whom you shall esteem best qualified for that Trust, and you are also to transmit a Duplicate of the said Account to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

6. And if it shall at any time happen that by the Death or Departure out of Our said Province of any of Our said Councillors there shall be a Vacancy of Our said Council, Our Will and Pleasure is that you signify the same to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State and to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade and Plantations by the first Opportunity, that We may, by Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, constitute and appoint others in their stead.

7. You are at your first calling together Our Council to communicate to them such and so many of these Our Instructions wherein their Advice and Consent are mentioned to be requisite, or which contain any Directions as to the framing of Ordinances for the Peace, Welfare and good Government of Our said Province, as likewise all such others from time to time as you shall find convenient for Our service to be imparted to them.

8. You are to permit the Members of Our said Council to have and enjoy freedom of Debate and Vote in All Affairs of publick Concern that may be debated in Council.

9. And whereas by the aforesaid Act passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign Intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the "Government of the Province of Quebec in North America." It is further enacted and provided that the Council for the Affairs of the said Province

to be constituted and appointed in manner therein directed, or the Major part hereof shall have power and Authority to make Ordinances for the peace, Welfare and good Government of the said Province with the Consent of Our Governor or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, Provided that no Ordinance shall be passed, unless upon some urgent Occasion at any Meeting of the Council, except between the first Day of January and the first Day of May, You are to take especial Care that the Directions of the said Act be duly observed and that no Ordinance be passed at any Meeting of the Council where less than a Majority is present, or at any time except between the first Day of January and the first Day of May as aforesaid, unless upon some urgent Occasion in which case every Member thereof resident at Quebec or within fifty Miles shall be personally summoned to attend the same.

10. That no Ordinance be passed for laying any Taxes or Duties, such Rates and Taxes only excepted as the Inhabitants of any Town or District may be authorized to Assess, levy and apply within the said Town or District for the making of Roads, erecting & repairing of publick Buildings, or for any other purpose respecting the local Convenience and Œconomy of such Town or District.

That no Ordinance touching Religion or by which any Punishment may be inflicted greater than Fine or Imprisonment for three Months, be made to take Effect, until the same shall have received Our Approbation.

That in all Ordinances imposing Fines, Forfeitures or Penalties, express Mention be made that the same is granted or reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors for the publick Uses of the said Province, and the Support of the Government thereof, as by the said Ordinance shall be directed, and that a clause be inserted declaring that the Money arising by the Operation of the said Ordinance shall be accounted for unto Us in this Kingdom, and to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being, and audited by Our Auditor General of Our Plantations or his Deputy.

That no Ordinance be passed relative to the Trade, Commerce, or Fisheries of the said Province, by which the Inhabitants thereof shall be put upon a more advantageous footing than any other of Our Subjects, either of this Kingdom or of the Plantations, who have retainel their Allegiance.

That no Ordinance respecting private property be passed without a Clause suspending its Execution until Our Royal Will and Pleasure is known, nor without a Saving of the right of Us, Our Heirs & Successors and of all Bodies Politick and Corporate, and of all other persons, except such as are mentioned in the said Ordinance and those claiming by, from, and under them, And before such Ordinance is passed Proof must be made before you in Council and entered in the Council Books, that publick Notification was made of the Parties' Intention to apply for such Ordinance in the several Parish Churches, where the Lands in question lye for three Sundays at least successively before any such Ordinances shall be proposed, And you are to transmit and annex to the said Ordinance a Certificate under your Hand that the same passed through all the forms abovementioned.

That, except in Cases of imminent Necessity or immediate temporary Expediency, you shall not enact any Ordinance for less than two years, and you shall not re-enact any Ordinance, to which Our Assent shall have been once refused, nor give your Assent to any Ordinance for repealing any other passed in your Government, which shall have received Our royal Approbation, unless you take care that there be a Clause inserted therein suspending the Execution thereof until Our Pleasure shall be known, and in either case

it will be your Duty to make full representation to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State, and to the Lords of the Committee of our Privy Council for Trade & Plantations for their Information of the reasons and Necessity which appeared to you for passing such Ordinance.

That all such Ordinances be transmitted by you within six Months after their passing, or sooner if Opportunity offers, to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State and Duplicates thereof to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade & Plantations for their Information; That they be abstracted in the Margins and accompanied with very full and particular Observations where they may be necessary, together with fair Copies of the Journals of the proceedings of the Council, which you are to require from the Clerk of the said Council.

11. In the Consideration of what may be necessary to be provided for by Law within Our said Province, as created and established by the aforesaid Act, Intituled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for "the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America," a great Variety of Important Objects hold themselves forth in the Attention of the Legislative Council.

12. The Establishment of Courts and a proper Mode of administering Civil and Criminal Justice throughout the whole Extent of Our Province according to the Principles declared in the said Act for making more effectual provision for the Government thereof demand the greatest Care and Circumspection, for as on the one Hand it is Our gracious purpose, conformable to the Spirit and Intention of the said Act of Parliament, that Our Canadian Subjects should have the Benefit and Use of their own Laws, Usages and Customs in all Controversies respecting Titles of Land, and the Tenure, Descent, Alienation, Incumbrances and Settlement of real Estates and the Distribution of personal property of Persons dying intestate, so on the other hand it will be the Duty of the Legislative Council to consider well in framing such Ordinances, as may be necessary for the Establishment of Courts of Justice, and for the better Administration of Justice, whether the Laws of England may not be, if not altogether, at least in part the Rule for the Decision in all Cases of personal Actions grounded upon Debts, Promises, Contracts and Agreements, whether of a Mercantile or other Nature, and also of Wrongs proper to be compensated in Damages, and more especially where Our Natural born Subjects of Great Britain, Ireland, or other Plantations residing at Quebec, or who may resort thither to have Credit or Property within the same, may happen to be either Plaintiff or Defendant in any Civil Suit of such a Nature.

13. Whereas an Ordinance hath been passed in Our Province of Quebec, Intituled, "An Ordinance for securing the Liberty of the Subject "and for the prevention of Imprisonment out of this Province," It is Our Will and Pleasure that you do take effectual Care that the said Ordinance be duly enforced, so that every Security to personal Liberty, which is thereby provided for, may be duly enjoyed by Our Subjects in that Province.

14. Whereas, in pursuance of Our former Instructions to Our Governors and Commanders in Chief, Courts of Justice have been established within Our province of Quebec, It is Our Will and Pleasure that you do take due care that in all Cases whatever the Powers and Authorities granted by Us, or by any Ordinance confirmed by Us, to the said several Courts be duly observed and enforced, and that the Proceedings therein be in all things conformable to the said Act of Parliament "for making more effectual "provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec," and to such Ordinances as may have been or hereafter may be enacted by the Legislature for those purposes; And that the Governor and Council (of which in

the Absence of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor the Chief Justice is to be President) shall continue to be a Court of Civil Jurisdiction for the hearing and determining of all Appeals from the Judgment of the other Courts, where the Matter in dispute is above the Value of ten Pounds; That any five of the said Council (if no more shall upon Summons be present) with the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Chief Justice shall constitute a Court for that purpose, and that their Judgment shall be final in all Cases not exceeding the Value of five hundred Pounds Sterling; In which Cases an Appeal from their Judgment is to be admitted to Us in Our Privy Council; It is however Our Will and Pleasure that no Appeal be allowed unless Security be first duly given by the Appellant that he will effectually prosecute the same, and answer the Condemnation, as also pay such Costs and Damages as shall be awarded by Us, in case the Sentence be affirmed; Provided nevertheless, where the Matter in Question relates to the taking or demanding of any Duty payable to Us, or to any Fee of Office, or Annual Rents for other such like Matter or Thing, where the Right in future may be bound, in all such Cases Appeal to Us in Our Privy Council is to be admitted, though the immediate Sum or Value appealed for be of less Value; And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that in all Cases where Appeals are admitted unto Us in Our Privy Council Execution be suspended until the final Determination of such Appeal, Unless good and sufficient Security be given by the Appellee to make ample restitution of all that the Appellant shall have lost by means of such Decree or Judgment, in case upon the Determination of such Appeal such Decree or Judgment should be reserved, and restitution awarded to the Appellant: Appeals unto Us in Our Privy Council are to be admitted in all Cases of Fines imposed for Mis-demeanours, Provided the Fines so imposed amount to or exceed the Sum of One hundred Pounds Sterling, the Appellant first giving good Security that he will effectually prosecute the same, & answer the Condemnation, if the Sentence by which Fine was imposed in Quebec be affirmed.

15. And it is Our Will and Pleasure that you do, from time to time as the Circumstances and Condition of Affairs may require, with Our said Council in their Legislative Capacity deliberate upon and frame such Ordinances as may be expedient for continuing, amending or enforcing any Ordinances now in force, or making any further or necessary Changes and regulations in the Courts of Judicature already established, or in the Mode of administering Justice within Our said Province, provided that such Ordinances be strictly conformable to the Act of Parliament aforesaid and these Our Instructions.

16. It is Our Will and Pleasure that all Commissions, to be granted by you to any person or persons to be Judges or Justices of the Peace or other necessary Officers be granted during Pleasure only.

17. You shall not displace any of the Judges, Justices of the peace or other Officers or Ministers without good and sufficient Cause, which you shall signify in the fullest and most distinct Manner to Us by one of Our principal Secretaries of State and to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade & Plantations for their Information.

18. Whereas it is of the greatest Importance to Our Service and to the Welfare of Our Plantations that Justice be every where speedily and duly Administered, and that all Disorders, Delays and other undue Practices in the Administration thereof be effectually prevented, We do particularly require you to take especial Care that in all Courts where you are or shall be authorized to preside Justice be impartially administered, And that in

all other Courts established or to be established within Our said Province all Judges and other Persons therein concerned do likewise perform their several Duties without Delay or Partiality.

19. You are to take care that all Writs be issued in Our Name throughout the Province under your Government.

20. Whereas the Establishment of proper Regulations in Matters of Ecclesiastical Concern is an object of very great Importance, it will be your indispensable Duty to take care that no Arrangements in regard thereto be made, but such as may give full Satisfaction to Our New Subjects in every Point, in which they have a right to any Indulgence on that Head, always remembering that it is a Toleration of the free Exercise of the Religion of the Church of Rome only, to which they are entitled but not to the powers and Privileges of it as an established Church, that being a Preference which belongs only to the Protestant Church of England.

21. Upon these Principles therefore and to the end that Our just Supremacy in all Matters Ecclesiastical as well as Civil may have its due Scope and Influence It is Our Will and Pleasure

First. That all Appeals to, or Correspondence with any foreign Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, of what Nature or kind soever, be absolutely forbidden under very severe Penalties.

Secondly. That no Episcopal or Vicarial powers be exercised within Our said Province by any person professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, but such only as are essentially and indispensably necessary to the free Exercise of the Romish Religion, and in those Cases not without a Licence and permission from you under the Seal of Our said Province, for and during Our Will and Pleasure, and under such other Limitations and restrictions as may correspond with the Spirit and Provision of the Act of Parliament "for making more effectual Provision for the Government of "the Province of Quebec," and no Person whatever is to have Holy Orders conferred upon him or to have the Cure of Souls without a License for that purpose first had and obtained from you.

Thirdly. That no person professing the Religion of the Church of Rome be allowed to fill any Ecclesiastical Benefice or to have or enjoy any of the rights or Profits belonging thereto, who is not a Canadian by Birth, (such only excepted as are now in possession of any such Benefice) and who is not appointed thereto by Us or by or under Our Authority, and that all Right or Claim of Right in any other person whatever to nominate, present or appoint to any Vacant Benefice, other than such as may lay Claim to the Patronage of Benefices as a Civil Right, be absolutely abolished, no person to hold more than one Benefice, or at least not more than can reasonably be served by one and the same Incumbent.

Fourthly. That no Person whatever professing the Religion of the Church of Rome be appointed Incumbent of any Parish in which the Majority of the Inhabitants shall solicit the Appointment of a Protestant Minister; in such case the Incumbent shall be a Protestant and entitled to all Tythes payable within such Parish; But nevertheless the Roman Catholicks may have the Use of the Church for the free Exercise of their Religion at such times as may not interfere with the Religious Worship of the Protestants; and in like manner the Protestant Inhabitants in every Parish where the Majority of Parishioners are Roman Catholicks shall notwithstanding have the Use of the Church for the Exercise of their Religion at such times as may not interfere with the ReligiousWorship of the Roman Catholicks.

Fifthly. That no Incumbent professing the Religion of the Church of Rome appointed by any Parish shall be entitled to receive any Tythes for Lands or Possessions occupied by a Protestant, but such Tythes shall be

reserved in the Hands of Our Receiver General as aforesaid for the Support of a Protestant Clergy in Our said Province to be actually resident within the same and not otherwise, according to such Directions as you shall receive from Us in that behalf, and in like manner all growing Rents and Profits of a Vacant Benefice shall during such Vacancy be reserved for and applied to the like Uses.

Sixthly. That all persons professing the Religion of the Church of Rome, who are already possessed of, or may hereafter be appointed to any Ecclesiastical Benefice, or who may be licensed to exercise any Power or Authority in respect thereto, do take and subscribe before you in Council, or before such Person as you shall appoint to administer the same, the Oath required to be taken and subscribed by the aforesaid Act of Parliament, passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, Intituled "An Act for making more "effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North "America."

Seventhly. That all Incumbents of Parishes shall hold their respective Benefices during good Behaviour, subject however, in case of any Conviction for criminal Offences, or upon due proof of seditious Attempts to disturb the Peace and Tranquillity of Our Government, to be deprived or suspended by you with the Advice and Consent of a Majority of Our said Council.

Eighthly. That such Ecclesiasticks as may think fit to enter into the Holy State of Matrimony shall be released from all Penalties to which they may have been subjected in such Cases by any Authority of the See of Rome.

Ninthly. That freedom of the Burial of the Dead in the Churches and Church-yards be allowed indiscriminately to every Christian persuasion.

Tenthly. That the Royal Family be prayed for in all Churches and Places of Holy Worship in such Manner and Form, as is used in this Kingdom, and that Our Arms and Insignia be put up, not only in all such Churches and Places of Holy Worship, but also in all Courts of Justice, and that the Arms of France be taken down in every such Church or Court where they may at present remain.

Eleventhly. That the Society of Romish Priests, called the Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, shall continue to possess & occupy their Houses of Residence and all other Houses and Lands to which they were lawfully entitled on the 13th of September 1759; and it shall be lawful for those Societies to fill up Vacancies and admit new Members according to the Rules of their Foundations, and to educate Youth in order to qualify them for the Service of Parochial Cures as they shall become vacant. It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure that not only those Seminaries, but all other Religious Communities so long as the same shall continue, be subject to Visitation by You Our Governor, or such other Person or Persons as you shall appoint for that purpose, and also subject to such Rules & Regulations as you shall, with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, think fit to establish and appoint.

Twelfthly. It is also Our Will and Pleasure that all other religious Seminaries and Communities (that of the Jesuits only excepted) do for the present and until We can be more fully informed of the true State of them, and how far they are, or are not essential to the free Exercise of the Religion of the Church of Rome, as allowed within Our said Province, remain upon their present Establishment, but you are not to allow the Admission of any new Members into any of the said Societies or Communities (the Religious Communities of Women only excepted) without Our express

Orders for that purpose, That the Society of Jesuits be suppressed and dissolved and no longer continued as a Body Corporate or Politick, and all their Rights, Possessions and Property shall be vested in Us for such purposes as We may hereafter think fit to direct and appoint; But We think fit to declare Our Royal Intention to be, that the present Members of the said Society as established at Quebec shall be allowed sufficient Stipends & Provisions during their natural Lives, that all Missionaries amongst the Indians whether established under the Authority of or appointed by the Jesuits, or by any other Ecclesiastical Authority of the Romish Church be withdrawn by Degrees, and at such times and in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the said Indians and consistent with publick Safety, and Protestant Missionaries appointed in their Places—That all Ecclesiastical Persons whatsoever of the Church of Rome be inhibited, upon pain of Deprivation, from influencing any person in the making of a Will, from inveigling Protestants to become Papists or from tampering with them in Matters of Religion, and that the Romish Priests be forbidden to inveigh in their Sermons against the Religion of the Church of England, or to marry, baptize or visit the Sick or bury any of Our Protestant Subjects, if a Protestant Minister be upon the Spot.

22. You are at all times and upon all Occasions to give every Countenance and Protection in your Power to such Protestant Ministers and Schoolmasters as are already established within Our said Province, or may hereafter be sent thither, to take care that such Stipends and Allowances, as We may think fit to appoint for them, be duly paid, That the Churches already appropriated, or which may hereafter be appropriated to the Use of divine Worship according to the Rites of the Church of England as by Law established, be well & orderly kept, and, as the Number of Protestants shall by God's blessing increase, to lay out new Parishes in convenient Situations, & set apart and appropriate proper Districts of Land therein for the Scite of Churches & Parsonage Houses and for Glebes for the Ministers and Schoolmasters.

23. You are to take especial Care that Almighty God be devoutly & duly served in all Protestant Churches throughout Our said Province in which Divine Service is performed according to the Rites of the Church of England, That the Book of Common Prayer, as by Law established, be read each Sunday & Holiday, and the Blessed Sacrament duly administered.

24. You are not to prefer any Protestant Minister to any Ecclesiastical Benefice in the Province under your Government without a Certificate from the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of London of his being conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, and of a good Life and Conversation, and if any Person hereafter preferred to a Benefice shall appear to you to give Scandal either by his Doctrine and Manners you are to use the best Means for his removal.

25. You are to give Orders forthwith that every Protestant Minister within your Government be one of the Vestry in his respective Parish, and that no Vestry be held without him, except in case of Sickness or, after Notice of a Vestry being summoned, he omit to come.

26. And to the end that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London may take place in Our Province under your Government as far as conveniently may be, We do think fit that you give all Countenance and Encouragement to the Exercise of the same, excepting only the collating to Benefices, granting Licenses for Marriages and Probates of Wills, Which We have reserved to you Our Governor and to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being.

27. And We do further direct that no Schoolmaster, who shall arrive in Our said Province from this Kingdom, be henceforward permitted to keep School without the License of the said Lord Bishop of London, and that no other Person now there or that shall come from other Parts shall be admitted to keep School in your Government without your License first obtained.

28. And you are to take especial Care that a Table of Marriages established by the Canons of the Church of England be hung up in all Places of Publick Worship according to the Rites of the Church of England.

29. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that, in order to suppress as much as in you lies every Species of Vice & Immorality, you forthwith do cause all Laws already made against Blasphemy, Profaneness, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Incest, Profanation of the Lord's Day, Swearing & Drunkenness to be vigorously put in Execution in every Part of your Government, and that you take due Care for the Punishment of these and every other Vice and Immorality by Presentment upon Oath to be made to the temporal Courts by the Church Wardens of the several Parishes at proper Times of the year to be appointed for that purpose, And for the further Discouragement of Vice and Encouragement of Virtue and good Living (that by such Examples the Infidels may be invited and persuaded to embrace the Christian Religion) you are not to admit any Persons to Publick Trusts and Employments in the Province under your Government whose ill Fame and Conversation may occasion Scandal.

30. The Extension of the Limits of the Province of Quebec necessarily calls forth your Attention to a Variety of new Matter and new Objects of Consideration: The Protection and Controul of the Various Settlements of Canadian Subjects and the Regulation of the Peltry-Trade in the Upper or interior Country on the one hand, And the Protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf of S^{t} Lawrence on the Labrador Coast on the other hand point to Regulations that require Deliberation and Dispatch.

31. You are not to allow any Settlements to be made beyond the Boundaries ascertained to the different Posts among the Indian Nations within the Limits of Our Province of Quebec in Alliance with Us, as such Settlements may tend to disgust those Savages, excite their Enmity and perhaps finally destroy the Peltry-Trade which ought to be cherished & encouraged by every Means in your Power.

32. It is Our Royal Intention that the Peltry-Trade of the interior Country should be free and open to all Our Subjects, Inhabitants of any of Our Colonies, who shall, pursuant to what was directed by Our Royal Proclamation of 1763, obtain trading Licenses from the Governors of any of Our said Colonies under penalties to observe such Regulations, as shall be made by Our Legislature of Quebec for that purpose. These regulations therefore when established must be made publick throughout all Our American Possessions and they must have for their Object the giving every possible Facility to that Trade, which the Nature of it will admit, and which may be consistent with fair and just Dealing towards the Savages, with whom it is carried on; The fixing stated Times and Places for carrying on the Trade and adjusting Modes of settling Tarifs of the Prices of Goods and Furs, and above all the restraining the sale of spirituous Liquors to the Indians will be the most probable and effectual Means of answering the Ends proposed; These and a Variety of other Regulations incident to the Nature and purpose of the Peltry-Trade in the interior Country are fully stated in a Plan proposed by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations

in 1764, a Copy of which will be herewith delivered to you, and which will serve as a Guide in a Variety of Cases, where it may be necessary to make Provision by Law for that important Branch of the American Commerce.

33. The Fisheries on the Coast of Labrador and the Islands adjacent thereto are Objects of the greatest Importance, not only on Account of the Commodities they produce, but also as Nurseries of Seamen, upon which the Strength & Security of Our Kingdom depend.

34. Justice & Equity demand that the real and actual Property & Possession of the Canadian Subjects on that Coast should be preserved entire, and that they should not be molested or hindered in the Exercise of any sedentary Fisheries they may have established there.

35. Their Claims however extend to but a small District of the Coast, on the greatest part of which District a Cod-Fishery is stated to be impracticable.

36. On all such Parts of the Coast where there are no Canadian Possessions, and more especially where a Valuable Cod-Fishery may be carried on, it will be your Duty to make the Interest of Our British Subjects going out to fish there in Ships fitted out from Great Britain the first Object of your Care, and as far as Circumstances will admit to establish on that Coast the Regulations in favour of British fishing Ships, which have been so wisely adopted by the Act of Parliament passed in the Reign of King William the Third for the Encouragement of the Newfoundland Fishery and you are on no account to allow any Possession to be taken, or Sedentary Fisheries to be established upon any parts of the Coast that are not already private Property by any Persons whatever, except only such as shall produce annually a Certificate of their having fitted out from some Port in Great Britain.

37. Whereas it will be for the general Benefit of Our Subjects carrying on the Fishery in the Bay of Chaleur in Our Province of Quebec that such Part of the Beach & Shore of the said Bay as is ungranted should be reserved to Us, Our Heirs & Successors, It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that you do not in future direct any Survey to be made or Grant to be passed for any Part of the ungranted Beach or Shore of the said Bay of Chaleur, except such parts thereof as by Our Orders in Council dated the 29th of June and 21st of July last are directed to be granted to John Schoolbred of London, Merchant, and to Messrs. Robin Pipon and Co of the Island of Jersey, Merchants, but that the same be reserved to Us, Our Heirs and Successors together with a sufficient Quantity of Wood-Land adjoining thereto necessary for the purpose of carrying on the Fishery; The Limits of such Wood-Land so to be reserved, to be determined upon and ascertained by you and Our Council for Our said Province of Quebec in such manner as from the most authentick Information shall appear to you & them most convenient and proper for that purpose; It is nevertheless Our Intention and We do hereby signify to you Our Will and Pleasure that the free Use of such Beach or Shore and of the Wood-Land so to be reserved shall be allowed by you to any Person authorized by you to such of Our Subjects as shall resort thither for the Purpose of carrying on the Fishery in such proportions as the Number of Shallops, he or they shall respectively employ, may require; provided that, if any Fisherman who shall have permission to occupy any Part of the said Beach or Shore and Wood-Land for the purpose of the said Fishery shall not during any one Season continue so to occupy & employ any Part of the said Beach or Shore and Wood-Land so allotted to him, you or any Person authorized by you as above may & shall allow the Use of such Part to any other Fisherman who shall apply for same for the purpose of carrying on the Fishery. And Whereas it may be necessary

to establish local Regulations to prevent Abuses as well as Disputes and Misunderstanding between the Fishermen resorting to the said Beach or Shore; It is Our Will and Pleasure that you, by and with the Advice and Consent of Our said Council, do frame such Regulations from time to time as to you shall appear necessary to answer those salutary Purposes and that you transmit the same to Us thro' One of Our Principal Secretaries of State for Our Pleasure therein by the first Opportunity.

38. We have mentioned to you the Fisheries upon the Coast of Labrador as the Main Object of your Attention, but the Commerce carried on with the Savages of that Coast and the State and Condition of those Savages deserve some regard: The Society of Unitas Fratum urged by a laudable Zeal for promoting Christianity have already under Our protection and with Our permission formed Establishments in the northern Parts of that Coast for the purpose of civilizing the Nations and converting them to the Christian Religion. Their Success has been answerable to their Zeal, and It is Our express Will and Pleasure that you do give them every Countenance & Encouragement in your Power, and that you do not allow any Establishment to be made but with their Consent within the Limits of their Possessions.

39. By Our Commission to you under Our Great Seal of Great Britain you are authorized & impowered with the Advice and Consent of Our Council to settle & agree with the Inhabitants of Our said Province of Quebec for such Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments as now are or shall hereafter be in Our Power to dispose of, It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that all Lands, which now are or hereafter may be subject to Our Disposal, be granted in Fief or Seigneurie, in like manner as was practised antecedent to the Conquest of the said Province, omitting however in any Grant that shall be passed of such Lands the reservation of any judicial Powers or Privileges whatever; And It is Our further Will and Pleasure that all Grants in Fief or Seigneurie, so to be passed by you as aforesaid, be made subject to Our Royal ratification or Disallowance and a due Registry thereof within a limited time, in like manner as was practised in regard to Grants and Concessions held in Fief or Seigneurie under the French Government.

40. Whereas many of Our Loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of the Colonies and Provinces now the United States of America, are desirous of retaining their Allegiance to Us and of living in Our Dominions, and for this purpose are disposed to take up and improve Lands in Our Province of Quebec, And We being desirous to encourage Our said Loyal Subjects in such their Intentions and to testify Our Approbation of their Loyalty to Us and Obedience to Our Government by allotting Lands for them in Our said Province, And Whereas We are also desirous of testifying Our Approbation of the Bravery and Loyalty of our Forces serving in Our said Province, and who may have been reduced there, by allowing a certain Quantity of Land to such of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men of our said Forces who are inclined to become Settlers therein, It is Our Will and Pleasure that immediately after you shall receive these Our Instructions you do direct Our Surveyor General of Lands for Our said Province of Quebec to admeasure and lay out such a Quantity of Land as you, with the Advice of Our Council, shall deem necessary, and convenient for the settlement of Our said Loyal Subjects, and the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men of Our Forces which may have been reduced in Our said province, who shall be desirous of becoming Settlers therein; Such Lands to be divided into distinct Seigneuries or Fiefs to extend from two to four Leagues in front and from three to five Leagues in Depth if situated upon a navigable River, otherwise to be run square or in such shape and in such Quantities

as shall be convenient and practicable, and in each Seigneurie a Glebe to be reserved & laid out in the most convenient Spot, to contain not less than 300, or more than 500 Acres; The Property of which Seigneuries or Fiefs shall be and remain vested in Us, Our Heirs & Successors, And you shall allot such Parts of the same as shall be applied for by any of Our said Loyal Subjects, Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men of Our Forces reduced as aforesaid, in the following proportions, that is to say,

To every Master of a Family One Hundred Acres and fifty Acres for each Person of which his Family shall consist;

To every single Man fifty Acres;

To every Non-Commissioned Officer of Our Forces reduced in Quebec Two Hundred Acres;

To every private Man reduced as aforesaid One Hundred Acres,

And for every Person in their Families fifty Acres.

The said Lands to be held under Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Seigneurs of the Seigneurie or Fief in which the same shall be situated, upon the same Terms, Acknowledgements & Services as Lands are held in Our said Province under the respective Seigneurs holding and possessing Seigneuries or Fiefs therein, and reserving to Us, Our Heirs and Successors from and after the expiration of Ten Years from the admission of the respective Tenants a Quit Rent of one half penny per Acre.

41. And whereas upon the raising and establishing the Corps late the 84th Regiment of Foot, We did promise and declare that the Officers and Privates of the said Corps should when reduced be intitled to and receive Grants for certain allotments of Lands in proportion to their respective Ranks therein, It is Our Will and Pleasure that you do in manner as herein before directed Grant Warrants of Allotment and Survey to such of the Officers and privates of the said late Eighty fourth Regiment of Foot now reduced, who shall be willing to settle and become Inhabitants of Our said Province of Quebec, and shall apply for the same for such Quantities of Land as they shall be respectively intitled to, In consequence of our said promise and declaration contained in Our Instructions to Our Governors of New York and North Carolina dated the 3d April 1775 that is to say,

To	Field Officers	5000 Acres
	Captains	3000
	Subalterns	2000
Non	Commission Officer	200
	Privates	50

and that the Surveys be made and Grants for the same delivered free of Expence as herein before directed, Provided nevertheless that every Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officer or private belonging to the said late 84th Regiment of Foot, who shall claim and apply for Land in Our Province of Quebec as aforesaid, shall declare upon Oath, that no Land has been obtained by him in any of our other Provinces in America under Our Royal declaration as aforesaid.

42. It is Our further Will and Pleasure, that every Person within the meaning of these Our Instructions upon making application for Land shall take the Oaths directed by Law before you or our Commander in Chief for the time being, or some person by you or him authorized for that purpose and shall also at the same time make and subscribe the following Declaration (Vizt.) "I, A B, do promise and declare that I will maintain "and defend to the utmost of my power the authority of the King in His "Parliament, as the supreme Legislature of this Province," which Oaths and declaration shall also be taken, made, and subscribed by every Future

Tenant before his, her, or their admission upon Alienation, Déscent, Marriage or otherwise howsoever, and upon refusal the Lands to become re-vested in us Our Heirs and Successors And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that the expence of laying out and surveying as well the Seigneuries or Fiefs aforesaid, as the several Allotments within the same and of the Deed of admission shall be paid by the Receiver General of Our Revenue in the said Province of Quebec; out of such Monies as shall be in his hands, upon a Certificate from you or Our Commander in Chief for the time being in Council, Oath being made by Our Surveyor General to the Account of such Expence; Provided however that only one half of the usual and accustomed Fees of Office shall be allowed to Our said Surveyor General or any other of Our Officers in the said Province entitled thereunto upon any Survey or Allotment made, or upon admission into any Lands by Virtue of these Our Instructions.

43. And whereas we have some time since purchased the Seigneurie of Sorel from the then Proprietors, the Lands of which are particularly well adapted for improvement and cultivation; and the local situation of the said Seigneurie makes it expedient that the same should be settled by as considerable a number of Inhabitants of approved Loyalty as can be accommodated therein, with all possible dispatch—It is therefore Our will and Pleasure, that you do cause all such Lands within the same as are undisposed of, to be run into small Allotments, and that you do allot the same to such of the Non-Commissioned Officers and private Men of Our Forces who may have been reduced in Our said Province, or to such other of Our Loyal Subjects as may be inclined to settle and improve the same, in such Proportions as you may judge most conducive to their Interest and the more speedy Settlement of Our said Seigneurie. The Lands so allotted to be held of Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, Seigneurs of Sorel upon the same Conditions and under the same reserved Rent at the Expiration of ten years, as the other Tenants of Seigneuries now hold their Lands and pay to Us, and also of taking the Oaths and making and subscribing the Declaration as herein before is mentioned and directed; The Expence of making the said Allotments and of Admission thereunto be also paid and defrayed in like manner as those in the Seigneuries directed to be laid out by these Our Instructions. It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure that the Allotments to be made to such of Our Loyal Subjects from the Provinces or Colonies now the United States of America, as may be disposed to settle and improve Lands in Our said Province of Quebec, shall be limited to those only who may have withdrawn themselves from the said Provinces or Colonies after the signing of the definitive Treaty of Peace with the said United States, & no other.

And it is Our Will and Pleasure that a Record be kept in the Office of the Receiver General of Our Revenue of every Admission into Lands as well by Virtue of these Our Instructions with respect to Our Loving Subjects retiring from the said Provinces & Colonies, now the United States of America, and to Our Forces disbanded as aforesaid, as in Cases of future Admission by Alienation or otherwise, A Docquet of which shall be transmitted yearly to Us, thro' one of Our principal Secretaries of State, & also a Duplicate thereof to Our High Treasurer or the Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being.

44. It is Our Will and Pleasure however that no Grants or Allotments be made of any Lands, on which there is any considerable Growth of White Pines fit for Masting Our Royal Navy, and which lie convenient for Water Carriage, but that you do cause all such Lands to be set apart

for Our Use and proper Regulations to be made and Penalties inflicted to prevent Trespasses on such Tracts and the cutting down or destroying of the Trees growing thereon.

45. And whereas it appears, from the Representations of Our late Governor of the District of Trois Rivières, that the Iron Works at St. Maurice in that District are of great Consequence to Our Service, It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that no part of the Lands upon which the said Iron Works were carried on, or from which the Ore used in such Works was procured, or which shall appear to be necessary & convenient for that Establishment either in respect to a free Passage to the River St. Lawrence or for producing a necessary Supply of Wood, Corn and Hay, or for Pasture for Cattle, be granted to any private person whatever; And also that as large a District of Land as conveniently may be, adjacent to & lying round the said Iron Works, over & above what may be necessary for the above purposes, be reserved for Our Use to be disposed of in such manner as We shall hereafter direct and appoint.

46. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that you do consider of a proper and effectual Method of collecting, receiving and accounting for Our Quit Rents, whereby all Frauds, Concealments, Irregularity or Neglect therein may be prevented, and whereby the Receipt may be effectually checked and controlled—And if it shall appear necessary to pass an Ordinance for the more effectually ascertaining, and the more speedily and regularly Collecting Our Quit Rents, you are to prepare the Heads of such a Bill as you shall think may most effectually conduce to the procuring of the good Ends proposed, and to transmit the same to Us by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State for Our further Directions therein, and you are also to transmit a Duplicate thereof to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

47. You are to use your best Endeavours in improving the Trade of the Province under your Government by settling such Orders & Regulations therein, with the Advice of Our said Council, as may be most acceptable to the Generality of the Inhabitants; And it is Our express Will and Pleasure that you do not on any pretence whatever, upon pain of Our highest Displeasure, give your Assent to any Law or Laws for setting up any Manufactures and carrying on any Trades which are hurtful & prejudicial to this Kingdom, and that you do use your utmost Endeavours to discourage discountenance & restrain any Attempts which may be made to set up such Manufactures or establish any such Trades.

48. And it is Our Will and Pleasure that you do not dispose of any Forfeitures or Escheats to any Person until the Sheriff or other proper Officer has made Enquiry by a Jury upon their Oaths into the true Value thereof, nor until you have transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury a particular Account of such Forfeitures & Escheats and the Value thereof; And you are to take care that the produce of such forfeitures and Escheats, in case We shall think proper to give you Directions to dispose of the same, be duly paid to Our Treasurer or Receiver General of Our said Province, and a full Account transmitted to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury or Our High Treasurer for the time being, with the Names of the persons to whom disposed of.

49. And Whereas Commissions have been granted unto several Persons in Our respective Plantations in America for the trying of Pirates in those parts pursuant to the Acts for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy and by a Commission already sent to Our Governor there is impowered, together with others therein mentioned, to proceed accordingly in reference to Our Will and

Pleasure is that you do use your best Endeavours to apprehend all Persons whatever, who may have been guilty of Piracy within your Government, or who having committed such Crimes at other Places may come within your Jurisdiction, and until We shall think proper to direct the like Commission to be established for Our Government of Quebec, you are to send such Pirates with what Proofs of their Guilt you can procure or collect to Our Governor of to be tried and punished under the Authority of the Commission established for those Parts.

50. And whereas you will receive from Our Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain & of Our Plantations a Commission constituting you Vice Admiral of Our said Province, you are hereby required and directed carefully to put in execution the several Powers thereby granted you.

51. Whereas great Inconveniences have happened heretofore by Merchant-Ships and other Vessels in the Plantations wearing the Colours borne by Our Ships of War under pretence of Commissions granted to them by the Governors of the said Plantations, And by trading under those Colours, not only among Our own Subjects, but also those of other Princes and States, and committing divers Irregularities, they may very much dishonour Our Service; For the preventing thereof you are to oblige the Commanders of all such Ships, to which you shall grant Commissions, to wear no other Colours than such as are described in an Order in Council of the 7th Janv. 1730 in relation to Colours to be worn by all Ships & Vessels, except Our Ships of War.

52. And whereas there have been great Irregularities in the Manner of granting Commissions in the Plantations to private Ships of War, you are to govern yourself, whenever there shall be Occasion, according to the Commissions & Instructions granted in this Kingdom, but you are not to grant Commissions of Marque or Reprisal against any Prince or State or their Subjects in Amity with Us to any Person whatever without Our special Command.

53. Whereas We have been informed that during the time of War Our Enemies have frequently got intelligence of the State of Our Plantations by Letters from private Persons to their Correspondents in Great Britain taken on board Ships coming from the Plantations, which has been of dangerous Consequence, Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you signify to all Merchants, Planters and others, that they be very cautious in time of War, whenever that shall happen, in giving any Accounts by Letters of the Publick State and Condition of the Province under your Government; And you are forthwith to give Directions to all Masters of Ships or other persons to whom you may intrust your Letters that they put such Letters into a Bag with a sufficient Weight to sink the same immediately, in case of imminent Danger from the Enemy; And you are also to let the Merchants and Planters know how greatly it is for their Interest, that their Letters should not fall into the Hands of the Enemy, and therefore that they should give the like Orders to Masters of Ships in relation to their Letters; And you are further to advise all Masters of Ships that they do sink all Letters, in case of Danger in the manner before mentioned.

54. And whereas the Merchants and Planters in Our Plantations in America have in time of War corresponded & traded with Our Enemies and carried Intelligence to them to the great Prejudice & Hazard of Our said Plantations, you are therefore by all possible Methods to endeavour to hinder such Trade & Correspondence in Time of War.

55. Whereas it is absolutely necessary that We be exactly informed of the State of Defence of all Our Plantations in America, as well in relation to the Stores of War that are in each Plantation, as to the Forts & Fortifications there, and what more may be necessary to be built for the Defence and Security of the same, you are as soon as possible to prepare an Account thereof with relation to Our said Province in the most particular manner, And you are therein to express the present State of the Arms Ammunition & other Stores of War belonging to the said Province either in publick Magazines or in the Hands of private Persons; together with the State of all places either already fortified, or that you judge necessary to be fortified for the Security of our said Province, and you are to transmit the said Accounts to Us by One of Our principal Secretaries of State, and also Duplicates thereof to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade and Plantations for their Information, and also a Duplicate thereof to Our Master General or Principal Officers of Our Ordinance; which Accounts are to express the Particulars of Ordinance, Carriages, Balls, Powder and all other Sorts of Arms & Ammunition in Our publick Stores, and so from time to time of what shall be sent to you or bought with the public Money and to specify the time of the Disposal and the Occasion thereof; And you are half yearly to transmit a general Account of the State of the Fortifications & Warlike Stores specified in the manner abovementioned.

56. And in case of any Distress of any other of Our Plantations, you shall, upon Application of the respective Governors thereof unto you, assist them with what Aid the Condition & Safety of Our Province under your Government can spare.

57. If anything shall happen which may be of Advantage or Security to Our Province under your Government, & which is not herein or by your Commission provided for, We do hereby allow unto you, with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, to take Order for the present therein, giving unto Us by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State speedy Notice thereof, that you may receive Our Ratification, if We shall approve the same; Provided always that you do not, by Colour of any Power or Authority hereby given you, commence or declare War without Our Knowledge and particular Commands therein, and you are also to transmit a Duplicate of such Notice as aforesaid to the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade and Plantations for their Information.

58. And whereas We have by the first Article of these Our Instructions to you directed and appointed that your chief Residence shall be at Quebec, you are nevertheless frequently to visit the other parts of your Government in order to inspect the Management of all public Affairs, and thereby the better to take care that the Government be so administered that no disorderly practice may grow up contrary to Our Service and the Welfare of Our Subjects.

59. And whereas great Prejudice may happen to Our Service & the Security of the Province by your Absence from those Parts, You are not upon any Pretence whatever to come into Europe without having first obtained Leave for so doing from Us under Our Sign Manual & Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, Yet nevertheless in Case of Sickness you may go to any of Our Islands in the West Indies including therein the Bermuda and Bahama Islands, and there stay such a space of time, as the recovery of Your Health may absolutely require.

60. And whereas We have thought fit by Our Commission to direct that, in case of your Death or Absence from Our said Province, and in case there be at that time no Person within Our said Province commissionated or appointed by Us to be Our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief,

the eldest Councillor, being a natural born subject of Great Britain, Ireland or the Plantations and professing the Protestant Religion, who shall be at the time of your Death or Absence residing within Our said Province under your Government, shall take upon him the Administration of Government and execute Our said Commission and Instructions and the several Powers and Authorities therein directed; It is nevertheless Our express Will and Pleasure that in such case the said President shall forbear to pass any Act or Acts, but what are immediately necessary for the Peace and Welfare of the said Province, without Our particular Order for that purpose.

61. And whereas We are desirous that a proper Provision should be made for the Support of Our Government within Our said Province of Quebec, We do therefore hereby declare it to be Our Royal Intention, that the following Annual Salaries & Allowances be discharged & paid out of any Revenues arising to Us within the same, or out of such Monies as shall be granted or appropriated to the Uses and Services of Our said Province of Quebec, that is to say,

To the Governor pr Annum	£2000	"	"
Lieut Governor	1500	"	"
To the Chief Justice	1200	"	"
To 6 Judges of the Common Pleas £500 each	3000	"	"
To the Judge of the Admiralty	200	"	"
To the Attorney General	300	"	"
To the Clerk of the Crown & Pleas	100	"	"
To two Sheriffs at £100 each	200	"	"
To the Secretary & Register	400	"	"
To the Clerk of the Council	100	"	"
To the Surveyor of Lands	300	"	"
To the Surveyor of Woods	200	"	"
To the Commissary for Indians	300	"	"
To the Captain of the Port	100	"	"
To the Naval Officer	100	"	"
To the Receiver General of the Revenues	400	"	"
To twenty three Councillors at £100 each			
To the Lieutenant Governors or Superintendents at Detroit	500	"	"
To one Judge of the Inferior Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas at each of the above Posts, at £100 each Judge			
To an Assistant or Assessor at each Post, at £50 pr Ann...			
To a Sheriff for each District at £20 pr Annum			
To a Grand Voyer	200	"	"
To a French Secretary	200	"	"
To 4 Ministers of the Protestant Church at £200 pr Ann: each	800	"	"
To 2 Ministers of the Church of England settled at Sorel and Cataraqui £100 each	200	"	"
To 2 Schoolmasters at £100 each	200	"	"
To an Allowance to the Persons licensed to superintend the Romish Church	200	"	"
To Pensions to the Officers of a Corps of Canadians employed in the last War and discharged without any Allowance, as follows, Vizt:			
To Monsr Rigauville the Commandant of said Corps	200	"	"
To 5 Captains at £100 each	500	"	"
To 10 Lieutenants at £50 each	500	"	"
To the Commandant of the Savages	100	"	"
To Annual Contingent Expenses	1000	"	"
	£		

62. And whereas We have made sufficient Provision for the Support of Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province of Quebec for the time being by the Allowance inserted in the foregoing Estimates, It is Our Will and Pleasure, when it shall happen that you shall be absent from Our said Province, that no Part of the Salary or any Perquisites and Emoluments, which are due unto you, shall during the Time of your Absence be claimed by, or paid and satisfied to such Lieutenant Governor; And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that if Our Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Quebec should happen to die during such your Absence, and the Administration of the Government thereby devolve on the President or Eldest Member of Our Council, such President or Councillor shall, during his continuing in the Chief Command, receive the Salary or Allowance hereby provided for Our Lieutenant Governor, and no other allowance, Perquisite, or Emolument whatever.

G. R.

By the Hon. Henry Hope, Esqr., Lieut.-Gov. of Province of Quebec, &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(23 Sp., 1786.)

Whereas the lease under which His Majesty's Domain Lands & Posts, Commonly called and known by the name of King's Posts, and the Fisheries belonging to the same, are held by Thomas Dunn, Wm. Grant; Peter & Stuart, Esquires, expires on the 1st day of October next,

And whereas it has graciously pleased the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by letters patent, under the public seal of this Province, bearing date the 21st day of June last, to grant to Alexander Davison, Geo. Davison and Francis Baby, Esquires, all the said Domain Lands, Posts and Fisheries, for the Term of Ten years certain, Commencing the 1st day of October next, and for six years longer if notice to quit be not given on the part of His Majesty, under the order and direction of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

For the purpose therefor of securing to them, the said Alexander Davison, George Davison and Francis Baby, the peaceable and full possession and enjoyment of the said Domain Lands, Posts, and Fisheries, and the Exclusive right of Trading thereat, for the said term of years free from intrusion, hindrance or molestation by any trader or traders, or any other person or persons whatsoever, within the limits of the said Domain, Lands and Posts, and the dependencies thereof.

I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation hereby strictly warning and forbidding all manner of persons (excepting those who shall be duly authorized by the said new Lessees) from going to trade with the Indians, or otherwise obtruding themselves within the Limits of the said Domain, Lands, Posts and Fisheries, or any of the dependencies thereof, and from seducing or enticing away any of the Indians therefrom, as well as from interrupting, disturbing or molesting the said new Lessees, or their Agents and Servants in their Exclusive right of trade thereat, in any manner whatsoever, as they will answer the Contrary at their Peril.

Given under my hand & seal at Quebec, the 23rd day of September, 1786.

Henry Hope.

By Lt.-Gov. Command,
Geo. Pownall, Sec.

God Save the King.

By His Excellency Lord Dorchester, Capt.-General & Governor in Chief of the Colonies of Quebec, Nova Scotia & New Brunswick & their dependencies, &c., &c., &c., and the Island of Newfoundland.

A Proclamation.

(20 Dec., 1786.)

Whereas it is expedient for the good of His Majesty's service & welfare of his Subjects in the Province of Quebec, that the Legislative Council for the affairs of the said Province should be assembled,

I do therefor, require the attendance of the respective members of the said Council, at the Council Chamber, in the Castle of St. Lewis, on Monday, the 15th day of January next.

Given under my hand & seal in Quebec, the 20th day of December, 1786.

Dorchester.

By His Excellency's Command,

Geo. Pownall, Sec.

God Save the King.

Endorsed: 1786 Quebec

Draught of General Instructions.

[L.S.]

George R.

(21 March, 1787.)

C.O. (Quebec 1763–1787, Vol. 1.)

Additional Instruction to Our Right Trusty & Well beloved Guy Lord Dorchester Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec &ca. &ca. in America or to the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the Time being. Given at Our Court at St. James's the Twenty first Day of March 1787. In the Twenty Seventh Year of Our Reign.

Whereas We did by Our General Instructions to you bearing Date at St. James's the Twenty third Day of August 1786 declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure that sundry Salaries and Allowances therein mentioned should be discharged and paid out of any Revenues arising to Us within Our said Province of Quebec or out of such Monies as should be granted or appropriated to the Uses and Services of Our said Province; And whereas We thought fit, by Our Warrant under Our Signet and Sign Manual bearing date the Sixteenth day of March 1781, to authorize and require Our Trusty and Welbeloved Frederick Haldimand Esqr (now Sir Frederick Haldimand Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath) at that Time Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec, to cause Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal of Our said Province, constituting and appointing Our Trusty and Welbeloved William Pollock Esqr Clerk of the Crown of & in Our said Province in the Room of William Gordon, Esqr deceased—And whereas the said William Gordon did over

and above the Salary of One Hundred Pounds p Annum, as directed by the 56th Article of Our Instructions to Our aforesaid Captain General and Governor in Chief to be paid to the Clerk of the Crown, receive and enjoy the further Sum of Two Hundred Pounds per Annum, and which said additional Allowance the said William Pollock hath also received from the Date of his Appointment to the said Office of Clerk of the Crown of Our said Province of Quebec, untill the last usual half yearly Period of Payment, Vizt. the first day of November last.—And Whereas it is Our Intention that the said additional Allowance should be continued unto him for certain good Causes and Considerations. It is Our Will and Pleasure and We do hereby direct and appoint that the said Salary and Allowance of two hundred Pounds per Annum, in Addition to the One Hundred Pounds p Annum, which We have directed to be paid to him as Clerk of the Crown by the Sixty first Article of Our General Instructions to you, should be paid to him until such Time as Our further Royal Will and Pleasure shall be signified to you.

G. R.

George R.
[L.S.]

(25 Aug., 1787.)

C.O. (Instructions Quebec 1786–1791.)

Instructions to Our Right Trusty and Well beloved Guy Lord Dorchester, Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, and of all Our Territories dependent thereupon. Given at Our Court of Saint James's the 25th day of August 1787 in the twenty seventh Year of Our Reign.

Whereas We have thought proper by Our Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain to appoint the Right Reverend Father in God Charles Inglis Doctor in Divinity, to be Bishop of the Province of Nova Scotia, and have thereby given to him, and his Successors in the said See, Jurisdiction Spiritual, and Ecclesiastical, in and throughout the said Province of Nova Scotia and it's Dependencies, according to the Laws and Canons of the Church of England which are lawfully made and received in England, in the several causes and matters particularly expressed and set forth in the said Commission, and no other: And Whereas by another Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain, we have also thought proper to give and grant to the said Bishop of Nova Scotia, full Power and Authority, by himself or his sufficient Commissary or Commissaries, to Exercise the like Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, within the Province of Quebec, of New Brunswick, and the Island of Newfoundland as is set forth in the said Commission. We do think fit hereby to Order and enjoin you, that you do give all fit support and Countenance to the said Bishop, in the exercise of his Jurisdiction Spiritual and Ecclesiastical, according to the Laws of this Realm, and the Laws of the Provinces under your Government, and to the Tenor of the said Commissions Copies whereof are hereunto annexed: and it is Our further Will and Pleasure that you do cause the said Commissions to be forthwith Registered in the Publick Records of the said Provinces; It is nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure to reserve to you, the granting of Licenses for Marriages, Letters of Administration, and Probates of Wills, as heretofore exercised by you and your Predecessors; and also to reserve to you and to all others, to whom it may lawfully belong, the Patronage and

Right of Presentation to Benefices; but it is Our Will and Pleasure that the Person so presented shall be instituted by the Bishop or his Commissary duly authorized by him, as directed by Our said Commissions.

You are to permit Liberty of Conscience and the free Exercise of all such Modes of Religious Worship, as are not prohibited by Law, to all Persons who inhabit and frequent the Provinces under your Government, provided they be contented with a quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the same, without giving Offence or Scandal to Government.

You are to take especial Care that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your Government; that the Lord's Day be duly kept, and that the Services and Prayers appointed by, and according to the Book of Common Prayer, be publickly and solemnly read and performed throughout the Year.

You are to be careful that the Churches which are or may be hereafter, erected in Our said Provinces or Islands under your Government, be well and orderly kept, and that besides a competent Maintenance to be assigned to the Minister of each Parish Church, a Convenient House be built at the Common Charge for each Minister.

You shall recommend to the Legislative Council and General Assemblies, of the Provinces under your Government, to settle the Limits of Parishes, in such a manner as shall be deemed most convenient for accomplishing this good Work.

You are to use your best Endeavours that every Minister be constituted one of the Vestry in his Respective Parish, and that no Vestry be held without him, except in Case of Sickness, or that after Notice given of a Vestry he omit to come.

It is Our Will and Pleasure that you recommend to the Legislative Council or Assemblies, within your Government, to make due Provision for the erecting and Maintaining of Schools where Youth may be educated in Competent Learning, and in Knowledge of the Principles of the Christian Religion.

And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that no Person shall be allowed to keep a School in the Provinces under your Government, without your License first had and obtained: In granting which you are to pay the most particular attention, to the Morals and proper Qualifications of the Persons applying for the same, and in all Cases where the School has been founded, instituted or appointed for the Education of Members of the Church of England, or where it is intended, that the Schoolmaster should be a Member of the Church of England; you are not to grant such Licenses except to Persons, who shall first have obtained from the Bishop of Nova Scotia, or one of his Commissaries, a Certificate of their being properly qualified for that Purpose.

And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that in Order to suppress every Species of Vice, Profaneness and Immorality, you do forthwith cause all Laws already made against Blasphemy, Profaneness, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Incest, Profanation of the Lord's day, Swearing and Drunkenness, to be strictly put in Execution in every Part of the Provinces under Your Government and that for this purpose you do direct that the Constables and Church Wardens of the several Parishes do make presentment upon Oath, of any of the Vices before mentioned, to the Justices of the Peace in their Session, or to any of the other Temporal Courts: And you are earnestly to recommend to the Legislative Council or Assembles of the Provinces under your Government, to provide effectual Laws for the Restraint and Punishment of all such of the aforementioned Vices, against which no laws are as yet provided, or in Cases where the Laws already made, are found to be

insufficient And in order to discountenance Vice and promote the practice of Virtue to the utmost of your Power, we do hereby strictly command and enjoin you, to appoint no Person to be a Justice of the Peace, or to any Publick Trust or Employment, whose notorious ill Life or Conversation may occasion Scandal.

G. R—

PROCLAMATION.

DORCHESTER, G.

(24 July, 1788.)

GEORGE the THIRD by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all our loving subjects, whom these presents may concern, greeting:

Whereas our province of Quebec stands at present divided only into two districts, and by virtue of two certain acts or ordinances, the one passed by our governor and the legislative council, in the twenty-seventh year of our reign, and the other in the present year, provision is made for forming and organizing one or more new districts: Now, therefore, know ye, that our governor of our said province, by the advice and consent of our council of our said province, and in the pursuance of the acts and ordinances aforesaid, hath formed and doth hereby form the several new districts hereinafter described and named, to wit: the district of Luneburg, bounded on the east by the eastern limit of a tract lately called or known by the name of Lancaster, protracted northerly and southerly as far as our said province extends, and bounded westerly by a north and south line, intersecting the mouth of the river Gananoque, now called the Thames, above the rifts of the Saint Lawrence, and extending southerly and northerly to the limits of our said province, therein comprehending the several towns or tracts called or known by the names of Lancaster, Charlottenberg, Cornwall, Osnabruck, Williamsburg, Matilda, Edwardsburg, Augusta, and Elizabethtown; and also one other district to be called the district of Mecklenburg, extending within the north and south bounds of our said province, from the western limits of the said district of Luneburg, as far westerly as to a north and south line, intersecting the mouth of a river now called the Trent, discharging itself from the west into the head of the bay of Quinty, and therein comprehending the several towns or tracts called or known by the names of Pittsburg, Kingstown, Ernestown, Fredericksburg, Adolphustown, Marysburg, Sophiasburg, Ameliasburg, Sydney, Thurlow, Richmond, and Camden; and also one other district to be called the district of Nassau, extending within the north and south bounds of our said province, from the western limit of the last mentioned district, so far westerly as to a north and south line, intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into the lake Erie, on the northerly side of the said lake Erie; and also one other district to be called the district of Hesse, which is to comprehend all the residue of our said province in the western or inland parts thereof, of the entire breadth thereof, from the southerly to the northerly boundary of the same; and also one other district to be called the district of Gaspé, and to comprehend all that part of our said province on the southerly side of Saint Lawrence, to the eastward of a north and south line, intersecting the northeasterly side of cape Cat, which is on the southerly side of the said river; of which all our loving subjects are to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved GUY, LORD DORCHESTER, captain-general and governor in chief of our said province, at our castle of Saint Lewis, in our city of Quebec, the twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and of our reign the twenty-eighth.

Geo. Pownall, Sec'y.

Message from his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, February 25th, 1791, Relative to a Proposed Division of Canada, and to the Establishment of a Government in the Divided Province.

George R.

His majesty thinks it proper to acquaint parliament, that it appears to his majesty, that it would be for the benefit of his majesty's subjects in his province of Quebec, that the same should be divided into two separate provinces, to be called the province of Upper Canada, and the province of Lower Canada; and that it is accordingly his majesty's intention so to divide the same, whenever his majesty shall be enabled, by act of parliament, to establish the necessary regulations for the government of the said provinces. His majesty therefore recommends this object to the consideration of parliament.

His majesty also recommends it to parliament to consider of such provisions as may be necessary to enable his majesty to make a permanent appropriation of lands in the said provinces, for the support and maintenance of a protestant clergy within the same, in proportion to such lands as have already been granted within the same by his majesty; and it is his majesty's desire that such provision may be made, with respect to all future grants of land within the said provinces respectively, as may best conduce to the same object in proportion to such increase as may happen in the population and cultivation of the said provinces; and for this purpose his majesty consents that such provisions or regulations may be made by parliament, respecting all future grants of lands to be made by his majesty within the said provinces, as parliament shall think fit.

Order in Council by which the Province of Quebec was divided into Two Separate Governments of Upper and Lower Canada, Twenty-Fourth August, 1791.

At the Court of St. James's, the 24th of August, 1791.

Present the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council:—

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a report from the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council dated the 19th of this instant in the words following, (viz.):—

Your Majesty having been pleased by your order in Council, bearing date the 17th of this instant to refer unto this Committee a letter from the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, one of your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to the Lord President of the Council, transmitting a printed copy of an act passed in the last session of Parliament entitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign entitled an act for making more effectual provision for the government of

the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province, and also copy of a paper presented to Parliament previous to the passing of the said act describing the line proposed to be drawn for dividing the Province of Quebec into two separate Provinces agreeable to your Majesty's Royal intention signified by message to both Houses of Parliament to be called the Province of Upper Canada, and the Province of Lower Canada, and stating that by section forty-eight of the said act It is provided that by reason of the distance of the said Provinces from this country, and of the change to be made by the said act in the government thereof it may be necessary that there should be some interval of time between the notification of the said act to the said Provinces respectively, and that it should be lawful for your Majesty with the advice of your Privy Council to fix and declare or to authorize the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, or the person administering the government there to fix and declare the day of the commencement of the said act within the said Provinces respectively; *Provided* That such day shall not be later than the 31st of December, 1791. The Lords of the Committee in obedience to your Majesty's said order of reference this day took the said letter into their consideration together with the act of Parliament therein referred to and likewise copy of the said paper describing the line proposed to be drawn for separating the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada and their Lordships do thereupon agree humbly to report as their opinion to your Majesty that it may be advisable for your Majesty by your order in Council to divide the Province of Quebec into two distinct Provinces by separating the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada according to the said line of division described in the said paper (copy of which is hereunto annexed). And the Lords of the Committee are further of opinion that it may be advisable for your Majesty by warrant under your sign manual to authorize the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec or the person administering the government there to fix and declare such day for the commencement of the said before mentioned act within the said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively as the said Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec or the person administering the government there shall judge most advisable provided that such day shall not be later than the 31st day of December in the present year, 1791.

The proposed line of division. To commence at a stone boundary of the north bank of the Lake St. Francis at the Cove west of Pointe au Bodêt, in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the Seigneurie of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of north thirty-four degrees west to the westermost angle of the said Seigneurie of New Longueuil thence along the north-western boundary of the Seigneurie of Vaudreuil running north twenty-five degrees east until it strikes the Ottawa river to ascend the said river into the Lake Tomis Canning, and from the head of the said Lake by a line drawn due north until it strikes the boundary line of Hudsons Bay including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada.

His Majesty this day took the said report into his royal consideration and approving of what is therein proposed is pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council to order as it is hereby ordered that the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada be divided by separating the said two Provinces according to the following line of division, viz., To commence at a stone boundary on the north bank of the

Lake St. Francis at the Cove west of Pointe au Bodêt in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the Seigneurie of New Longueuil running along the said limit in the direction of north thirty-four degrees west to the westermost angle of the said Seigneurie of New Longueuil thence along the north-western boundary of the Seigneurie of Vaudreuil running north twenty-five degrees east until it strikes the Ottawa river to ascend the said river into Lake Tomis Canning, and from the head of the said Lake by a line drawn due north until it strikes the boundary line of Hudsons Bay including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada. Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebec and all other His Majesty's officers in the said Provinces and all whom it may concern are to take notice and yield due obedience to His Majesty's pleasure hereby signified.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a report from the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council dated the 19th of this instant in the words following, viz.:

Memorandum. Here the Committee report for dividing the Province of Quebec into two distinct Provinces to be called Upper Canada and Lower Canada and a paper proposing the line of division for separating the said Provinces was inserted at length as in the preceding order.

His Majesty this day took the said report into his royal consideration and approving of what is proposed was pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council to order that the Province of Quebec be divided into two distinct Provinces to be called the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada by separating the said two Provinces according to the line of division inserted in the said orders.

And His Majesty is hereby further pleased to order that the Right Honorable Henry Dundas one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State do prepare a warrant to be passed under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to authorize the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec or the person administering the government there to fix and declare such day as they shall judge most advisable for the commencement within the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada respectively of the said act passed in the last session of Parliament entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province.'" Provided that such day so to be fixed and declared for the commencement of the said act within the said two Provinces respectively shall not be later than the thirty-first day of December, 1791.

By His Excellency Alured Clarke, Esquire, Lieut.-Governor & Commander in Chief, Province of Quebec, &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

(25 Aug. 1791.)

Whereas His Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to grant leave of absence to His Excellency, the Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester, Capt.-General & Governor in Chief of the Province, in Consequence of whose departure the Command of the said Province devolved upon me, And whereas it is necessary for the peace and good Government of the said Pro-

vince, that all His Majesty's officers within the same should continue in their several offices & employments I have thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council to issue this Proclamation hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said offices & employments. Of which all persons Concerned are required to take notice & govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at Quebec, this 25th day of August, in the 31st year of His Majesty's Reign 1791.

ALURED CLARKE.

By His Excellency's Command,
HUGH FINDLAY, Secy. Acting.

COMMISSION OF GEN. JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE AS FIRST LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE, R. (12 Sept. 1791.)

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.:

To our Trusty and Well beloved John Graves Simcoe, Esquire,—Greeting.

John G. Simcoe to be Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Our Lieutenant-Governor of our Province of Upper Canada in America. To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said place and office during our Pleasure, with all rights, privileges, profits, perquisites and advantages to the same belonging or appertaining, and further, in case of his death or during the absence of Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our said Province of Upper Canada, now and for the time being, We do hereby authorize and require you to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in Our Commission to Our said Captain General and Governor in Chief according to such Instructions as he hath already received from Us, and such further Orders and Instructions as he or you shall hereafter receive from Us, and we do hereby command all and singular Our Officers, Ministers and loving subjects in Our said Province, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly. Given at Our Court of St. James's, the Twelfth day of September, 1791, in the Thirty-first year of Our Reign.

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

By His Majesty's Command.

(12 Sept., 1791.)

COMMISSION OF, AND INSTRUCTIONS TO GUY, LORD DORCHESTER, AS GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OVER UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, ISSUED ON THE DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE.

Fiat Recorded in the Office of Enrollment at Quebec, the 20th day of January, 1792, in the first Register of Commissions from His Majesty, folio 1. Hugh Finlay, Acting Registrar.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth:

To Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Guy, Lord Dorchester, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,—Greeting.

Whereas, We did by Our Letters Patent, under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the Twenty-second day of April, in the Twenty-sixth year of Our Reign, constitute and appoint you, Guy Lord Dorchester, (then Sir Guy Carleton) to be our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, comprehending all Our Territories, Islands and countries in North America, then bounded as in Our said recited Letters Patent was mentioned and expressed. Now know ye, that we have revoked and determined, and by these presents Do revoke and determine the said recited Letters Patent and every clause, article or thing therein contained. And whereas We have thought fit by Our Order made in our Privy Council, on the Nineteenth day of August, One thousand seven hundred and Ninety-one, to divide Our said Province of Quebec, into two separate Provinces to be called the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada, by a line to commence at a stone Boundary on the North Bank of Lake Saint Francis, at the cove west of Point au Baudet, in the limit between the Township of Lancaster and the Seigneurie of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of North thirty-four degrees west to the Westermost angle of the said Seigneurie of New Longueuil, thence along the North Western Boundary of the Seigneurie of Vaudreuil, running North twenty-five degrees East, until it strikes the Ottawa River to ascend the said River into the Lake Tommiscanning, and from the head of the said Lake, by a line drawn due North until it strikes the Boundary Line of Hudson's Bay, the Province of Upper Canada to comprehend all such lands, Territories and Islands lying to the westward of the said line of division as were part of Our said Province of Quebec, and the Province of Lower Canada, to comprehend all such Lands, Territories and Islands lying to the Eastward of the said line of division as were part of Our said Province of Quebec.

And Whereas, by an Act in the present year of Our Reign. intituled an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign intituled "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," further provision is thereby made for the Good Government and prosperity of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada.

Further, Know Ye, that We, reposing especial Trust and confidence in the prudence, courage and Loyalty of you, the said Guy, Lord Dorchester of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere motion have thought fit to constitute and appoint you the said Guy Lord Dorchester to be Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our said Province of Upper Canada and of Our said Province of Lower Canada respectively, bounded as hereinbefore described: And we do hereby require and command you to do and execute all things in due manner, that shall belong to your said command and the trust We have reposed in you according to the several powers, provisions and directions granted or appointed you by virtue of this present commission and by virtue of the above recited Act, passed in the present year of Our Reign, and of such Instructions and Authorities herewith given unto you or which may from time to time be given you in respect to the said

Provinces or either of them under Our Signet or Sign Manual as by Our order in Our Privy Council, and according to such laws as shall hereafter be made and established within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, under and by virtue of such powers, provisions and directions as aforesaid. And Our Will and pleasure is that you, the said Guy Lord Dorchester as soon as may be after the publication of these Our Letters Patent do take the oaths appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the first year of the reign of King George the First, intituled "An Act for the further security of His Majesty's person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the Late Princess Sophia, being Protestants and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open and secret Abettors," all altered and explained by an Act passed in the Sixth year of Our reign intituled, "An Act for altering the Oath of Abjuration and the assurance and for amending so much of Act of the Seventh year of her late Majesty Queen Anne intituled, "An Act for the improvement of the Union of the two Kingdoms as after the time therein limited requires the delivery of certain Lists and Copies therein mentioned to persons indicted of Treason or misprision of Treason," as also that you make and subscribe the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in the Twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants," and likewise that you take the usual Oath for the due Execution of the Office and trust of our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our said Province of Upper Canada and our said Province of Lower Canada, and for the due and impartial administration of Justice. And further, that you take the Oath required to be taken by Governors of Plantations to do their utmost that the several Laws relating to Trade and the Plantations be observed, all which said Oaths and Declarations the Executive Councils of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively, or any three or more of the members of either of them have hereby full power and Authority and are required to tender and Administer unto you and in your absence to Our Lieutenant Governor if there be any upon the place, all of which being duly performed, You the said Guy Lord Dorchester, or in your absence Our Lieutenant Governors of the said Provinces or persons administering the Respective Governments therein shall administer unto each of the Members of such Executive Councils as aforesaid, the Oaths mentioned in the said first recited Act of Parliament altered as above, as also cause them to make and subscribe the aforementioned Declaration and administer to them the Oath for the due execution of their places and trusts, and you shall also administer the above mentioned Oaths and Declarations to Our Lieutenant Governor if there be any within the said provinces wherein you shall reside. And Whereas, We may find it convenient for Our Service, that, certain Offices or places within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, should be filled by Our Subjects who may have become such by being naturalized by Act of the British Parliament or by the conquest and session of the Province of Canada, and who may profess the religion of the Church of Rome. It is therefore Our will and Pleasure, that in all cases where such persons shall or may be admitted into any such office or place, the Oath prescribed in and by an Act of Parliament, passed in the Fourteenth year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act for making more efficient provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America," and also the usual Oath, for the due Execution of their places and Trusts respectively shall be duly administered to them. And We do further give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, full author-

ity from time to time hereafter by yourself or by any other to be authorized by you in that behalf to administer and give the Oaths mentioned in the aforesaid Acts to all and every such person and persons as shall at any time or times, pass into Our said provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, or shall be resident or abiding there. And We do hereby Authorize and empower you to keep and use the publick Seals of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the Seal of our said Provinces respectively, and in case of your absence from either of Our said Provinces to deliver the same into the charge and custody of Our Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government there for the purposes above mentioned until We shall think fit to authorize you by an Instrument under Our Royal sign Manual to commit the custody thereof to such person or persons as may be appointed by us for that purpose. And Whereas, by the said recited Act passed in the present year of Our Reign, it is enacted, that there shall be within each of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively a Legislative Council and an Assembly to be composed and constituted in the manner in the said Act described and that in the said Provinces, We, Our Heirs, and Successors shall have a power during the continuance of the said Act by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies to make laws for the peace, Welfare and good Government of the said Provinces respectively, such Laws not being repugnant to the said Act, and that all such laws being passed by the said Legislative Councils and Assemblies and being assented to by us, Our Heirs and Successors, or assented to in Our name by such person as We, Our Heirs or Successors shall from time to time appoint to be Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the said Provinces respectively, or by such person as We, Our Heirs or Successors shall from time to time appoint to administer the Government within the same are by the said Act declared to be by virtue of and under the Authority of the said Act valid and binding to all intents and purposes whatever within the said Provinces.

We do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, full power and Authority to issue writs of Summons and Election, and to call together the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada in such manner as is in the said Act authorized and directed, subject to the provisions and regulations therein contained in that behalf and to such Instructions and Authorities as shall berewith or at any time hereafter be given unto you by us, in that behalf under Our Signet and sign manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council.

And further for the purpose of electing the Members of the Assemblies of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, We do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester full power and Authority to issue a Proclamation dividing Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada into Districts or Countries or Circles and Towns or Townships and appointing the limits thereof and declaring and appointing the number of Representatives to be chosen by each of such Districts or Countries or Circles and Towns or Townships respectively within Our said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and from time to time to nominate and appoint proper persons to execute the office of Returning Officer in each of the said Districts or Countries or Circles and Towns or Townships respectively subject to the provisions, directions and regulations of the said last mentioned Act in that behalf and to such Instructions and Authorities as shall be herewith or at any time hereafter given by us unto you in that behalf under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our order in Our Privy Coun-

cil. And We do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester full power and authority to fix the time and place of holding the said Elections for the said Districts or Countries or Circles and Towns or Townships within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and the times and places of holding the first and every other Session of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada and to prorogue the same from time to time, and to dissolve the same by Proclamation or otherwise, subject nevertheless to the Regulations, provisions and directions of the said last mentioned Act and to such Instructions and Authorities as in respect of the premises may be herewith or at any time hereafter given by us unto you under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council.

We do by these presents authorize and empower you from time to time, with the Advice of the Executive Councils appointed by us for the Affairs of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively from time to time to form, constitute and erect Townships or Parishes within Our said Provinces and also to constitute and erect within every Township or Parish which now or hereafter may be formed, constituted or Erected within Our said Provinces one or more Parsonage or Rectory or Parsonages or Rectories according to the Establishment of the Church of England and from time to time by an Instrument under the Seal of Our said Provinces respectively to endow every such Parsonage or Rectory with so much or such part of the Lands so allotted and appropriated as by the said Last recited Act is in that behalf mentioned in respect of any Lands within such Township or Parish which shall have been granted subsequent to the commencement of the same Act or of such Lands as may have been allotted and appropriated for the same purpose by or in virtue of any Instruction which may be given by us in respect of any Lands granted by us before the commencement of the last mentioned Act, as you with the advice of Our said Executive Council of such Province shall judge to be expedient under the then existing circumstances of such Township or Parish subject nevertheless to such Instructions touching the premises as shall or may be given you by us under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council. And We do also by these Presents authorize and empower you to present, subject to the Provisions in the above mentioned Act in that behalf to every such Parsonage or Rectory and to every Church, Chapel or other Ecclesiastical Benefice, according to the Establishment of the Church of England within either of Our said Provinces an Incumbent or Minister of the Church of England, who shall have been duly ordained according to the rites of the said Church and to supply from time to time such vacancies as may happen of Incumbents or Ministers of the said Parsonages, Rectories, Churches, Chapels or Benefices or any of them respectively.

And We do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester by yourself or by your Captains and Commanders by you to be authorized full power and authority to levy, arm, muster, command and employ all persons whatsoever residing within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada and as occasion shall serve to march from one place to another or to embark them for the resisting and withstanding of all enemies, pirates and rebels, both at Land and at Sea, and to transport such forces to any of Our Plantations or any of them, and if it shall so please God, to vanquish, apprehend and take them and being taken according to Law, put to death or keep and preserve them alive at your discretion and to execute martial law in time of Invasion or at other times when by law, it may be executed and to do and execute all and every other thing or things which to Our Captain General and Governor in Chief doth or ought of right to belong.

And We do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, subject, nevertheless to such instructions as We may at any time be pleased to give unto you under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council with the advice of the Executive Councils appointed by us for Our Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively to erect, raise and build in Our said Provinces such and so many forts and platforms, castles and fortifications as you, by the advice aforesaid shall judge necessary and the same or any of them to fortify and furnish with Ordnance ammunition and all sorts of Arms fit and necessary for the security and defence of Our said Provinces and by the advice aforesaid, the same again or any of them to demolish or dismantle as may be most convenient.

And for as much as divers mutinies and disorders may happen by persons shipped and employed at sea, during the time of war and to the end that such shall be shipped and employed at Sea, during the time of war may be better Governed and Ordered, We do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, full power and authority to constitute and appoint Captains, Lieutenants, Masters of Ships and other Commanders and Officers and to Grant unto such Captains, Lieutenants, Masters of Ships and other Commanders and Officers, commissions to execute the Law-Martial during the time of war, according to the direction of an Act passed in the twenty-second year of the Reign of Our late Royal Grand Father, intituled "An Act for Amending, explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels and forces by Sea," as the same is altered by an Act passed in the Nineteenth year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend An Act made in the Twenty second year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Second, intituled 'An Act for amending, explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, vessels and forces by sea,' " and to use such proceedings, authorities, punishments and executions upon any offender or offenders who shall be mutinous, seditious, disorderly or any way unruly either at sea or during the time of their abode or residence in any of the ports, harbours or bays of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, as the case shall be found to require, according to the Martial Law and the said directions during the time of war as aforesaid.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to the enabling you or any by your authority to hold, plea or have any jurisdiction of any offence, cause, matter or thing committed or done upon the high sea or within any of the Havens, Rivers or Creeks of either of Our said Provinces, under your Government by any Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier or person whatsoever who shall be in Our actual service and pay, in or on board any of Our Ships of War or other Vessels acting by immediate Commission or warrant from our Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral or from Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being under the seal of Our Admiralty, but that such Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier or other person so offending, shall be left to be proceeded against and tried as their offences shall require, either by commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, as the statute of the Twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth directs or by commission from Our said Commissioner for executing the office of Our High Admiral or from Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being, according to the aforementioned Act intituled "An Act for explaining, amending, and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels and forces by Sea," As the same is altered by An Act passed in the Nineteenth year of

Our Reign intituled "An Act to explain and amend An Act made in the Twenty-second year of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for amending, explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels and forces by sea;"

Provided, nevertheless, that all disorders and misdemeanors committed on shore by any Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier or other person whatsoever belonging to any of Our Ships of War or other vessels acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from Our said Commissioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral or from Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being under the Seal of Our Admiralty may be tried and punished according to the laws of the place where any such disorders, offences or misdemeanors shall be committed on shore, notwithstanding such offender be in Our actual service and borne on Our pay on board any such our ships of war or other vessels acting by immediate Commission or warrant from Our said Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral or Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being aforesaid, so as he shall not receive any protection for the avoiding of Justice for such offences committed on shore from any pretence of his being employed in Our service at Sea.

You are to give warrants under your hand for the issuing of public monies for all public services, and We particularly require you to take care that regular accounts of all receipts and payments be duly kept, and that there be transmitted, every half year or oftener, copies thereof, properly audited, to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or to Our High Treasurer for the time being, to the end that we may be satisfied of the right and d e application of the Revenue of Our said Provinces, with the probability of the increase or diminution of it under every head and article thereof.

And We do further give to you, the said Guy, Lord Dorchester, full power and authority when and so often as any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly of either of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada shall be presented unto you for Our Royal Assent, to declare according to your discretion (but subject, nevertheless, to the provisions contained in the said recited Act, passed in the present year of Our Reign, and subject also to such instructions, directions and authorities as We shall herewith or at any time hereafter give unto you in that behalf, under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council) that you assent to such Bill in Our Name, or that you withhold Our Assent from such Bill, or that you reserve such Bill for the signification of Our Royal pleasure thereon.

And we do by these presents give and grant unto you, the said Guy, Lord Dorchester, full power and Authority, with the advice of the Executive Councils appointed by Us, for the affairs of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, but subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the said Act, and to such further powers, Authorities, and instructions as We may herewith or at any time hereafter give to you in that behalf, under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, to erect, constitute, and establish such court or courts of Judicature and public justice within Our said Provinces as you and they shall think fit and necessary for the hearing and determining of all cases, as well Criminal as Civil, according to Law and Equity, and for awarding execution thereupon with all reasonable and necessary powers, authorities, fees and privileges belonging thereunto, as also to appoint and commission fit persons in the several parts of your said Government to administer the several Oaths hereinbefore mentioned, as also to tender and administer the aforesaid Declar-

ation unto such persons belonging to the said Courts as shall be obliged to take the same. And We do hereby authorize and empower you to constitute and appoint Judges, and in cases requisite, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers and Ministers in Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, for the better administration of Justice and putting the Laws into execution, and to administer, or cause to be administered, unto them such Oath or Oaths as are usually taken for the execution and performance of offices and places and for the clearing of Truth in Judicial causes.

And We do hereby give and grant unto you full power and Authority, where you shall see cause, or shall judge any offender or offenders in Criminal matters, or for any fines or forfeitures due unto Us, fit objects of Our Mercy, to pardon all such offenders, and to remit all such offences, fines and forfeitures, Treason and wilful murder only excepted, in which cases you shall likewise have power upon extraordinary occasions to grant reprieves to the offenders until and to the intent that Our Royal pleasure may be known therein.

And We do likewise give and grant unto you full power and authority, with the advice of Our Executive Councils for the affairs of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, to grant Lands within the said Provinces respectively, which said grants are to pass and be sealed with Our Seal of such Province and being entered upon Record by such Officer or officers as shall be appointed thereunto, shall be good and effectual, in Law against Us, Our Heirs and Successors. Provided, nevertheless, that no grants or Leases of any of the Trading ports in Our said Provinces shall, under colour of this authority, be made to any person or persons whatsoever until Our pleasures therein, shall be signified to you.

And We do hereby give you, the said Guy, Lord Dorchester, full power to order and appoint Fairs, Marts and Markets, as also such and so many Ports, Harbours, Bays, Havens and other places for the convenience and security for shipping, and for the better Loading and unloading of Goods and Merchandize within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada as by you, with the advice of Our Executive Council for Our said Provinces respectively, shall be thought fit and necessary for the same.

And We do hereby require and command all Our Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other Inhabitants of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto you, the said Guy, Lord Dorchester, in the execution of this Our commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained, and in case of your death or absence out of Our said Province of Upper Canada or Our Province of Lower Canada, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto such persons as shall be appointed by us to be Our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of such Province respectively, to whom We do therefore by these Presents, in case of your death or absence from such Province, give and grant all and singular the powers and Authorities herein granted to be by him executed and enjoyed during Our pleasure or until your arrival within such Province respectively.

And if, upon your death or absence out of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, or either of them, there be no person upon the place commissioned and appointed by Us to be our Lieutenant Governor or appointed by Us to administer Our Government within the said Province in case of the death or absence of you and of Our Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, Our Will and Pleasure is that the oldest member of Our Executive Council for Our said Province of Upper Canada or Our said Province of Lower Canada, being a Natural born subject of Great Britain,

Ireland or Our Colonies and Plantations and professing the Protestant Religion who shall then be residing within such of Our said Provinces, shall take upon him the Administration of the Government and Execute Our said Commission and Instructions and the several powers and Authorities therein contained and to all intents and purposes as other Our Governors, Lieutenant Governors or persons administering Our Governments until Our further pleasure be known therein.

Nevertheless, as it may happen in case of the death, absence or removal or suspension of Our Lieutenant Governor of either of the Provinces above mentioned, that the succession of such oldest member as aforesaid to the Administration of the Government may not be for the good of Our Service and the welfare of such Province, We do hereby authorize and empower you in case of such death, absence or removal if it shall appear to you, that it would not be expedient for such oldest Councillor in succession to administer the Government, to nominate and appoint by a commission under the Seal of such Province, you being yourself at the time of such appointment personally resident in it, any member of the Executive Council by Us appointed for Our said Province of Upper Canada or Our Province of Lower Canada respectively, whom you shall judge the most proper and fitting to be Our Lieutenant Governor thereof, such person being a Natural born subject of Great Britain, Ireland or of Our Colonies and Plantations and professing the Protestant Religion until Our pleasure thereupon shall be known, and you are to transmit to us by the first opportunity through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State your reasons for such Appointment.

And We do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy, Lord Dorchester, full power and Authority in case any person or persons commissioned or appointed by Us to any Office or Offices within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada from which they may be liable to be removed by Us, shall in your opinion be unfit to continue in Our Service to suspend or remove such person or persons from their several employments, without stating to him or them your reasons for such suspension or removal and We do hereby declare, Ordain and appoint that you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, shall and may hold, execute and enjoy the office and Place of Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, with all its rights, members and appurtenances whatsoever, together with all and singular the Powers and Authorities hereby granted unto you for and during Our Will and Pleasure.

In Witness Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, Witness:

Ourself at Westminster the Twelfth day of September, in the Thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By the King Himself

(Signed) YORKE.

A PROCLAMATION.

(18 Nov. 1791.)

ALURED CLARKE.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, KING, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all Our loving Subjects whom these presents may concern, GREETING:

WHEREAS WE have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, by Our Order in Council dated in the Month of *August* last, to order that Our Province of *Quebec* should be divided into two distinct

Provinces, to be called the Province of *Upper Canada* and the Province of *Lower Canada*, by separating the said two Provinces according to the following Line of Division, viz. "To commence at a Stone Boundary on the "North Bank of the Lake *St. Francis*, at the Cove West of *Pointe au Bodêt*. "in the Limit between the Township of *Lancaster* and the Seigneurie of *New* "*Longueuil*, running along the said Limit in the Direction of North thirty-"four Degrees West to the westernmost Angle of the said Seigneurie of *New* "*Longueuil*, thence along the North-western boundary of the Seigneurie of "*Vaudreuil*, running North twenty-five Degrees, East until it strikes the "*Ottawas* River, to ascend the said River into the Lake *Tomiscanning*, and "from the Head of the said Lake by a Line drawn due North until it strikes "the boundary Line of *Hudson's Bay*, including all the Territory to the "Westward and Southward of the said Line to the utmost Extent of the "Country commonly called or known by the name of *Canada*." AND WHEREAS by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament intituled, "An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth Year of "His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual Pro-"vision for the Government of the Province of *Quebec*, in *North America*, "and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province," it is provided, that by reason of the Distance of the said Provinces from *Great-Britain*, and the Change to be made by the said Act in the Government thereof, it may be necessary that there should be some interval of Time between the Notification of the said Act to the said Provinces respectively, and the Day of its commencement within the said Provinces respectively; and that it should be lawful for Us, with the Advice of Our Privy Council to fix and declare, or to authorize the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Quebec*, or the Person administering the Government there, to fix and declare the Day of the Commmencement of the said Act within the said Provinces respectively, provided that such Day shall not be later than the thirty-first Day of *December* One thousand seven hundred and ninety-one. AND WHEREAS in pursuance of the said Act, We have thought fit by another Order in Council bearing Date the twenty-fourth Day of *August* last, to authorize Our Governor, or in his absence, Our Lieutenant Governor or the Person administering the Government of Our said Province of *Quebec*, to fix and declare such Day as he should judge most advisable for the Commencement of the said Act within the Province of *Upper Canada* and the Province of *Lower Canada* respectively, and to that Effect have by Our Warrant to Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved, Guy Lord Dorchester, Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over Our said Province of *Quebec*, or in his Absence to Our Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being, under Our Signet and Royal Sign Manual bearing Date at *St. James's* the twelfth Day of *September* last, signified Our Will and Pleasure that he take the necessary Measures accordingly. KNOW YE THEREFORE, that Our Trusty and Well-beloved Alured Clarke, Esquire, Our Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of *Quebec*, in the Absence of Our said Governor thereof, hath judged it most advisable to fix upon *Monday* the twenty-sixth Day of *December* next, for the Commencement of the said Act within the Provinces aforesaid respectively, and it is accordingly hereby declared, that the said Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the "fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for making "more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of *Quebec* in "*North America*, and to make further Provision for the Government of the "said Province," shall commence within the said Provinces of *Upper*

Canada and *Lower Canada* respectively, on *Monday* the said twenty-sixth Day of *December* in this present Year One thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, OF WHICH, all Our loving Subjects, and all others concerned, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Quebec* to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-beloved Alured Clarke, Esquire, Our Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province of *Quebec*, Major-General commanding Our Forces in *North America*, &c., &c., &c., at Our Castle of *St. Lewis*, in the City of *Quebec*, this eighteenth Day of *November* in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and in the thirty-second Year of Our Reign.

A. C.

HUGH FINLAY,
Acting Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

7th February, 1792.

His Excellency JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Comander in Chief of the said Province, and Colonel Commanding His Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.
To such as are desirous to settle on the Lands of the Crown in the Province of Upper Canada:

Be it known to all concerned, that His Majesty hath by His Royal Commission and Instructions to the Governor, and in his absence to the Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government for the time being of the said Province of Upper Canada, given Authority and Command to grant the Lands of the Crown in the same by Patent under the Great Seal thereof; and it being expedient to publish and declare the Royal Intention respecting such Grants and Patents, I do accordingly hereby make known the Terms of Grant and Settlement to be:

FIRST. That the Crown Lands to be granted be parcel of a Township: If an Inland Township, of Ten Miles square, and if a Township on navigable Waters, of Nine Miles in Front and Twelve Miles in Depth, to be run out and marked by His Majesty's Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor General, or under his Sanction and Authority.

SECOND. That only such Part of the Township be granted as shall remain, after a Reservation of one seventh Part thereof, for the Support of a Protestant Clergy, and one other seventh Part thereof, for the future disposition of the Crown.

THIRD. That no Farm Lot shall be granted to any one Person which shall contain more than Two Hundred Acres; yet the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, is allowed and permitted to grant to any Person or Persons such further Quantity of Land as they may desire, not exceeding One Thousand Acres over and above what may have been before granted to them.

FOURTH. That every Petitioner for Lands make it appear, that he or she is in a Condition to cultivate and improve the same, and shall besides taking the usual Oaths, subscribe a Declaration (before proper Persons to be for that purpose appointed) of the Tenor of the Words following, viz. "I A. B.

"do promise and declare that I will maintain and defend to the utmost of "my Power the Authority of the King in His Parliament as the supreme "Legislature of this Province."

Fifth. That Applications for Grants be made by Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government for the time being, and where it is advisable to grant the Prayer thereof a Warrant shall issue to the proper Officer for a survey thereof, returnable within Six Months with a Plot annexed, and be followed with a Patent granting the same, if desired, in Free and Common Soccage, upon the Terms and Conditions in the Royal Instructions expressed, and herein after suggested.

Sixth. That all grants reserve to the Crown all Coals, commonly called Sea Coals, and Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron, and Lead; and each Patent contain a Clause for the Reservation of Timber for the Royal Navy of the Tenor following:

"And provided also, that no Part of the Tract or Parcel of Land hereby "granted to the said and his Heirs, be within any Reser- "vation heretofore made and marked for Us, Our Heirs and Successors by "Our Surveyor General of Woods, or his lawful Deputy; in which Case, "this Our Grant for such Part of the Land hereby given and granted to the "said and his Heirs for ever as aforesaid, and which shall "upon a survey thereof, being made, be found within any such Reservation, "shall be null and void, any thing herein contained, to the contrary not- "withstanding."

Seventh. That the Two Sevenths reserved for the Crown's future Disposition, and the Support of a Protestant Clergy, be not severed Tracts each of One Seventh Part of the Township, but such Lots or Farms therein, as in the Surveyor General's Return of the Survey of the Township, shall be described as set apart for these Purposes, between the other Farms of which the said Township shall consist, to the Intent that the Lands so to be reserved, may be nearly of the like Value with an equal Quantity of the other Parts to be granted out as afore-mentioned.

Eighth. That the respective Patentees are to take the Estates granted to them severally free of Quit Rent and of any other Expenses, than such Fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded and received by the different Officers concerned in passing the Patent and recording the same, to be stated in a Table authorized and established by the Government and publickly fixed up in the several Offices of the Clerk of the Council, of the Surveyor General, and of the Secretary of the Province.

Ninth. That every Patent be entered upon Record within Six Months from the Date thereof, in the Secretary's or Register's Offices, and a Docket thereof in the Auditor's Office.

Tenth. Whenever it shall be thought advisable to grant any given Quantity to one Person of One Thousand Acres or under, and the same cannot be found by Reason of the said Reservations and prior Grants within the Township in the Petition expressed, the same, or what shall be requisite to make up to such Person the Quantity advised, shall be located to him, in some other Township upon a new Petition for that Purpose to be preferred.

And of the said several Regulations, all Persons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal in the City of Quebec, the Seventh Day of February, in the Thirty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Ninety-two.

John Graves Simcoe

By His Excellency's Command,

Thos. Talbot, Acting Secretary.

A Proclamation.

(7 Feb., 1792.)

To such as are desirous to settle on the Lands of the Crown in the Province of Lower Canada.

By His Excellency Alured Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Said Province, &c., &c.

Be it known to all Concerned that His Majesty hath by his Royal Commission and Instructions to the Governor, and in his absence to the Lieutenant-Governor or person administering the Government for the time being of the said Province of Lower Canada, given Authority & Command to grant the Lands of the Crown in the Same by Patent under the Great Seal thereof, and it being expedient to publish and declare the Royal Intention respecting such Grants and Patents, I do accordingly hereby make known the terms of Grant and Settlement to be:

First—That the Crown Lands to be granted be parcel of a Township. If an Island Township of Ten Miles Square, and if a Township on Navigable Waters of nine miles in front and Twelve miles in Depth, to be run out and marked by His Majesty's Surveyor or Deputy-Surveyor-General, or under his Sanction and Authority.

Second—That only such part of the Township be granted as shall remain after a reservation of one-seventh part thereof for the support of a Protestant Clergy, and one other seventh part thereof for the future disposition of the Crown.

Third—That no Farm Lot shall be granted to any one person which shall contain more than two hundred acres; yet the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person Administering the Government, is allowed and permitted to grant to any person or persons such further quantity of Land as they may desire, not exceeding one thousand acres over and what they may have been before granted to them.

Fourth—That every petitioner for Lands makes it appear that he or she is in a Condition to Cultivate and improve the same, and shall, besides taking the usual Oaths, subscribe a Declaration (before proper persons to be for that purpose appointed, of the tenor of the words following, viz.:

I, A. B., do promise and declare that I will maintain and defend to the utmost of my power the Authority of the King in His Parliament as the Supreme Legislature of this Province.

Fifth—That applications for Grants be made by petition to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or person administering the Government for the time being, and where it is advisable to grant the prayer thereof, a warrant shall issue to the proper officer for a survey thereof, returnable within six months, with a Plot annexed, and be followed by a Patent granting the same, if desired, in Free and Common Socage, upon the terms and conditions in the Royal Instructions expressed, and hereinafter suggested.

Sixth—That all Grants reserve to the Crown all Coals, Commonly Called Sea Coals, and Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron, and Lead, and each Patent contain a clause for the reservation of timber for the Royal Navy of the tenor following:

And provided, also, that no part of the tract or parcel of Land hereby granted to the said and his heirs be within any reservation heretofore made and marked for us, our heirs and successors by our Surveyor-General of Woods or his lawful Deputy, in which case this our Grant for such part of the Land hereby given and granted to the said and his

heirs for ever, as aforesaid, and which shall, upon a survey thereof being made, be found within any such reservation, shall be null and void, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Seventh—That the two sevenths reserved for the Crown's future disposition and the support of a Protestant Clergy be not severed tracts each of one-seventh part of the Township, but such Lots or Farms therein as in the Surveyor-General's return for the survey of the Township shall be described as set apart for these purposes, between the other Farms of which the said Township shall consist, to the intent that the Lands so to be reserved may be nearly of a like value with an equal quantity of the other parts to be granted out as aforesaid.

Eighth—That the respective Patentees are to take the Estates granted to them severally free of Quit Rent & of any other expences, that such Fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded and received by the different officers concerned in passing the Patent and recording the same, to be stated in a Table authorized and established by the Government, and publickly fixed up in the several offices of the Clerk of the Council, of the Surveyor-General, and of the Secretary of the Province.

Ninth—That every Patent be entered upon record within six months from the date thereof in the Secretary's or Register's Office, and a Docket thereof in the Auditor's Office.

Tenth—Whenever it shall be thought advisable to grant any quantity to one person of one thousand acres or under, and the same cannot be found by reason of the said Reservations and Prior Grants within the Township in the Petition Expressed, the same, or what shall be requisite to make up to such person the quantity advised, shall be located to him, in some other Township upon a new Petition for that purpose to be prefered. And the said Several Regulations, all persons concerned, are to take notice & govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand & Seal, in Quebec, the 7th Day of February, 1792.

ALURED CLARKE.

By His Excellency's Command.

HUGH FINLAY, Act. Sec.

A PROCLAMATION.

(7 Feb., 1792.)

To such as are desirous to settle on the Lands of the Crown in the Province of Upper Canada.

By His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the said Province, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Given under my hand & Seal, in the City of Quebec, 1792.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

By His Excellency's Command.

THOMAS TALBOT.

NOTE.—The beginning and ending only of this Proclamation are given as it is a facsimile of the foregoing Proclamation by Alured Clarke, of same date, relating to Quebec.

PROCLAMATION.

(9 July, 1792).

J. GRAVES SIMCOE.

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of God of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all our loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come or may concern.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, we have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our privy Council to divide our late Province of Quebec into two separate Pr vinces, called the Province of Upper Canada, and Lower Canada; and whereas by a certain Act passed in the thirty-first Year of our Reign, for the purpose of making further provision, for the said Province of Quebec, it is provided, that during such interval, as may happen between the commencement of the said Act within the said Provinces respectively, and the first meeting of the Legislative Council, and Assembly of each of the said Provinces, respectively, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor of such Province, or for the person administering the Government therein, with the consent of the Major part of such Executive Council, as shall be appointed by his Majesty for the Affairs of such Province, to make temporary Laws and Ordinances for the good Government, peace and welfare of such Province; and whereas it is necessary and expedient for our service, that our Judges, Justices and all other our Civil Officers who on the twenty-sixth day of December last, held Offices or Employments, judicial or ministerial, within that part of our late Province of Quebec, which now constitutes the Province of Upper Canada should continue in their respective Offices and Employments. KNOW YE that we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to continue and we do hereby continue, all, and every our Judges, Justices, and all other our Civil Officers as aforesaid, in their respective Offices and Employments within and for our said Province of Upper Canada. And further, that until some more convenient and general means of publishing these presents, and all future public Acts, can be adopted, the same being first duly authenticated under the sign manual of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada, and countersigned by the Secretary of our said Province, shall be communicated to the Clerks of the Peace for the several Districts within our said Province, to be by them affixed in some open and public part of their several offices, and that such publication shall he held and taken as a due and legal promulgation thereof, of which all our loving Subjects, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the great Seal of our said Province to be thereunto affixed.—Witness our Truly and well beloved John Graves Simcoe, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, Colonel Commanding our Forces in Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., at our Government House in the Town of Kingston, this ninth day of July, in the Thirty-second Year of our Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two.

J. G. S.

WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(16 July, 1792.)

J. GRAVES SIMCOE.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, &c., &c. To all our loving subjects, whom these presents may concern:

British statutes, 31st Geo. III, c 31 s 14. Lord Dorchester's proclamation of 24th of July, 1788. The following Provincial statutes: 38th Geo. III, c 5: 40th Geo. III, c 3: 48th Geo. III, c II: 56th Geo. III, c 2 and 19: 57th Geo. III, c 1: 1st Geo. IV, (erroneously printed as 30th Geo. III,) c 2: 2d Geo. IV, c 3: 4th Geo. IV, stat. 1, c. 38: 4th Geo. IV, stat. 2, c 5: 6th Geo. IV, c 5: 7th Geo. IV, c 13: Act for district of Prince Edward, 1st William IV, c 7.

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of parliament, lately made and provided, passed in the thirty-first year of our reign, and of authority by us given for that purpose, our late province of Quebec is become divided into the two provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and our lieutenant governor of the said province of Upper Canada, by power from us derived, is authorized in the absence of our right trusty and well beloved Guy, Lord Dorchester, captain general and governor in chief of our said province of Upper Canada, to divide the said province of Upper Canada into districts, counties, circles or towns and townships for the purpose of effectuating the intent of the said act of parliament, and to declare and appoint the number of representatives to be chosen by each, to serve in the assembly of the said province: Know ye, therefore, that our trusty and well beloved John Graves Simcoe, esquire, our lieutenant governor of our said province of Upper Canada, in the absence of the said governor in chief, hath and by this our proclamation doth divide the said province of Upper Canada into counties, and hath and doth appoint and declare the number of representatives of them and each of them to be as hereinafter limited, named, declared, and appointed: that is to say:

That the first of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Glengary; which county is to be bounded on the east by the lines that divide Upper from Lower Canada, on the south by the river St. Lawrence, and westerly by the easternmost boundary of the late township of Cornwall, running north twenty-four degrees west until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river, thence descending the said river until it meets the divisional lines aforesaid. The said county is to comprehend all the islands in the said river St. Lawrence nearest to the said county, and in the whole or greater part fronting the same.

That the second of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Stormont; which county is to be bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the county of Glengary, on the south by the river St. Lawrence, to the westernmost boundary of the late township of Osnaburg, and on the west by the easternmost boundary line of the late township of Williamsburgh, running north twenty-four degrees west until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river, then descending the said river until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Glengary. The said county of Stormont is to comprehend all the islands in the said river St. Lawrence nearest to the said county, in the whole or greater part fronting the same.

That the third of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Dundas; which county is to be bounded on the east by the westernmost boundary line of the county of Stormont, on the south by the river St. Lawrence, and on the west by the easternmost boundary line of the

late township of Edwardsburg, running north twenty-four degrees west until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river, thence descending the said river until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Stormont. The said county of Dundas is to comprehend all the islands in the said river St. Lawrence nearest to the said county, in the whole or greater part fronting the same.

That the fourth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Grenvill; which county is to be bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the county of Dundas, on the south by the river St. Lawrence, and on the west by the easternmost boundary line of the late township of Elizabethtown, running north twenty-four degrees west until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand River, thence descending the said river until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Dundas. The said county of Grenvill is to comprehend all the islands in the river St. Lawrence nearest to the said county, in the whole or greater part fronting the same.

That the fifth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Leeds; which county is to be bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the county of Grenvill, on the south by the river St. Lawrence, and on the west by the easternmost boundary line of the late township of Pittsburgh, running north until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river, thence descending the said river until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Grenvill. The said county of Leeds is to comprehend all the islands in the said river St. Lawrence nearest the said county, in the whole or greater part fronting the same.

That the sixth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Frontenac; which county is to be bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the county of Leeds, on the south by lake Ontario, on the west by the easternmost boundary line of the late township of Ernestown, running north twenty-four degrees west until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river, thence descending the said river until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Leeds.

That the seventh of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Ontario; which county is to consist of the following islands: An island at present known by the name isle Tonti, to be called Amherst island; an island known by the name of isle au Foret, to be called Gage island; an island known by the name of Grand island, to be called Wolfe island; an island known by the name of isle Cauchois, to be called Howe island; and to comprehend all the island between the mouth of the Gananoque to the easternmost extremity of the late township of Marysburgh, called point Pleasant.

That the eighth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Addington; which county is to be bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the county of Frontenac, on the south by lake Ontario, to the westernmost boundary of the late township of Ernestown, and on the west by the easternmost boundary line of the township of Fredericksburgh, running north thirty-one degrees west until it meets the Ottawa or Grand river, thence descending the said river until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Frontenac; comprehending within the said county all the islands nearest to it, in the whole or greater part fronting the same.

That the ninth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Lenox; which county is to be bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the county of Addington, on the south and west by the bay of Quinte, to the easternmost boundary of the Mohawk village, thence by a line along the westernmost boundary of the late township of Richmond, running north sixteen degrees to the depth of twelve miles, thence run-

ning north seventy-four degrees east until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Addington; and comprehending all the islands in the bays and nearest to the shores thereof.

That the tenth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Prince Edward; which county is to be bounded on the south by lake Ontario, on the west by the carrying-place on the isthmus of the Presque isle d'Quinte, on the north by the bay of Quinte, and on the east, from point Pleasant to point Traverse, by its several shores and bays, including the late township of Ameliasburg, Sophiasburg, and Marysburg. The said county of Prince Edward is to comprehend all the islands in the said lake Ontario and bay of Quinte nearest to the said county, in the whole or greater part fronting the same.

That the eleventh of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Hastings; which county is to be bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the county of Lenox, on the south by the bay of Quinte, until it meets a boundary on the easternmost line of the river Trent, thence along the said river until it intersects the rear of the ninth concession, thence by a line running north sixteen degrees west until it intersects the river Ottawa or Grand river, thence descending the said river until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Addington; and the said county of Hastings, to comprehend all the islands in the said bay of Quinte and river Trent nearest to the said county, in the whole or greater part fronting the same.

That the twelfth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Northumberland; which county is to be bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the county of Hastings and the carrying-place of the Presque isle d'Quinte, on the south by lake Ontario until it meets the westernmost point of the Little bay, thence by a line running north sixteen degrees west until it meets the southern boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Mississague Indians, thence along the said tract parallel to lake Ontario until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Hastings. The said county of Northumberland is to comprehend all the islands in the said lake Ontario and bay of Quinte nearest to the said county, in the whole or greater part fronting the same.

That the thirteenth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Durham; which county is to be bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the county of Northumberland, on the south by lake Ontario until it meets the westernmost point of Long Beach, thence by a line running north sixteen degrees west until it intersects the southern boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Mississague Indians, thence along the said tract parallel to lake Ontario until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Northumberland.

That the fourteenth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of York; which county is to consist of two ridings, the east and west riding; the east riding is to be bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the county of Durham, on the south by lake Ontario until it meets the easternmost boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Mississague Indians, on the west by the easternmost boundary line of said tract, running north sixteen degrees west the distance of twenty-eight miles, north seventy-four degrees east fourteen miles, thence south sixteen degrees east sixteen miles, to the southern boundary of the lands belonging to the said Indians, thence along the said tract parallel to lake Ontario until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Durham. That the west riding of the said county be hereafter called by the name of the west riding of the county of York; which riding is to be bounded on the east by the

westernmost line of a tract of land belonging to the Mississague Indians, running north forty-five degrees west to the river La Tranche, to be called the Thames, on the south by lake Geneva, to be called Burlington bay, and a carrying-place leading through the Mohawk village to where it intersects the river La Tranche or Thames, thence up the said river to the northwesternmost boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Mississague Indians.

That the fifteenth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Lincoln; which county is to be divided into four ridings. The first riding is to be bounded on the west by the easternmost line of the county of York, on the south by the Grand river, to be called the Ouse, thence descending the said river until it meets an Indian road leading to the forks of the Chippawa creek, which creek is to be called the Welland, thence descending the said creek until it meets the continuation of the easternmost boundary of the late township No. 5, thence north along the said boundary until it intersects lake Ontario, thence along the south shore of lake Ontario untill it meets the southeast boundary of the county of York. The second riding is to be bounded on the west by the easternmost line of the first riding, on the north by lake Ontario, on the east by the river Niagara, and on the south by the northern boundary of the late townships No. 2, No. 9, and No. 10. The third riding is to be bounded on the east by the river Niagara, on the south by the Chippawa or Welland, on the west by the easternmost boundary of the first riding, and on the north by the southern boundary of the second riding. The fourth riding is to be bounded on the east by the river Niagara, on the south by Lake Erie, to the north of the Grand river or Ouse, thence up the said river to the road leading from the said Grand river or Ouse, to the forks of the Chippawa or Welland, and on the north by the said road until it strikes the forks of the Welland, thence down the said Welland to the river Niagara; the said fourth riding to include the islands comprised within the easternmost boundaries of the river Niagara.

That the sixteenth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Norfolk; which county is to be bounded on the north and east by the county of Lincoln and the river La Tranche, now called the Thames, on the south side by the lake Erie until it meets the Barlue, to be called the Orwell river, thence by a line running north sixteen degrees west until it intersects the river La Tranche or Thames, thence up the said river until it meets the northwest boundary of the county of York.

That the seventeenth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Suffolk; which county is to be bounded on the east by the county of Norfolk, on the south by lake Erie, until it meets the carrying-place from point au Pins unto the Thames, on the west by the said carrying-place, thence up the said river Thames until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Norfolk.

That the eighteenth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Essex; which county is to be bounded on the east by the county of Suffolk, on the south by lake Erie, on the west by the river Detroit to Maisonville's mill, from thence by a line running parallel to the river Detroit and lake St. Clair, at the distance of four miles, until it meets the river La Tranche or Thames, thence up the said river to the northwest boundary of the county of Suffolk.

That the nineteenth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the county of Kent; which county is to comprehend all the country not being territories of the Indians, not already included in the several counties hereinbefore described, extending northward to the boundary line of Hudson's bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada.

And know ye, also, that our said lieutenant-governor hath also declared and appointed, and doth hereby declare and appoint, that for the purposes of representation, the said county of Glengary, bounded as aforesaid, shall be divided into two ridings, the first riding to include the late township of Charlottenburgh, and the second riding to comprehend such part of the said county of Glengary as is not contained in the first riding, and that each of the said ridings shall send one representative; that is, the first riding shall and may be represented in the said house of assembly by one member, and the said second riding shall and may be represented in the said house of assembly by one member; and that the said county of Stormont, bounded as hereinbefore is described, shall and may be represented in the said house of assembly by one member; and that the said county of Dundas, bounded as hereinbefore is described, shall and may be represented in the said house of assembly by one member; and that the said county of Grenvill, bounded as hereinbefore is described, shall and may be represented in the said house of assembly by one member; and that the said county of Leeds and county of Frontenac, severally bounded as hereinbefore is described, shall together send one representative, that is, the said counties of Leeds and Frontenac shall and may be represented together in the said house of assembly by one member; and that the county of Ontario and the county of Addington, severally bounded as hereinbefore is described, shall together send one representative, that is, the said counties of Ontario and Addington shall and may be represented together in the said house of assembly by one member; and that the county of Prince Edward, bounded as hereinbefore is described, together with the district of the late township of Adolphus, in the county of Lenox, shall together send one representative, that is, the said county of Prince Edward, together with the said district, late the township of Adolphus, shall and may be represented together in the said house of assembly by one member; and that the county of Lenox (the said district, late the township of Adolphus, excepted), with the counties of Hastings and Northumberland, severally bounded as hereinbefore is described, shall together send one representative, that is, the said county of Lenox, except as before excepted, and the said counties of Hastings and Northumberland shall and may be represented together in the said house of assembly by one member; and that the counties of Durham and York, and the said first riding of the county of Lincoln, severally bounded as hereinbefore is described, shall together send one representative, that is, the said counties of Durham and York, and the first riding of the county of Lincoln, shall and may be represented together in the said house of assembly by one member; and that the said second riding of the said county of Lincoln, bounded as hereinbefore described, shall and may be represented in the said house of assembly by one member; and that the said third riding of the said county of Lincoln, bounded as hereinbefore is described, shall and may be represented in the said house of assembly by one member; and that the said fourth riding of the said county of Lincoln, and the county of Norfolk, severally bounded as hereinbefore is described, shall together send one representative, that is, the said fourth riding of the said county of Lincoln and the county of Norfolk, shall and may be represented together in the said house of assembly by one member; and that the county of Suffolk and the county of Essex, severally bounded as hereinbefore is described, shall together send one representative, that is, the said counties of Suffolk and Essex, shall and may be represented together in the said house of assembly by one member; and that the said county of Kent, as hereinbefore is described, shall and may be represented in the said house of assembly by two members; of which our loving subjects and all others concerned are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province of Upper Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved John Graves Simcoe, esquire, our lieutenant-governor of our said province of Upper Canada, and colonel commanding our forces in Upper Canada, &c., &c., at our government house in the town of Kingston, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and in the thirty-second year of our reign.

J. G. S.

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

Proclamation.

(11 April, 1793.)

For the Suppression of Vice, Profaneness & Immorality.

By His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Colonel Commanding His Majesty's Forces, in the Province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS it is the indispensable duty of all People, and more especially of all Christian Nations, to preserve and advance the Honor and Service of Almighty GOD, and to discourage and suppress all Vice, Profaneness and Immorality, which if not timely prevented may justly draw down the Divine Vengeance upon Us and our Country: And His Majesty having for the promotion of Virtue, and in tenderness to the best interest of His Subjects, given command for causing all Laws made against Blasphemy, Profaneness, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Incest, Profanation of the Lord's Day, Swearing and Drunkeness, to be strictly put in Execution in every part of the Province, I do therefore direct, require and command the Peace Officers and Constables of the several Towns and Townships, to make presentment upon Oath, of any of the Vices before mentioned, to the Justices of the Peace in their Session, or to any of the other temporal Courts: And for the more effectual proceeding herein, all Judges, Justices and Magistrates and all other officers concerned for putting the Laws against Crimes and Offences into execution, are directed and commanded to exert themselves, for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons, who shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid; and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said Laws in execution. And I do further charge and command, that this Proclamaton be publickly read in all Courts of Justice, on the first day of every Session to be held in the course of the present year, and more especially in such of His Majesty's Courts, as have the Cognizance of Crimes and Offences; recommending the same, to all Christian Ministers of every denomination, to cause the same Proclamation to be read four times in the said year, immediately after Divine Service, in all places of Public Worship, and that they do their utmost Endeavour, to incite their respective Auditors to the practice of Piety and Virtue, and the avoiding of every course, contrary to the pure Morality of the Religion of the Holy Gospel of Jesus Christ.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Government House, NAVY HALL, the Eleventh day of April, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and in the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

J. G. S.

By His Excellency's Command.

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

PROCLAMATION.

(17 April, 1793.)

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and Our Faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province to the Assembly at Our Town of Newark, on the twenty-fifth day of this present month of April, to be commenced and held, called and selected and to every of you,

GREETING:

WHEREAS we for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us the State and Defence of Our said Province concerning Our Assembly at the Day and Place aforesaid to be Held, have Ordained and You by Our separate Writs at the Town and day aforesaid to be present for the purposes therein mentioned, We have Commanded,

Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations Us thereunto especially moving Our said Assembly at and upon the Twenty-fifth Day of this present Month of April, We have thought proper to prorogue, so that You nor any of You on the said Twenty-fifth Day of this present Month of April, at Our said Town to appear are to be held or constrained, for, We do will that You and each of You, be as Us in this matter entirely exonerated, Commanding and by the tenor of these presents firmly enjoining You and every of You, and all others in this behalf interested that on the twenty Eighth Day of May next, at Our said Town of Newark, personally You and every of You, be and appear, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our said Assembly, by the Common Council of Our said Province by the Favor of GOD, may be ordained. In Testimony whereof these Our Letters we have caused to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esquire; Lieutenant-Governor and Colonel Commanding Our Forces in Our said Province at Our Government House, Navy Hall, this Seventeenth Day of April, in the Year of the Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and in Our Thirty third of Our Reign.

J. G. S.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding His Majesty's* Forces in Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.,

PROCLAMATION.

(14 May, 1793.)

WHEREAS I have received Official Information from one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, that the persons exercising the Supreme Authority in France, did DECLARE WAR against His Majesty on the first day of February last, and have also received the King's Commands to cause the same to be made as public as possible in this Province.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given thereof, to all His Majesty's faithful Subjects to the end that they may take care, on the one hand, to prevent any mischief which otherwise they might suffer from the French, and on the other may do their utmost in their several stations to distress, and annoy them by making captures of their ships, and by destroying their commerce; for which purpose his Majesty has been pleased to order Letters of Marque or Commissions of Privateers to be granted in the usual manner, and has also graciously signified his intention of giving up to the owner of all armed ships and vessels, his share of all French ships and property, of which they may make prize.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Navy Hall this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Thirty-third of His Majesty's Reign.

J. Graves Simcoe.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

God Save the King.

A Proclamation.

Government House, Navy-Hall.

(21 June, 1794.)

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

WHEREAS, by certain information it appears, that, several persons in the night of the 31st of May last, about Eleven o'clock, passed by the Garrison of Niagara, in a boat or batteau, carrying with them, as it is presum'd Contraband Goods; and upon being hailed by the Centinel, refused to return an answer:—Whereupon Serjeant THOMAS LAWSON, of the 5th Regiment of Foot, and a party of Privates of the said Regiment, were dispatched to stop the said Boat or Batteau, and detain the persons till further enquiry should be made. And whereas it appears that the persons, or some, or one of them, upon being again challenged by the said Serjeant LAWSON, not only refused to come ashore, but fired upon the said Serjeant and his party, and again in a short time afterwards fired a second time in defiance of the Laws, and in contempt of the Peace of our Lord the King. Now I do hereby give Notice, that if any person or persons will give information, to any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of the said Party, or any of them that were in the said Boat or Batteau, so that they, or any of them, may be brought to Justice; or if any one or more of the said party, will give information to any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of the person or persons that fired as aforesaid upon the said Serjeant and his Party, so that they may be bro't to punishment, he or they, shall receive upon conviction of the Offender or Offenders, the sum of £50:0:0 *Quebec Currency;* And if the informer or informers should have been of the said party in the said Boat or Batteau, other than the person or persons that fired as aforesaid, he or they, shall receive the King's Pardon, upon such information and conviction as aforesaid, besides receiving the above Reward. GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, this 21st of June, 1794.

John Graves Simcoe,
Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the said Province.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and Colonel commanding Our forces therein, dated the seventeenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued until the ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

PROCLAMATION.

(21st August, 1795.)

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To all His Majesty's subjects of this Province, greeting.

WHEREAS the Loyalists who adhered to the unity of the Empire, and others before and since the establishment of the government of this Province, received tickets or certificates of occupation, or locations, as testimonials of the claims of such persons to receive grants of land, when by his Majesty's gracious directions they should be issued;

AND WHEREAS deeds are now about to be made out to perfect titles of such lands as are possessed by the legal holders of tickets or certificates: but because the deeds cannot be completed until the lawful claimants make known their claims by a production of the aforesaid tickets or certificates;

NOW KNOW YE that I, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, do hereby direct all his Majesty's subjects, residing in the Western, Midland, and Eastern Districts claiming to hold lands as aforesaid, do deposit their tickets or certificates, or such other testimonial as they may possess, with the Clerks of the Peace of their respective Districts (being authorized to receive the same) that they may be duly transmitted to the Attorney General, in order that grants may issue under the seal of the Province to the rightful claimants.

And in the Home District to the Attorney General: and I do make known to all persons, that if such tickets or certificates are not sent to the persons above mentioned within six months from the date hereof, the lands may be deemed vacant, and granted to other applicants.

Given under the Great Seal of the Province, this twenty first day of August, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and in the thirty fifth of his Majesty's reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

(6th April, 1796.)

By His Excellency JOHN G. SIMCOE, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and Major General of His Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c. in Upper Canada.

WHEREAS it appears by the minutes of the Council of the late Province of Quebec, dated Monday the ninth day of November 1789, to have been the desire of his Excellency Lord Dorchester the Governor-General "To put "a *mark of honor* upon the families who had adhered to the Unity of the "Empire, and joined the Royal Standard in America, before the treaty of "separation in the year 1783," and for that purpose it was then "Ordered

"by his Excellency in Council, that the several Land Boards (should) take "course in preserving a registry of the names of all persons falling "under the description aforementioned, to the end that their posterity "might be discriminated from (the then) future settlers in the parish reg- "isters and rolls of the militia of their respective districts, and other pub- "lic remembrances of the Province, as proper objects, by their persevering "in the fidelity and conduct so honourable to their ancestors, for distin- "guished benefits and privileges;" but as such registry has not been generally made; and as it is still necessary to ascertain the persons and families, who may have distinguished themselves as abovementioned; as well for the causes set forth, as for the purposes of fulfilling his Majesty's gracious intention of settling such persons and families upon the lands now about to be confirmed to them, without the incidental expences attending such grants:—Now KNOW YE, that I have thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the executive council, to direct, and do hereby direct all persons, claiming to be confirmed by deed under the seal of the province in their several possessions, who adhered to the unity of the empire and joined the royal standard in America, before the treaty of separation in the year 1783, to ascertain the same upon oath before the magistrates in the michaelmas quarter-sessions assembled, now next ensuing the date of this proclamation, in such manner and form, as the magistrates are directed to receive the same;—and all persons will take notice that if they neglect to ascertain according to the mode above set forth, their claims to receive deeds without fee, they will not be considered as entitled, in this respect, to the benefit of having adhered to the unity of the empire and joined the royal standard in America before the treaty of separation in the year 1783.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the government house at York, this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and in the thirty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

By his Excellency's Command,
E. B. LITTLEHALES.

PROCLAMATION.

(26th May, 1796.)

By His Excellency JOHN G. SIMCOE, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor and Major-General of His Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c. in Upper Canada.

WHEREAS in pursuance of his Majesty's gracious intention respecting the granting and settling of the waste lands of the Crown in this Province, made known by my proclamation bearing date the seventh day of February 1792, many persons made applications for certain portions of the ungranted lands of the Crown in their own names and the names of their associates, which applications have in various instances been complied with, subject to the terms held out in the proclamation aforesaid:

AND WHEREAS it is a matter of public notoriety that many of the said applicants have failed in the performance of the conditions required of them:

AND WHEREAS others of the said applicants who have received orders of Council preparatory to his Majesty's grant under the seal of the Province, subject to the terms aforesaid, from the Lieutenant-governor in Council, have wilfully perverted his Majesty's most gracious intentions signified in the proclamation aforesaid, namely, "That the respective patentees of such

"lands should take their estates granted to them, severally, free of quit rent, "and of any other expences than such fees as are duly authorized and estab- "lished," by publickly and openly offering for sale such townships or portions of townships or by affixing an annual rent charge, to be paid for the grant of the same and by many other sinister and illegal transactions in manifest violation of the principles and conditions of the proclamation aforesaid, and of the terms under which they solicited for themselves and associates, such townships, or portion of townships:—Be it known therefore to all concerned, that it was this day resolved in Council, that all persons claiming to hold lands by virtue of an order of Council to receive his Majesty's grant in and for the townships herein after named have forfeited the same—That the townships of *Osgoode*, *Wolford*, *Montague*, *Russel*, *Kitley*, *Loughborough*, *Huntingdon*, *Rawdon*, *Murray*, *Clarke*, *Whitby*, and *Windham*, are, and they are hereby declared to be vacant, and free for the admission of such persons as shall be desirous of occupying and settling the same agreeably to the terms and conditions of the proclamation aforesaid. And whereas many other townships and tracts of land have been appropriated under orders of the Lieutenant-governor in council to various applicants and their associates —And whereas for want of information in respect of the present improvement of the same if any such be made or the future intentions of the said applicant it does not appear to be expedient that such townships or tracts should at present be declared vacant—It was further resolved that all persons who intend to avail themselves of the benefit of any appropriations made in any townships or tracts of land, whatsoever, should be directed, and they are hereby directed accordingly, to signify the same to the Clerk of the honourable the Executive Council, on or before the first day of June 1797, and to shew cause why the order in council made in their behalf should not be declared null and void.

And it was further resolved that all persons who occupy lots of land in any of the townships or tracts aforesaid should be directed to apply (and they are hereby directed to apply) for their respective patents or title deeds agreeably to the terms and conditions specified in the proclamation aforesaid, within the space of six months, or such lands may be considered as vacant and given to other applicants, of which all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at the government house at Navy-Hall, the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in the thirty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign.

J. G. S.

By Command of His Excellency in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C.C.

PROCLAMATION.

(1 July, 1796.)

By His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, and Major General of his Majesty's Forces, and so forth.

To such as are desirous to settle on the lands of the Crown in the province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS by a proclamation bearing date at Quebec, the seventh day of February, 1792, the terms and conditions on which persons would be settled, who were desirous of settling on the lands of the crown in his majesty's

province of Upper-Canada, were promulgated and made known; and it was, by the eighth article in particular declared, that the respective patentees were to take the estates granted to them severally, free of quit rent, and of any other expenses, than such fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded and received, by the different officers concerned in passing the patent, and recording the same to be stated in a table authorised and established by the government,, and publicly fixed up in the several offices of the clerk of the council of the surveyor general and of the secretary of the province.

And whereas it appears to be no longer expedient or necessary that any grant or survey of lands should be hereafter run out or marked by his majesty's surveyor or deputy surveyor at the expense of the crown.

NOW KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revise so much of the eighth article of the said proclamation as declares that, "the respective patentees are to take the estates granted to them severally free of quit rent, and any other expenses than such fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded, and received by the different officers concerned in passing the patent, and recording the same," and to declare that in addition to the fees established by government on all grants of land, the respective petitioners will, in future, on the receipt of their patents be charged with the expenses of survey in proportion to the extent of their patents, which will be stated in and added to the table of fees as is authorized and established by the government, and publicly fixed up in the several offices of the clerk of the council of the surveyor general and of the secretary of the province.

GIVEN under my hand and seal in the town of YORK, the first day of July, in the thirty-sixth year of his majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN SMALL, C.E.C.

PROCLAMATION.

(20 July, 1796.)

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of God of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all our loving Subjects,—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the first of July, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province, for good causes and considerations therein mentioned, to issue our Royal Proclamation dissolving our Provincial Parliament.

AND WHEREAS for many weighty causes and considerations, us hereunto, since moving, we have thought fit to call together our loving subjects for their advice and assistance in the dispatch of our public business:—NOW KNOW YE, that we have directed our writs to be issued for the election of Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, to represent our loving subjects, in our ensuing House of Assembly; and such elections being made, we do hereby convoke and call together, our said loving subjects, the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses to meet us in our Provincial Parliament on the Fifteenth day of August next, ensuing the date of these presents, at our Town of York, and there to advise on such affairs of state as may seem necessary, of which all concerned will take notice and not fail.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the Great Seal of our Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved John Graves Simcoe, Esq., our Lieutenant Governor and Major General of our Forces, at our Government House, at our Town of York, this Twentieth day of July, in the Thirty-sixth year of our Reign.

J. G. S.

Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary.*

By the honorable Peter Russell, *esquire, administering the government of his majesty's Province of Upper Canada &c., &c., &c.*

A Proclamation.

(11 Sp. 1796.)

WHEREAS his most gracious majesty has been pleased to grant his royal leave of absence to his excellency major general SIMCOE, lieutenant-governor, and commander-in-chief of this province, and to appoint me to administer the government of the said province, that all his majesty's officers within the same should continue in their several offices and employments I have thought fit by and with the advice of his majesty's council to issue this proclamation, authorizing the said officers *to continue in their said offices and employment,* of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms at Niagara, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of his majesty's reign, the thirty-sixth.

By his honor's command.

Wm. Jarvis, Sec.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at Newark, the thirteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the nineteenth day of January next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at Newark, the thirteenth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the thirteenth day of February next ensuing.

A Proclamation.

(2 Feb., 1797.)

Peter Russell.

By the Honorable Peter Russell, *Esquire, administering the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada*

WHEREAS the most indubitable proofs of the hostile intentions of the court of SPAIN against Great Britain, have determined His Majesty to order his naval forces in every quarter of the world, not to neglect any favorable opportunity that may offer of attacking the fleets of Spain, either singly, or unitedly with those of France, or Holland, or of striking any

other blow at the possessions of the Spanish Crown; and whereas I am commanded by his majesty to cause his royal determination to be made known in the most public manner possible, to all his subjects within this province; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the executive council, to publish this proclamation, and I do hereby accordingly make known his majesty's said determination to all his subjects within this province; in his majesty's name strictly forbidding them to hold any correspondence or communication with the king of Spain, his vassals or subjects, and requiring them in their several stations to do and execute all acts of hostility in their power, against the said king of Spain, his vassals and subjects, and to prepare themselves to oppose their attempts, to distress and injure them by sea and land.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at West Niagara, in the said province of Upper Canada, the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and in the thirty-seventh year of his majesty's reign.

P.R.

God Save the King.

By his Honor's command.

Wm. Jarvis, Sec.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the sixteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the thirtieth day of March next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the eighteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the thirtieth day of April next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the thirtieth day of May, next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the first day of June, next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(30 July, 1797.)

Peter Russell, President.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, king defender of the faith, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by an act of the parliament of this province, passed in the present year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the better division of the county of Prince Edward into townships," it is therein de-

clared that a township shall be struck off from the southernmost parts of the townships of Marysburg, and Sophiasburg, in form following, that is to say: To commence in Marysburg in the limit between the lots numbers eleven and twelve, south side of the Bay of Quinty, to the easternmost of a small bay which leads to the carrying place, to the East-Lake; then along the said limit, south ten degrees west, the depth of three concessions, more or less until it intersects the limit between lots numbers twelve and thirteen in the second concession, north of Black-River; and then along the limit between the said lots numbers twelve and thirteen, south thirty-two degrees east, to the rear of the first concession from Black River; then south fifty-eight degrees west along the line between the first and second concessions, passing lot number thirty-two to a small creek which empties itself into East Lake; then south thirty-two degrees east to Lake Ontario; then westerly along the shore of the said lake to the mouth of the West-Lake; thence by north east angle of a lot numbered thirty-nine, in the third concession; then north twenty degrees west, the depth of two concessions; then north seventy degrees east to the north east angle of lot number sixteen, in the second concession, nearly; then north fifty-eight and an half degrees east to the north east angle of a lot numbered thirty-nine in the third concession; then south thirty-one and one-half degrees east to the rear of the second concession; then a small distance by the most direct line to the northernmost angle of lot number ten in the second concession; then along the limit between the lots numbers ten and eleven south sixty-one degrees east to the small bay first mentioned then following the shores of the said bay, and the Bay of Quinty, according to its different windings and courses to the place of beginning. And it is also further declared, that it shall and may be lawful for the lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government of this province on or before the first day of August, then next, by a proclamation to declare the name of such township: *Now know ye*, that I PETER RUSSELL, president of the government of Upper-Canada, and administering the same in virtue of the power and authority herein before mentioned have thought fit to name the said township, and do hereby name the same, the township of HALLOWELL, of which all concerned will take notice accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty-seventh of His Majesty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL, President.

By his Honor's command,
WM. JARVIS, secy.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-fifth day of October next ensuing.

PETER RUSSELL, President.

PROCLAMATION.

(5 Sp., 1797.)

WHEREAS by an act of the provincial parliament passed in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled "An act for making temporary provision for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation," it was amongst other

things enacted, that from and after the passing of the act, it should and might be lawful for the governor, lieutenant-governor or person administering the government of this province, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's executive council, by order or orders to be from time to time issued and published to suspend the operation of the whole or any part or parts of any act, or acts, or ordinance, or ordinances that might impede, or might be construed to impede the free intercourse stipulated by the said treaty between his Majesty's subjects, and the citizens of the said States. And whereas it seems expedient for the better effecting the intentions of the said treaty, as well as the purposes of the said act to suspend the operation of certain ordinances heretofore made for the benefit of the land and inland navigation and commerce: *Know ye* therefore, that I *Peter Russell*, president of the government of Upper Canada, and administering the same, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's executive of the said province, to suspend the operation of a certain ordinance made in the twenty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act or ordinance further to regulate the inland commerce of this province, and to extend the same." And also a certain other ordinance passed in the thirtieth year of his said Majesty's reign, entitled "An act or ordinance in addition to the act, entitled "An act, or ordinance further to regulate the inland commerce of this province, and to extend the same as passed in the twenty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign. And also a certain other ordinance passed in the thirty-first year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act or ordinance to explain and amend the act entitled "An act or ordinance for promoting the inland navigation, and to promote the trade to the Western Country." And also a certain other ordinance passed in the said thirty-first year of his present Majesty, entitled "An act to prevent obstructions to the inland commerce upon the death of a superintendent," and the said ordinances, are in the whole, hereby suspended accordingly, until further order shall be therein made, so that the said suspension shall in nowise continue by virtue of this order and proclamation longer than two years, from the time of passing the said act; of which all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty-seventh of his Majesty's reign, at Newark in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL, President.

By his Honor's command.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the eleventh day of October one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the thirtieth day of November, next ensuing.

PETER RUSSELL, President.

PROCLAMATION.

(16 Oct., 1797.)

WHEREAS many persons may, from ignorance, subject themselves to the penalties to which they are liable, by carrying unlawful trade with, or retailing spiritous liquors to the Indians contrary to law, to remedy which

in future, I PETER RUSSELL, president of the government of Upper Canada, and administering the same, have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby publishing and declaring that a certain ordinance of the province of Quebec, passed in the seventeenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "*An ordinance to prevent the selling of strong liquors to the Indians in the province of Quebec, as also to deter persons from buying their arms or cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the trade and intercourse with the said Indians*, is, and continues to remain in full force within his Majesty's province of Upper Canada; and that all and every person or persons offending against the same, will be proceeded against, and in manner and form as by the said ordinance is directed; of which all officers civil and military, as well as all others will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty-seventh of his Majesty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By his Honor's command.
W. CLAUS, S. I. I. A.

PROCLAMATION.

(16 Nov., 1797.)

WHEREAS by a proclamation issued under, and by virtue of an act of the parliament of this province, passed in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, entitled *An Act for making temporary provision for the regulation of trade between this Province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the said proclamation specified, should be suspended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the provisions of the said ordinances, except as herein after excepted, should be continued until some further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourse between the United States of America and this province can be adjusted: NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the said proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September last, except as herein after mentioned; and I do also by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's executive council, hereby further order and declare, that so much only of the ordinance passed in the twentieth year of his Majesty's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, shall be, and is hereby suspended.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
President, &c., &c., &c.

By command of his Honor,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the thirty-first day of December, next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the seventh day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the fourth day of February, next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(14 Dec., 1797.)

WHEREAS many heavy and grievous complaints have of late been made by the Mississague Indians of depredations committed by some of his Majesty's subjects and others, upon their *fisheries* and *burial places*, and of other annoyances suffered by them, by uncivil treatment, in violation of the friendship subsisting between his Majesty and the Mississague Indians, as well as in violation of decency and good order: *Be it therefore known*, that if any complaint shall hereafter be made of injuries done to the fisheries and to the burial places of the said Indians, or either of them, and the persons can be ascertained who misdemeaned himself or themselves, in manner aforesaid, such person or persons will be proceeded against with the utmost severity, and a proper example made of any herein offending. Given under my hand and seal at arms, at York, this fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL, *President*,
administering the government.

By his Honor's command,
ALEX. BURNS, *Sec.*

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the thirteenth day of March next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the tenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twentieth day of April, next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the first day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the seventh day of May next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the seventh day of May next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the thirtieth day of May one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the fifth day of June next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the nineteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the seventh day of December next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(31 Oct., 1798.)

PETER RUSSELL, *president, administering the government of the province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS it appears by letters lately received from his GRACE the Duke of PORTLAND, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, to be his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that in order to raise a FUND for the PUBLIC SERVICE of the province; all future GRANTS of LAND, those only excepted for which his Majesty's government were actually pledged previous to the receipt of those letters, be subject to a FEE of SIX-PENCE Halifax currency per acre, exclusive of the usual expenses of survey:—BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN that all grants of land (except as before excepted) confirming orders of council made subsequent to the TWENTY-SECOND day of DECEMBER last, being the day on which those letters were read in council, shall be subject to a fee of six-pence Halifax currency per acre, exclusive of the charges for survey, which are to be paid as usual to the surveyor general, on presenting to him the warrants of survey for location agreeable to the proportion specified on each grant in the SCHEDULE hereunto annexed. And his Majesty being graciously pleased to direct that his royal favor shall continue to be extended to those LOYALISTS who have adhered to the UNITY of the EMPIRE. BE IT FURTHER KNOWN, that in conformity to the above instructions, all grants of land to the extent of two hundred acres each, issued, or to be issued to persons of that description, and to their CHILDREN of the FIRST GENERATION, confirming orders of council subsequent to the sixth instant, shall be subject to only HALF the above fee, (that is three-pence per acre,) and shall not be subject to any charges whatever for the expense of survey. And that the said fees may be regularly collected and applied to the public service of the province;—BE IT KNOWN, that all persons subject to the payment of full fees or half fees, are upon receiving their respective warrants of survey, to pay to the Receiver-General of the province an advance of half the fee they may be subject to, and they are to pay the remaining half to the secretary of the province upon receiving their respective PATENTS from his office.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, in this town of York, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-ninth of our reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By the President's command,

JOHN SMALL, C.E.C.

SCHEDULE of the charges for survey, ordered to be taken by the SURVEYOR-GENERAL to enable him to defray the expenses of the survey which he shall receive warrants for:—

	£	s	d
For Town Lots, and all other quantities of land not exceeding 100 acres	1 :	0 :	0
All quantities exceeding 100 acres and not exceeding 200 acres	1 :	7 :	6
All other quantities	1 :	7 :	6

on each two hundred acres which the quantity ordered may amount to. And when the EXCESS on grants above two hundred acres exceed one hundred acres, and yet does not amount to two hundred acres, for such excess shall be charged TWENTY SHILLINGS.

PROCLAMATION.

(21 Nov., 1798.)

PETER RUSSELL, ESQ.; *President, administering the Government of his Majesty's province of Upper Canada.*

WHEREAS it appears by certain information, that a large quantity of HAY, the property of the Hon. ROBERT HAMILTON, of Queenston, was lately destroyed by FIRE—and that since, on the night of the IXth inst. another considerable stock was, by the same means, also destroyed—and that there is great reason to believe that the same have been wantonly and maliciously set on fire. NOW, for the better detecting of the person or persons who may have been guilty of this most base and felonious act, so that he or they may be brought to justice, I do by these presents, with the advice of his Majesty's Executive Council, offer a reward of

One Hundred Guineas

to any person or persons, who will give information of those who have perpetrated either of the above offences, upon conviction of any of them. And I do hereby further offer his Majesty's most gracious PARDON to any of the offenders (other than the principal concerned in the above diabolical transactions) upon the conviction of any person or persons of whom he shall give information.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, this twenty-first day of November, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign, at York, in the said province.

PETER RUSSELL, President.

By order of the President,
ALEX. BURNS, Sec.

PROCLAMATION.

(29 Nov., 1798.)

PETER RUSSELL, ESQ.; *President, administering the Government of his Majesty's Province of Upper Canada.*

WHEREAS by an act of the parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province;" it is among other things provided, that whenever any bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council

and by the House of Assembly, in either of the said provinces respectively, shall be presented for his Majesty's assent to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor of such province, or to the person administering the government, shall, and he is hereby authorized and required to declare, according to his discretion; but subject, nevertheless, to the provision contained in the said act, and to such instructions as may be given in that behalf by his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, that he assents to such bill in his Majesty's name, or that he witholds his Majesty's assent from such bill, or that he reserves such bill for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure thereon.

And whereas a certain act intituled an act to extend the provisions of an act passed in the second session of the first provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, intituled "An act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprised within the province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future solemnization of Marriage within the same;" was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in the first session of the present Parliament of the said Province, and presented to me, PETER RUSSELL, President, administering the government as aforesaid, for his Majesty's assent thereto, and was by me reserved for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure thereon; and transmitted to his Majesty's Secretary of State for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure thereon accordingly.

Now therefore know ye, that the said act having been referred to a Committee of the Lords of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and foreign Plantations, the said Lords of the Committee on the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, reported as their opinion to his Majesty, that the said act was proper to be approved—his Majesty was thereupon pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare his approbation of the said act. And pursuant to his Majesty's Royal Pleasure thereon expressed, the said act is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified accordingly; whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of this his Majesty's said province of Upper Canada, for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By command of his Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the thirtieth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the seventh day of January next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(15 Dec., 1798.)

PETER RUSSELL, ESQ.; *President, administering the Government of Upper Canada.*

WHEREAS by Letters received from his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, since the issuing the Proclamation of the thirty-first of October last, it appears, that in consequence

of a Representation made by the Executive Government of this Province to his Majesty's Ministers, on the exemption of the U.E. LOYALISTS and their CHILDREN from every expense attending the Grants of Land made, or to be made to them; his Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify his Royal Pleasure that the FIRST LOYALISTS, and their SONS and DAUGHTERS, shall continue to receive his Majesty's BOUNTY of TWO HUNDRED ACRES each, as heretofore, free from any Expense whatever. And that it is to be understood, that this Mark of the Royal Munificence is expressly confined to those LOYALISTS only, who were actually resident in the Province on or before the TWENTY-EIGHTH of July last.

Be it therefore known, that notwithstanding what has been declared to the contrary, in the Proclamation aforesaid, all Loyalists coming within the above description, whose Names have been enrolled upon the U. E. Lists previous to the date of this Proclamation, and their Sons and Daughters when of age or married, to whom the King's Bounty in Lands has not been already extended, may continue to consider themselves entitled to receive from this Government, Two Hundred Acres of Land free from the payment of Fees and all other Charges, but that, except to the extent allowed by his Majesty's Instructions, neither U. E. Loyalists, nor their Children, can be considered as exempted from the STANDING FEES, it having been ordered that they shall be annexed to every further Grant of Land, to them as well as to others, be its extent what it may.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Council at York, this fifteenth day of December, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

PETER RUSSELL.

By Command of the Pr sident in Council,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

(29 Dec., 1798.)

A Proclamation was issued bearing date the twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and thirty-ninth of his Majesty's reign, bringing into operation an Act to extend the provisions of an Act passed in the second session of the first provincial parliament of Upper Canada, entitled, "An Act to confirm and make valid certain marriages, heretofore contracted in the country now comprised within the Province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future solemnization of marriage within the same," being Chapter IV of the thirty-eighth year of George III.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the fourth day of February next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the fourteenth day of March next ensuing.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

(11 Feb., 1799.)

George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all our loving and faithful subjects in our Province of Upper Canada, Greeting,

FORASMUCH as it has pleased Almighty God lately to bless our arms with unexampled and most important Victories over the Fleets and Forces of the persons who exercise the supreme authority in France; Know ye, that we taking into our most serious consideration the indispensable duty which we and all our subjects owe to Almighty God, for the interposition of his Good Providence in these signal Victories over our enemy, and for the manifold and estimable blessings which our kingdoms and provinces have received, and daily continue to receive at his hands; have thought fit, by the advice of our Executive Council of and for our said Province, to issue this our Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that a GENERAL THANKSGIVING to Almighty God for these, and all other his mercies vouchsafed unto us and to our subjects, be observed throughout our said Province of Upper Canada, on Tuesday the Twelfth Day of March next, and we do strictly charge and command, that the said public day of Thanksgiving be religiously observed by all our loving subjects in our said Province of Upper Canada, as they tender the favor of Almighty God, and upon pain of suffering such punishment as we may justly inflict upon all such as shall contemn or neglect the same.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved the Honorable PETER RUSSELL, President, administering the Government of our said Province, at York, this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and in the thirty-ninth year of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-third day of April next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the fourteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the first day of June next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the fifth day of June next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Russell, President of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the third day of August, one thousand

seven hundred and ninety-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the seventh day of September next ensuing.

By His Excellency, Peter Hunter, Esq.;

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c., &c., &c.,

A Proclamation.

(17 Aug., 1799.)

WHEREAS his Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me to be Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, in the room of his Excellency Major General JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE: And whereas it is necessary for the peace and good government of the said Province, that all his Majesty's Officers within the same should continue in their several Offices and Employments, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Hunter, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces therein dated the thirty-first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the sixteenth day of October next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Hunter, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the eleventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the seventh day of November next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Hunter, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twentieth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the second day of January next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Hunter, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the thirtieth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the eleventh day of February next ensuing.

(1 Jan., 1800.)

A Proclamation was issued bearing date the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and fortieth year of his Majesty's reign, bringing into operation an Act for the better division of the Province of Upper Canada, being Chapter V, of the thirty-eighth year of George III.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Hunter, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-first day of March next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Hunter, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-ninth day of April next ensuing.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Hunter, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the second day of June next ensuing.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

PROCLAMATION.

(7 July, 1800.)

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To our well beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our loving subjects, whom these presents may concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands prorogued to the fourteenth day of August next; we do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation and do hereby disslove the said Provincial Parliament accordingly: and the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Thursday the said fourteenth day of August next. And we being desirous and resolved, that as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament; do hereby make known our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a NEW Provincial Parliament. And do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our said Executive Council we have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form for calling a New Provincial Parliament in our said Province; which Writs are to bear tests on Wednesday the ninth day of this present month of July, and to be returnable on Friday the fifteenth day of August next. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

(29 July, 1800.)

By His Excellency

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons, NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons. And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth, by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this Twenty-ninth day of July, in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, LT. GOVR.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Upper Canada*, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the seventh day of August one thousand eight hundred, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twentieth day of September next.

A PROCLAMATION.

(22 Aug., 1800.)

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, *GREETING*:

WHEREAS several persons are possessed of Lands in this Province, and claim to hold the same by virtue of some Deed of Sale, Conveyance,

Enfeoffment, or Exchange, or by Gift, Inheritance, Devise, or Marriage, and have not yet taken the OATH OF ALLEGIANCE to his Majesty, or the other Oaths prescribed by Law, NOW KNOW YE, that I do hereby summon and require all such Persons forewith to take the said Oaths, and that I have constituted and appointed the several Persons herein after mentioned in the several Districts of this Province, to be commissioners for administering the said Oaths to all such Persons as shall be desirous of taking the same. That is to say, The Honorable John Munro, Samuel Anderson, Malcolm McMartin, William Fortune, Jacob Weager, Esqrs. for the EASTERN DISTRICT—William Fraser, James Brackinridge, Solomon Jones, Joel Stone, Stephen Burrit, Esqrs. for the DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN—The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Thomas Markland, Alexander Fisher, John Walden Myers, John Bleeker, Esqrs. for the MIDLAND DISTRICT—John Small, William Wilcocks, John Bleeker, Alexander Chisholm, Robert Baldwin, William Graham, Richard Hatt, Samuel Hatt, Esqrs. for the HOME DISTRICT—The honorable Robert Hamilton, Benjamin Pawling, Peter Ten Brock, John Warren, William Dickson, Robert Nellis, Richard Hatt, Samuel Hatt, Thomas Dickson, Esqrs. DISTRICT of NIAGARA—Samuel Ryerse, Thomas Hornor, Thomas Ingersoll, Esqrs. DISTRICT of LONDON—William Harffy, Francis Baby, and Abraham Iredell, Esqrs. for the WESTERN DISTRICT; before some one of whom, all Males of the age of eighteen Years or Upwards, who have not yet taken the Oaths, are hereby required within Twelve Months from the date hereof, to appear and take the same, on pain of being proceeded against in such manner as the Law shall direct.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at York, this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and of his Majesty's reign the fortieth.

PETER HUNTER,
Lieutenant Governor.

By his Excellency's command,
WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Upper Canada*, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the thirteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Upper Canada*, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the twentieth of October, one thousand eight hundred, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Upper Canada*, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the

twenty-ninth November, one thousand eight hundred, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Upper Canada*, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the third January, one thousand eight hundred and one, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Upper Canada*, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the tenth February, one thousand eight hundred and one, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of his Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Upper Canada*, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the fourteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and one, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and one.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

(22 Ap., 1801.)

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

To all our loving subjects, *GREETING*:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of March last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of YORK, you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-eighth day of MAY next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual dispatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

PROCLAMATION.

(13 Aug., 1801.)

PETER HUNTER, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all our loving Subjects,—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our prorogation on the Ninth day of July last we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Eighteenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York you are held and constrained to appear. But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the Twenty-fifth day of September now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, our trusty and well beloved Peter Hunter, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, and in the Forty-first year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Upper Canada*, and Lieutenant-General commanding His Majesty's forces in the Province of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, &c., &c., &c. dated at *York* the twenty-first day of September one thousand eight hundred and one, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the second day of November one thousand eight hundred and one.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

(12 Oct., 1801.)

Declaring the Cessation of Arms as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between His Majesty and the French Republic, and enjoining the observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Preliminaries for restoring Peace between Us and the *French* Republic were signed at *London* on the first day of this instant *October*, by the Plenipotentiary of Us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the *French* Republic: And whereas for the putting an end to the calamities of War, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us, and

the *French* Republic, as follows; that is to say. That as soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, Friendship should be established between Us and the *French* Republic by Sea and Land, in all parts of the world, and that all hostilities should cease immediately: and in order to prevent all cause of Complaint and Dispute which might arise on account of Prizes which might be made at Sea, after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles, it has been also reciprocally agreed, That the Vessels and Effects which might be taken in the *British* Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of Twelve Days to be computed from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, should be restored on each side; That the Term should be One Month from the *British* Channel and the North Seas as far as the *Canary* Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean;* Two Months from the said *Canary* Islands, as far as the Equator; and lastly, Five Months in all other parts of the World, without any Exception, or any more particular Description of Time or Place: And whereas the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between Us and the *French* Republick were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries of Us, and of the *French* Republick, on the Tenth Day of this instant *October*, from which Day the several Terms above mentioned of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and Five Months are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That the Cessation of Hostilities between Us and the *French* Republick should be agreeable to the several Epochs fixed between Us and the *French* Republick, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the same to all Our loving Subjects: and We do declare, That Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our officers both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of hostility, either by Sea or Land, against the *French* Republick, and their Allies, their Vassals or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the Twelfth Day of this instant October, in the Forty-first Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

God Save the King.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Upper Canada*, and Lieutenant-General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, &c., &c., &c. dated at *York* the Twenty-sixth day of October one thousand eight hundred and one, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the eleventh day of December one thousand eight hundred and one.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Upper Canada*, and Lieutenant-General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, &c., &c., &c. dated at *York* the fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and one, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the nineteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and two.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Upper Canada*, and Lieutenant-General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, &c., &c., &c. dated at *York* the Twelfth day

of January one thousand eight hundred and two, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Twenty-sixth day of February one thousand eight hundred and two.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Upper Canada*, and Lieutenant-General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, &c., &c., &c. dated at *York* the Twentieth day of February one thousand eight hundred and two, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and two.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Upper Canada*, and Lieutenant-General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, &c., &c., &c. dated at *York* the third day of April one thousand eight hundred and two, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and two.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation.

(26 Ap., 1802.)

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a definitive Treaty of peace and Friendship between Us, the *French* Republick, his Catholick Majesty, and the *Batavian* Republick, hath been concluded at *Amiens*, on the Twenty-seventh Day of March last, and the Ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged: In Conformity thereunto, We have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published throughout all Our Dominions: And We do declare to all our loving Subjects Our Will and Pleasure, that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably as well by Sea as Land, and in all Places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving Subjects to take Notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the Twenty-sixth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and two, in the forty-second year of our Reign.

God Save the King.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation.

(26 Ap., 1802.)

Declaring the conclusion of the War.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of Our Reign, intituled, *An Act for the further Encouragement of* British *Mariners, and for other purposes therein mentioned*, various provisions are made which are directed to take effect from and after the expiration of six months from the conclusion of the then existing War, to be notified in manner therein mentioned; and it is thereby further enacted, that for the purposes of the said

Act, the conclusion of the said War shall be holden to be from the time that the same shall be notified by Our Royal Proclamation, or Order in Council, to be published in the *London Gazette*: And whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace had been duly ratified between Us, the *French* Republick, his Catholic Majesty, and the *Batavian* Republick; We have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, for the purposes of the said Act, hereby to notify and declare the conclusion of the said War, by this Our Royal Proclamation, to be published in the *London Gazette;* and We do direct the same to be published accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the twenty-sixth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and two, in the forty-second year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

(1 May, 1802.)

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To all our loving subjects,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the THIRD day of APRIL last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of MAY, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of this present month of MAY you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual dispatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this FIRST Day of MAY, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of our Reign.

P. H.

Wm. Jarvis, *Sec'y.*

A Proclamation.

(23 June, 1802.)

By His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament intituled "An Act for the better division of this Province," passed in the Second Session of the Second Parliament of this Province, to which the Royal Assent was promulgated by Proclamation bearing date the first day of January in the fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign, "It is provided and enacted that when, and so soon as the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, that there are one Thousand Souls within the said Counties, and that six of the Townships therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law: then the said Counties with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, sixteen degrees West, until they intersect the Northern limits of the Province, shall and are thereby declared to be a separate District, to be called the District of NEWCASTLE. And the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province is thereby authorized upon such proof as aforesaid to Declare the same by Proclamation any time within one year after the same shall be so established as to him shall seem most fit." And whereas the Inhabitants of the said Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM have made it satisfactorily appear to me, that there are one Thousand Souls and more within the said Counties, and that Six of the Townships therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law, the proof whereof hath been so established within one Year next before the issuing of this my Proclamation.

NOW KNOW ALL MEN that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me as aforesaid, do hereby declare, that the said Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM, with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, sixteen degrees West, until they intersect the Northern Limits of the Province, do constitute and form a separate District of this Province, to be called the District of NEWCASTLE, under and by virtue of the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, on the Twenty-third Day of June, in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Two.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

(6 Aug., 1802.)

PETER HUNTER, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all our loving Subjects,—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation on the Seventh day of July last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fourteenth day of this present month of August, at which time, in our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, that on the

Eighteenth day of September, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Peter Hunter, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the 42nd year of our Reign.

P. H.

William Jarvis, *Secretary.*

To His Excellency

SIR ROBERT SHORE MILNES, Baronet, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

A Proclamation.

(12 Aug., 1802.)

WHEREAS on the 8th day of April, which was in the year of our Lord Christ 1801, Three several Bills passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly in the said Province of Lower Canada were to me presented for His Majesty's assent; which said Bills are severally and respectively intituled as follows—viz:

1st. An Act to declare the decisory Oath or *serment decisoire* admissable in commercial as well as other civil matters in this Province."

"2d. An Act for removing the Old walls and fortifications that surround the City of Montreal and otherwise to provide for the salubrity, convenience and embellishment of the said City."

3d. "An Act for the Establishment of Free Schools and the Advancement of Learning in this Province." And the said several Bills being so presented as aforesaid then were by me reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon:

And whereas on the 7th day of April now last past, His Majesty was pleased with the advice of his privy Council to declare his Approbation of the said Bills, and pursuant to His Majesty's Royal pleasure thereupon expressed, the said Bills then were confirmed, finally enacted and ratified accordingly.

Therefore according to the statute in such case made and provided, by this Proclamation I do signify and make known to all His Majesty's subjects and to all other persons whom it may concern, that the said Bills and every of them have been laid before His Majesty in Council, and that His Majesty has been pleased to Assent to the same and to each of the same, severally and respectively, whereof all Judges, Justices, and other officers and persons whom it may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the Twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord Christ 1802, and in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign.

Robt. S. Milnes.

George Pownall, Secy.

God Save the King.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and two, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and two.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the twenty third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and two, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and two.

PROCLAMATION.

(9 Nov., 1802.)

By His Excellency, PETER HUNTER, Esquire.

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper-Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intituled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued— AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patent have not issued for the

further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared way as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty-Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July,—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the Eastern District, on the First Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the Western District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the respective Districts. And His Majesty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that such claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commissioners will continue to sit till they shall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every case heard and decided upon; but that after they have so done, such Commissioners, or any other Commissioners, will never more sit again in the execution of the said Commission, and the Parties who shall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will forever have lost all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they so grossly neglected their own Interest, and omitted to avail themselves of that indulgence so repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces

of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and two, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and three.

PETER HUNTER, *Lieutenant Governor.*

PROCLAMATION.

(11 Dec., 1802.)

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To all Our loving Subjects, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the TWENTY-NINTH day of November last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fifth day of January, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear— But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the seventeenth day of January next ensuing, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, and to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:— Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Province of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ELEVENTH Day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-third year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

PROCLAMATION.

(4 Jan., 1803.)

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, *Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—*Greeting:*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, passed in the thirty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to repeal "certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's "Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the "Government of the Province of *Quebec*, in *North America*, and to make "further Provision for the Government of the said Province," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that whenever any Bill, which has been passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, shall be presented for His Majesty's Assent, to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of such Province, or to the Person Ad-

ministering His Majesty's Government therein, such Governor or Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government, shall, and is hereby authorized and required to declare, according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in His Majesty's Name, or that he with holds His Majesty's assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon—And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill which shall be so reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, shall have any force within either of the said Provinces respectively, until the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, shall signify, either by Speech or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before His Majesty in council, and that His Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message or Proclamation, and a Duplicate thereof, duly attested, shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept amongst the Public records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force within either of the Provinces respectively, unless His Majesty's assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for His Majesty's assent, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of such Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Act, intituled, "An Act to Allow time for "the Sale of Lands and Tenements by the Sheriff." was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in the first Session of the third Provincial Parliament of this Province, and was presented, on the ninth day of July, in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, to me PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, for His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and was thereupon transmitted to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for the purpose of obtaining His Majesty's signfication thereon.

NOW KNOW YE, THAT I, PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of *Upper Canada*, do hereby signify, within two years from the said ninth day of July, on which day the said Act of the Parliament of this Province was presented to, and reserved by me as aforesaid, that the same having been referred to a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, the said Lords of the Committee did report as their opinion to His Majesty, that the said Act of the Parliament of this Province was proper to be approved—His Majesty was therefore pleased to declare his approbation thereof, and pursuant to His Majesty's Royal pleasure thereupon expressed, according to form and effect of the said Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain* in that behalf, the said Act of the Parliament of this Province is thereby and hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, in the Province of *Upper Canada*, this fourth day of January, in the forty-third year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

P. HUNTER, Lt.-Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PROCLAMATION.

(15 Jan., 1803.)

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith*:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of December last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament of *Upper Canada*, until the seventeenth day of January then next ensuing, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-fourth day of this present month of January, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, and to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Fifteenth Day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y*

PETER HUNTER, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

PROCLAMATION.

(22 Jan., 1803.)

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of this instant January, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament of Upper-Canada until the twenty-fourth day of January instant, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-seventh

day of this present month of January, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, for the actual dispatch of public business, and to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary—Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our Reign.

P. H.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

(29 Jan., 1803.)

By His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person "Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more "additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, "and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the same respective "ly," it is enacted, "That it should and might be lawful for the Governor, "Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this "Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council "thereof, from time to time as occasion should require, and as to him should "seem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation or otherwise, one or "more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places "(other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize, "not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties, liable to "be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the "*United States*, as in the said Act is particularly specified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the interest of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained, that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after specified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the said Provincial Parliament, passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act "for granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to and for the "uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought "into this Province from the *United States of America*, as are now paid on

"Goods and Merchandize imported from *Great Britain* and other places," the places herein after described and specified, that is to say,—On the West Bank of the River *Gananoque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the District of *Johnstown*, at or near the place where the said River discharges itself into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the District of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the said last mentioned River—shall, from the fourteenth day of February next, severally and respectively be, and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty-first year of His said Majesty's Reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

PROCLAMATION.

(2 March, 1803.)

By His Excellency, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was issued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the House of Assembly, were nominated and appointed Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority vested in the Lieutenant Governor, by a resolution in that behalf entered into by the said House of Assembly—WHEREAS, the absence of the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, renders it expedient that another Commissioner, together with the said JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, should be appointed, for the purposes aforesaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, by virtue of the authority so vested in me as aforesaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General in and for the said Province, (together with the said JOHN M'GILL and the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commissioner for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said resolution of the said House of Assembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

PETER HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

(11 April, 1803.)

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all our loving Subjects,—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of March, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue the Provincial Parliament until the Fifteenth day of this present month of April, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the 18th day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Peter Hunter, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-third year of our Reign.

P. H.

W. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c., dated at York the Fourteenth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and three, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Twenty-fifth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and three.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c., dated at York the Twenty-first day of June, One thousand eight hundred and three, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Third day of August, One thousand eight hundred and three.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., dated at York, the First Day of August, One thousand eight hundred and three, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Tenth day of September One thousand eight hundred and three.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces

of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., dated at York the Third day of September, One thousand eight hundred and three, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Eighteenth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and three.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the Tenth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and three, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Twenty-fifth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and three.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire..

(14 Oct., 1803.)

Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant Governor Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas, in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Schedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Schedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Lease or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Lessees with His Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the con-

ditions upon which the Lands have been demised, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

(26 Oct., 1803.)

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of YORK, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for exposing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid — KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of YORK: (The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents), on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New-street, then North sixteen degrees, West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South sixteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North sixty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains sixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty- fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. JARVIS, Sec.

BY A FURTHER PROCLAMATION of His Excellency Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., dated at York the Eighteenth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and three, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Fifth day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and four.*

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PROCLAMATION.

(26 Dec., 1803.)

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,
GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of November last, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada until the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and four, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the first day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, and to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

PROCLAMATION.

(15 Feb., 1804.)

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To all our Loving Subjects in our Province of Upper Canada—

GREETING:

KNOW Ye, that We taking into our serious consideration, the just and necessary War in which we are engaged, & putting our Trust in Almighty

GOD, that He will graciously bless our Arms, have resolved, and do, by and with the Advice of the Executive Council of our said Province, hereby command, that a Day of PUBLIC FASTING and HUMILIATION be observed throughout that Province, on Friday, the Sixteenth Day of March next; that so both We and our People may humble ourselves before God, to obtain Pardon of our Sins, to pray that He may avert those heavy Judgments which we deserve, and to implore his Blessing and Assistance on our Arms, for the restoration of Peace and Prosperity to Us and our Dominions.

AND WE do strictly charge and command, that the said Public Fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving Subjects in our said Province of UPPER CANADA, upon pain of such Punishment as We may justly inflict on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a Duty.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: —WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of UPPER CANADA, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in UPPER and LOWER CANADA, at YORK, this Fifteenth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth of our Reign.

P. H.

Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

(23 Mch., 1804.)

Peter Hunter, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.*

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for the further encouragement "of the growth and cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the "exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expenses incident to such purchases, and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, should from time to time seem meet; And that it should and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the said Act, that after the passing of

that Act, no person or persons whatsoever shall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exporttation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor shall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting incirtue of the powers thereby given, which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner. —Now know all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District, Esquire, do, by virtue of the power so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-third Day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

(10 April, 1804.)

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all our loving Subjects,—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation bearing date the Ninth day of March last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth day of this present month of April, at which time, in our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-fourth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Peter Hunter, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth year of our Reign.

P. H.

Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(21 April, 1804.)

Peter Hunter, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.*

To all whom it may Concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expenses of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, That from and out of the rates and duties then raised, levied and collected, or thereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be issued out of the fund then remaining, or thereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid; which said sum of one thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in the repairing the roads already laid out, and in the laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the several districts aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet: AND WHEREAS by the said Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and

with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons as to him shall seem meet, for each and every of the aforesaid districts, as Commissioners for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution:

Now Know YE, That I, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, by virtue of the powers so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, DO, by this my Proclamation, nominate and appoint

Eastern District.

John M'Donell, of Glengary House, Richard Wilkinson, Alexander M'Millan, Neil M'Lean, Miles M'Donell, David Sheik, Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and Allan Patterson, of Matilda, in the same District, Esq.

District of Johnstown.

Samuel Sherwood, Esq., Barrister at Law, Edward Jessup, senior, Alexander Campbell, Archibald M'Neil, Henry Arnold, and Richard Arnold, Esquires, five of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and Oliver Everts, Collector of his Majesty's Duties in and for the said District.

Midland District.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright, one of his Majesty's Legislative Council of this Province, Alexander Fisher, and John Ferguson, Esquires, Judges of the District Court, Daniel Wright, Archibald M'Donell, William Johnston, Hazelton Spencer, Joseph Forsyth, John Cummings, Alexander Vanalstine, and James Fulton, Esquires, eight of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Newcastle District.

Timothy Thompson, Esquire, Judge of the District Court, Alexander Chisholm, Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland, David M'Gregor Rogers, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the said District, John Bleeker, Robert Baldwin, Benjamin Richardson, Elias Jones, Elias Smith, senior, Augustus Spence, Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and Elias Smith the younger, of the Township of Hope, Gent.

Home District.

The Hon. Æneas Shaw, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils, The Hon. David William Smith, one of his Majesty's Executive Council, William Allan, James Ruggles, William Graham, Richard Ferguson, William Applegarth, and Duncan Cameron, Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Niagara District.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton, one of his Majesty's Legislative Council, William Dickson, Esq., Judge of the District Court, John Warren, senr., George Forsyth, Joseph Edwards, Samuel Street, senr., Robert Nellis, Samuel Hatt, Thomas Dickson, Thomas Cummings, and William Claus, Esquire, nine of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and Isaac Swazey, Esquire, Inspector for the said District.

London District.

Thomas Talbot, Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, William Spurgin, Wynant Williams, William Tyler, Nathan Burnel Barnham, Esquires, four of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, Moses Brigham of Delaware, Gent. and John Bostwick, of the said District, Gent.

Western District.

The Hon. James Baby, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils, Prideaux Silby, Esq., Judge of the District Court, Mathew Elliott, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, William Hands, Esq., Sheriff of the same District, William Parke, William Shaw, Abraham Iredell, and Alexander Duff, Esquires, four other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Thomas M'Crae, of the same District, Esq.,

to be Commissioners respectively, in and for the said Province, for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution, according to the rules, regulations, limitations, matters and things touching and concerning the carrying the said provisions into execution, in that Act particularly specified and expressed.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

(14 May, 1804.)

PETER HUNTER, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our well-beloved and faithful the Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province; and to all our loving Subjects to whom these Presents may come—

GREETING:

Whereas We have tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to Dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands Prorogued to the Twenty-fourth Day of May instant; We do, for that end, publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT accordingly: And the Legislative Counsellors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their Meeting and Attendance on Thursday the said Twenty-fourth Day of May instant. And We being desirous and resolved, that as soon as may be, to Meet our People of our said Province, and to have their Advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known Our Royal Will and

Pleasure to call a NEW PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT; and do hereby further declare, that, with the Advice of Our said Executive Council, We have this Day given orders for the issuing our WRITS in due form, for calling a New PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT in our said Province; which Writs are to bear Teste on Tuesday, the Fifteenth Day of this present Month of MAY, and to be Returnable on Monday, the Second Day of JULY next.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed:— WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Fourteenth Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the Twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and four, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Tenth day of August next.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the Third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and four, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Seventeenth day of September next.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the Thirteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and four, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Twenty-fifth day of October next.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the Eighteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and four, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Third day of December next.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the First day of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and five.

PROCLAMATION.

(28 Dec., 1804.)

PETER HUNTER, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of January, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

Whereas by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of DECEMBER last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred & five, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the first day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed:— WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

P.H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

(9 Feb., 1805.)

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS on the Twenty-eighth day of January last past, a most daring and wicked Attack was made upon the House and Person of BENAJAH MALLORY, of the Township of Burford, in the District of London, Esq., by certain evil and wicked disposed Person or Persons as yet unknown, in discharging Fire-Arms through the Window of the said House loaded with Shot and Ball, whereby the Life of the said BENAJAH MALLORY, then being therein, was in imminent hazard and danger. For promoting the Ends of Public Justice, the Security of the Individual, and that such

enormous Crimes may not go unpunished, I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby offer a Reward of

Four Hundred Dollars

to any Person or Persons who shall make such Discovery, and give such information, so that the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of the said Crime shall be Convicted of the same; and I do hereby further offer His Majesty's most gracious Pardon to such Person or Persons as may be Accessary or Accessaries to the commission of the said Crime, who shall honestly and without fraud disclose the Principal or Principals who hath or have committed the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of February, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

(2 April, 1805.)

PETER HUNTER, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at the Town of York, on the Eighth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Second day of March last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the Eighth day of this present month of April, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Fifteenth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary,—herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Second day of April, in the year of our Lord, Oue Thousand Eight Hundred and Five, and in the Forty-fifth year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(11 Ap., 1805.)

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant-General commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

GREETING:

WHEREAS by a Notice issued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the administration of Mr. President Russell, on the eighth day of July, 1799, it was, amongst other things signified to such Persons, as had settled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, license, or title so to do; that is after warning given, they should neglect or refuse to remove from the said Lands, they should be prosecuted according to Law, and be disqualified from becoming partakers of his Majesty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain persons notwithstanding such notice, do still continue to occupy and possess such Lands without any authority, license or title derived from the Crown to the same; and being willing that these persons may have the fullest notice of their danger, and the consequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themselves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by assuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands so illegally and unjustly occupied and possessed by them as aforesaid. I, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn such person or persons that do possess and occupy Lands therein without any license, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for such Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the same; it being the interest of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and frustrate such illegal and fraudulent usurpations, as well as to support the claims of such individuals as are justly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majesty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c. dated at York the Tenth Day of May One thousand Eight Hundred and Five, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Twenty First day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Hunter, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c. dated at the Town of York the Fourteenth Day

of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Twenty-ninth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Hunter Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada &c., &c., &c. dated at York, the Twenty-sixth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Sixth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Peter Hunter Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper and Lower Canada, &c., &c., &c. dated at York, the Thirty First Day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Fifteenth Day of October One Thouand Eight Hundred and Five.

PROCLAMATION.

(17 Sept. 1805.)

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esq., President.

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of the Province hath devolved on me; AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT, President.

By Command of His Honor,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

(17 Sept., 1805.)

ALEXANDER GRANT, *President.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Fifteenth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

Know Ye that we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province, to convoke, and by these Presents do convoke and enjoin you, and each of you, that on the Fifteenth day of October next ensuing, you meet us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Alexander Grant, Esquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five, and in the Forty-fifth year of our Reign.

A. G.

Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Honor Alexander Grant Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada &c., &c., &c. dated at York the Eleventh Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the thirteenth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five.

By a further Proclamation of His Honor Alex'r. Grant Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York the Fourteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Thirteenth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five.

Proclamation.

(26 Dec., 1805.)

Alexander Grant, President.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the thirtieth day of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

Whereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our said Provincial Parliament to meet us on the Thirtieth day of December, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal Consideration, the ease and

welfare of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the First day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:— Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-sixth of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

Proclamation.

(31 Jan., 1806.)

Alexander Grant, President.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the first day of February, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:

Whereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-sixth day of December last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our said Provincial Parliament to meet us on the First day of FEBRUARY, for the actual dispatch of *Public Business*, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the fourth day of February, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and wellfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this thirty-first day of January, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

(18 Feb., 1806.)

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire, *President Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—GREETING:

WHEREAS a most daring Assault and Burglary were committed on the Person and in the dwelling House of ISAAC SWAYZE Esquire, in the Township and District of Niagara, by certain persons in disguise and unknown, on the night of the twenty-eighth day of January last past, by violently assaulting, wounding and bruising the said Isaac Swayze, and by breaking open and feloniously taking and carrying away large sums of Money, from his said dwelling House. NOW KNOW YE, to the intent that such heinous Crimes may not go unpunished, and that the Persons and Property of his Majesty's Subjects in this part of his Dominions may be secure under the protection of the Law: I, ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada as aforesaid, Do, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, hereby offer a Reward of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall make such discovery and give such information, so that the perpetrator or perpretators of the said crime or crimes shall be convicted of the same. And I do hereby further, offer his Majesty's most gracious Pardon to such person or persons as may be accessary or accessaries to the commission of the said crime or crimes, who shall honestly and without fraud, discover the principal or principals who hath or have committed the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eighteenth day of Februarv. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty sixth year of his Majesty's Reign.

ALEXANDER GRANT, President.

By his Honor's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

(8 April, 1806.)

ALEXANDER GRANT, *President.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Twelfth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Third day of March last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the Twelfth day of April next ensuing, at which time, in our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the Twentieth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our well beloved Alexander Grant, Esquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Eight day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six, and in the Forty-sixth year of our Reign.

A. G.

Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Honor, Alexander Grant, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c. dated at York the Fifteenth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and six, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Twenty-seventh day of June next.

By a further Proclamation of His Honor, Alexander Grant, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c. dated at York, the twentieth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the fourth day of August next.

By a further Proclamation of His Honor Alexander Grant, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada &c. dated at York, the first day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the eleventh day of September next.

Proclamation.

(29 Aug., 1806.)

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—GREETING:

WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein; to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, our Lieu-

tenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty-ninth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

PROCLAMATION.

(29 Aug., 1806.)

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Fourth day of August, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the First day of August, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the Eleventh day of September next ensuing, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Thirteenth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Francis Gore, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six, and in the Forty-sixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., dated at York, the sixth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twentieth day of November next.

PROCLAMATION.

(31 Oct., 1806.)

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year

1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July, 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July, 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare, and happiness, of His Majesty's Subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty or separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July, 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July, 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

(A true Copy.)

Repeated on Nov. 8 as a proclamation & Signed:

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., dated at York, the fourteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-sixth day of December next.

PROCLAMATION.

(19 Dec., 1806.)

FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kigdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-sixth day of December to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

Whereas by our Proclamation bearing date this fourteenth day of November, we have tho't fit, by & with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-sixth day of December instant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the Second day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the Actual Dispatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this nineteenth day of DECEMBER, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-seventh year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

(13 April, 1807.)

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Eighteenth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of March last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Eighteenth day of this present month of April, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-sixth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary.—Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Francis Gore, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven, and in the Forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(2 May, 1807.)

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was hereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty-first year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the uses of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize bro't into this province

from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all foods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, so passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the Twentieth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Third day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the Twenty-sixth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Tenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the Sixth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Seventeenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the Eleventh day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Twenty-third day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the Sixteenth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Thirteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the Twenty-fourth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Sixth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight.

PROCLAMATION.

(23 Dec., 1807.)

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith: —

To our beloved and faithful legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our town of York, on the Sixth Day of January to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-third day of November last, We tho't fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixth day of January next ensuing, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twentieth Day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Twenty third Day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

A PROCLAMATION.

(29 Mch., 1808.)

By his Excellency FRANCIS GORE, *Esquire Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

To all to whom these presents shall come—

GREETING:

WHEREAS it has been represented to us by a certain petition from divers of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District, that it would be highly advantageous to the interest, welfare, convenience, and

prosperous advancement of the County of Glengary, in the District aforesaid, to establish a Public Fair, to be held therein, in some convenient place in the said county;— NOW KNOW YE, that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to Give and Grant unto Neil McLean, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for the Eastern District, and his successors respectively, Sheriffs of the same, for the time being, to and for the use and benefit, and for the resort and intercourse of the subjects of these Provinces in general, and that of the inhabitants of the said County of Glengary in particular, All and singular, the right, privilege, advantage, and franchise, of keeping and holding a Public Fair, (as stewards of the same respectively) at and within the Township of Williamstown, in the County and District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, on the first day of June and on the first day of October, to continue thence respectively at each time, for and during the space of eight days, and no longer, and that free of toll; subject nevertheless, to the conditions, restrictions and limitations, in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secry.

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the Eleventh day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Thirty-first day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight.

PROCLAMATION.

(21 May, 1808.)

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our well beloved and faithful the Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom these presents may come—GREETING:

WHEREAS we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands prorogued to Monday, the Twenty-seventh day of June next ensuing, We do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legislative Counsellors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are discharged

from their meeting and attendance on Monday, the said Twenty-seventh day of June,—And we being desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a New Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our said Executive Council, we have this day given Orders for the issuing our Writs in due form, for calling a New Provincial Parliament in our said Province, which Writs are to bear teste on Monday, the Twenty-third day of this present month of May, and to be returnable on Saturday, the second day of July next ensuing.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the fifteenth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Ninth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the twenty third day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twelfth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight.

PROCLAMATION

For Pardoning Deserters From His Majesty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE August 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are at this Time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in His MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from HIS REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Such Deserters, if Ablebodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

Durham
Carlisle
Leeds
Manchester
Nottingham

Ipswich
Shrewsbury
Birmingham
Hereford
Bedford
Maidstone
Gloucester
Southampton
Wells
London

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarter of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by Sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magistrate's Certificate, or to be otherwise proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at such Military Post.

And with a View to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious Intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert, shall be transmitted through the Secretary of War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; in order that their Names may be exposed to public View in the Church, or such other conspicuous Place, as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought disgrace by their Misconduct, without immediate Detention; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this Measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest Exertions will be used for the Apprehension of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Risk they incur of Detection, and of the most severe Punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious Intentions are made Public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

It is to be clearly understood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deserter from His Majesty's Militia Forces.

By His Majesty's Command,

JAS. PULTENEY.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the fifth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twentieth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the thirteenth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty fourth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the sixteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-eighth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight.

PROCLAMATION.

(17 Dec., 1808.)

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our town of York, on the 28th day of this present month of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the 28th day of this present month of December, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the second day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York for the actual dispatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and forty-ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, *Secretary*.

PROCLAMATION.

(13 Feb., 1809.)

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, a "certain sum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and "Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted) that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act, it could and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons

within the Province as to him should seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation "thereof;" It is enacted, that the sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton should be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Esq., and William Allan, of York, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby respectively authorised & empowered, to purchase such Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes, in such case made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all such other matters & things, as they are authorised and required to do, in and by the said recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By His Excellency's Command.
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

(7 April, 1809.)

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all our loving Subjects,—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Ninth day of March last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fourteenth day of this present month of April, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-second day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved Francis Gore, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, and in the Forty-ninth year of our Reign.

F. G.

Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the tenth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-ninth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the twenty-third day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the fifth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the twenty-eighth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twelfth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the ninth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-eighth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York on the eighteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the fourth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten.

Proclamation.

(24 Nov., 1809.)

Francis Gore, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Whereas, by an Act passed in the Forty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty a certain sum of money, for the further encouragement of the growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the purchasing

of Merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act passed in the Forty-eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings per ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now Know All whom it may concern, That I Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute, and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Hon. Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards, of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province, respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisoes contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and execute all such matters and things as they are authorized and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.

Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary.*

Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

(11 Dec., 1809.)

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To Our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province to the Provincial Parliament at Our Town of York, on the fourth day of the Month of January next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation, bearing date the eighteenth day of November last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament until the fourth day of the Month of January next ensuing; at which time, in Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but we, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the first day of February next ensuing you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our

Town of York, for the actual dispatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary.

Herein Fail not.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our Trusty and Well beloved Francis Gore, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, at York, this eleventh day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, and in the Fiftieth Year of Our Reign.

F. G.

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

Proclamation.

(29 Dec., 1809.)

Francis Gore, *Lieutenant Governor.*

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

Whereas, Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licensed thereunto by authority derived under our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province, may be preserved, and that such offenders there in may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without License shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Francis Gore, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By His Excellency's Command.
Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(2 April, 1810.)

Francis Gore, *Lieutenant Governor.*

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Sixteenth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation bearing date the Twelfth day of March last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth day of this present month of April, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Second day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

William Jarvis, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the Eighteenth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Second day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the Twenty-second day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Tenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the First day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Fifteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the First day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Twenty-third day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the Sixteenth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Thirtieth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the Twentieth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Seventh day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PROCLAMATION.

(24 Dec., 1810.)

George The Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province to the Provincial Parliament at Our Town of York, on the Seventh day of January next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you, GREETING:

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation, bearing date the Twentieth day of November last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament until the Seventh day of January, at which time, in Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but we, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the First day of February next ensuing you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our Town of York, for the actual despatch of Public Business; there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail not.

In Testimony Whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved Francis Gore, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, at York, the Twenty-fourth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, and in the Fiftieth year of Our Reign.

F. G.

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

(10 April, 1811.)

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Seventeenth day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventeenth day of March last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Thirteenth day of April, instant, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

But we, taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary; wherein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our well beloved and trusty Francis Gore, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

F. G.

Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary*.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the fourteenth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the second day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the twentieth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the tenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the thirty-first day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the eighteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York the seventeenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-sixth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven.

PROCLAMATION.

(9 Oct., 1811.)

ISAAC BROCK, *President.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all whom it may concern,—Greeting:

WHEREAS, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, having solicited, and obtained Our Leave to be absent on his Private Affairs, and the Administration of the Government during his absence, having devolved on Isaac Brock, Esquire, Major General Commanding the Forces within the said Province.

We have thought proper, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to issue this Proclamation, that all persons having due notice thereof, may Govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved Isaac Brock, Esquire, our President administering the government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, and Fifty-first year of our Reign.

I. B.

WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(19 Oct., 1811.)

ISAAC BROCK, *President.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Twenty-sixth day of October next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Seventeenth day of September last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-sixth day of October next, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Second day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Isaac Brock, Esquire, our President

administering the Government of the said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York, this Nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

I. B.

Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Honor Isaac Brock, Esquire, President administering the Government of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the twenyt-sixth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the tenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve.

Proclamation.

Isaac Brock, President.

(23 Dec., 1811.)

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith.

To Our beloved and trusty Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament at Our Town of York, on the tenth day of January next to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you, GREETING:

Whereas by Our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-sixth day of November last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January next, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but we, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the third day of February next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our Town of York, for the actual dispatch of Public Business; there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved Isaac Brock, Esquire, Our President administering the Government of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces within Our said Province, at York, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, and in the fifty-second year of our Reign.

I. B.

Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

(1 Feb., 1812.)

Isaac Brock, Esquire, *President*, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas, it has been represented to me by the Indians residing at the Grand River, within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council, to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, that many white people are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due authority, or License from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province; And whereas by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or country within this Province, without such License, under a Penalty for the first Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the second and every subsequent offence of Twenty Pounds—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no person may pretend ignorance of the Law which subjects his contravention to such penalties; and further to declare, that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all persons who shall, after the publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and countries within this Province without due License.

And Whereas, it is further represented to me, that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licenses to remain, all persons desirous to obtain such Licenses, are hereby required to Report themselves to the Hon'ble William Claus, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, together with the circumstances of time, place and condition of their respective residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this First day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

Isaac Brock, *President.*

By His Honor's Command.
William Jarvis, *Secretary.*

Extract of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1777, intituled, "An Ordinance to prevent the selling of strong Liquors to Indians in the Province of Quebec, as also to deter Persons from buying their Arms or Clothing, and for other purposes relative to the Trade and Intercourse with the said Indians."

III. From and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to settle in any Indian Village or in any Indian Country within this Province, without a License in Writing from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being, under a penalty of Ten Pounds for the first offence, and Twenty Pounds for the second, and every other subsequent offence.

IV. It shall and may be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to sue for the Penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, by information before one or more of the Commissioners of the Peace of the District in which any offence against any of the above articles of this Ordinance shall have been committed; who is, and are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such information, in a summary manner, and upon the oath of one credible witness (being some other than the informer himself) and to

inflict the said imprisonment, and to levy the said Penalties or Forfeitures, together with the costs of suing for the same, by a warrant to seize and sell the goods or lands of the offenders. Provided always, that such informations shall be brought within six calendar months from the time that the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

PROCLAMATION.

(24 Feb., 1812.)

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, *President*, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all whom it may concern,—Greeting:

WHEREAS Information has been received, that divers persons have recently come into this Province with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, and to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's subjects from His Person and Government; I hereby require and enjoin the several persons authorized, to carry into effect a certain Statute, passed in the Forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," to be vigilant in the execution of their duty, and strictly to enquire into the behaviour and conduct of all such persons as may be subject to the provisions of the said Act: and I do also charge and require all His Majesty's good and loyal Subjects within this Province, to be aiding and assisting the said persons in the execution of the powers vested in them by the said Act.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this Twenty-fourth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

ISAAC BROCK, *President.*

By Command of His Honor.

WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

President's Office, York, 25th Feb., 1812.

His Honor the President, has thought proper, under the authority of an Act passed in the Forty-fourth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the Tranquility thereof," to authorize the following Persons, in addition to the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to carry into effect the Provisions of the said Act, viz:—

Eastern District.

Samuel Anderson, Esq., of Cornwall; Donald M'Aulay, Esq., of Cornwall; John Stuart, Esq., of Osnabruck; Alex M'Millan, Esq., of Osnabruck; Alex M'Kenzie, Esq., of Charlottenburg; William Fraser, Esq., of Matilda; Thomas Fraser, Esq., of Matilda.

District of Johnstown.

William Fraser, Esq., of Johnstown; Samuel Sherwood, Esq., of Augusta; William Gilkinson, Esq., of Augusta; Solomon Jones, Esq., of Aug-

usta; Thos. Fraser, Esq., of Edwardsburg; Gideon Adams, Esq., of Marlborough; Joel Stone, Esq., of Leeds; Charles Jones, Esq., of Elizabethtown; John Stuart, Esq., of Elizabethtown.

Midland District.

Hazelton Spencer, Esq., of Fredericksburg; William Crawford, Esq., of Fredericksburg; Archibald M'Donell, Esq., of Marysburg; Robert Clark, Esq., of Ernestown; John Carscallen, Esq., of Camden; Andrew Kimmerly, Esq., of Richmond; William Bell, Esq., of Thurlow; John M'Intosh, Esq., of Adolphustown; Paul Trumpour, Esq., of Adolphustown; Thos. Dorland, Esq., of Adolphustown; Able Gilbert, Esq., of Sidney; Robt. C. Wilkins, Esq., of Ameliasburg; James Young, Esq., of Ameliasburg; Ebenezer Washburn, Esq., of Hallowell, John Fraser, Esq., of Thurlow; Allan M'Lean, Esq., of Kingston; Thomas Markland, Esq., of Kingston.

Newcastle District.

John Spencer, Esq., of Cramahe; Elias Jones, Esq., of Hamilton; David M. Rogers, Esq., of Haldimand; Richard Lovekin, Esq., of Clarke.

Home District.

William Allan, Esq., of York; Duncan Cameron, Esq., of York; Samuel Smith, Esq., of York; Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq., of Vaughan; Wm. Graham, Esq., of Whitechurch.

Niagara District.

Joseph Edwards, Esq., of Niagara; John Warren, Senr., Esq., of Bertie; John Warren, Esq., of Bertie; Samuel Street, Esq., of Willoughby; Thomas Clarke, Esq., of Stamford; Thos. Dickson, Esq., of Queenston; William Crooks, Esq., of Grimsby; Samuel Hatt, Esq., of Ancaster.

London District.

Thos. Talbot, Esq., of Port Talbot; Robt. Nichol, Esq., of Woodhouse; Samuel Ryerse, Esq., of Woodhouse; Thos. Rolph, Esq., of Charlotteville; Thos. Welch, Esq., of Charlotteville; Daniel Springer, Esq., of Delaware; John Bowen, Esq., of Burford; Daniel Bowen, Esq., of Burford.

Western District.

John M'Gregor, Esq., of Sandwich; Angus M'Intosh, Esq., of Sandwich; Matthew Elliott, Esq., of Amherstburg; Robert Richardson, Esq., of Amherstburg; John Williams, Esq., of Camden; Thomas M'Crea, Esq., of Raleigh.

By His Honor's Command.
James Brock, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(11 April, 1812.)

Isaac Brock, Esquire, *President*, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas, by an Act passed in the Forty-fourth year of His Majesty's reign intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty a certain sum of money for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province," altered and amended by several subsequent Statutes, passed by the Legislature of the said Province, it is among other

things enacted, That at any time or times after the passing thereof, it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the said Province, as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the Purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province.

Now Know Ye, that I the said Isaac Brock, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the said Province as aforesaid, Do by virtue and in pursuance of the said in part recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Province, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, and do nominate and constitute and appoint the Honorable James Baby, of Sandwich, Esquire, and the Honorable Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, Esquire, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, Joseph Edwards, of Niagara, Esquire, and James Gordon, of Amherstburg, Esquire, in the said Province, respectively, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province, and for the carrying into effect the Provisions of the said several Acts of the Legislature of this Province.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

Isaac Brock, *President.*

By Command of His Honor.
Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(16 May, 1812.)

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all our loving Subjects in the Province of Upper Canada,—Greeting.

Whereas, we being deeply impressed with the calamities by means of a long and destructive War, with which it has pleased Almighty God to visit us, and being duly sensible that we justly deserve such punishment, yet still humbly trusting (however unworthy) in the Divine Favour, we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the Province of Upper Canada, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that a day of Public Fasting and Humiliation before God be observed throughout our said Province upon Friday, the Nineteenth day of June next: And we do hereby strictly charge and command, that the said day of Public Fasting and Humiliation be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving Subjects in our said Province, upon pain of such Punishment as we may justly inflict upon all such as contemn or neglect the performance of so Religious a Duty.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Isaac Brock, Esq., our President administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York, this Sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

I. B.

Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(6 July, 1812.)

ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, *President*, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within our said Province:

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

WHEREAS, on the Seventeenth day of June last, the Congress of the United States of America declared, That War then existed between those States and their Territories, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dependencies thereof; and whereas in pursuance of such Declaration, the Subjects of the United States have actually committed Hostilities against the Possessions of His Majesty and the persons and Property of his Subjects in this Province: NOW THEREFORE, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council in the Affairs of the Province, I do hereby strictly enjoin and require all His Majesty's Liege Subjects to be obedient to the Lawful Authorities, to forbear all communication with the enemy, or Persons residing within the Territory of the United States and to manifest their Loyalty by a zealous co-operation with His Majesty's Armed Force in defence of the Province, and repulse of the enemy. And I do further require and command all Officers, Civil and Military, to be vigilant in the discharge of their Duty, especially to prevent all communication with the enemy, and to cause all Persons suspected of Traitorous Intercourse to be apprehended and treated according to Law.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thous and Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign

ISAAC BROCK, *President.*

By Command of His Honor,

WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

ISAAC BROCK. (22nd July, 1812.)

The unprovoked declaration of War, by the United States of America, against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies has been followed by the actual invasion of this Province, in a remote frontier of the Western District, by a detachment of the armed force of the United States. The Officer Commanding that detachment has thought proper to invite His Majesty's subjects, not merely to a quiet unresisting submission, but insults them with a call to seek voluntarily the protection of his Government. Without condescending to repeat the illiberal epithets bestowed in this appeal of the American Commander to the People of Upper Canada, on the administration of His Majesty, every inhabitant of the Province is desired to seek the confutation of such indecent slander, in the review of his own particular circumstances; where is the Canadian subject who can truly affirm to himself that he has been injured by the Government in his person, his liberty, or his property? Where is to be found in any part of the world, a growth so rapid in wealth and prosperity, as this colony exhibits? Settled not thirty years by a band of veterans, exiled from their former possessions on account of their loyalty, not a descendant of these brave people is to be found, who, under the fostering liberality of their Sovereign,

has not acquired a property and means of enjoyment superior to what were possessed by their ancestors. This unequalled prosperity could not have been attained by the utmost liberality of the Government of the persevering industry of the people, had not the maritime power of the mother country secured to its colonies a safe access to every market where the produce of their labor was in demand.

The unavoidable and immediate consequence of a separation from Great Britain must be the loss of this inestimable advantage; and what is offered you in exchange? to become a territory of the United States, and share with them that exclusion from the ocean which the policy of their present government enforces—you are not even flattered with a participation of their boasted independence, and it is but too obvious that once exchanged from the powerful protection of the United Kingdom, you must be re-annexed to the dominion of France, from which the Provinces of Canada were wrested by the arms of Great Britain, at a vast expense of blood and treasure, from no other motive but to *relieve* her ungrateful children from the oppression of a cruel neighbour; this restitution of Canada to the Empire of France was the stipulated reward for the aid afforded to the revolted colonies, now the United States; the debt is still due, and there can be no doubt but the pledge has been renewed as a consideration for commercial advantages, or rather for an expected relaxation in the tyranny of France over the commercial world. Are you prepared, Inhabitants of Upper Canada, to become willing subjects, or rather slaves, to the Despot who rules the Nations of Europe with a rod of iron? If not, arise in a body, exert your energies, co-operate cordially with the King's regular forces, to repel the invader, and to not give cause to your children, when groaning under the oppression of a foreign master to reproach you with having too easily parted with the richest inheritance of this Earth—a participation in the name, character, and freedom of Britons.

The same spirit of Justice, which will make every reasonable allowance for the unsuccessful efforts of zeal and loyalty, will not fail to punish the defalcation of principle; every Canadian freeholder is, by deliberate choice, bound by the most solemn oaths to defend the monarchy as well as his own property; to shirk from that engagement is a treason not to be forgiven: let no man suppose that if, in this unexpected struggle, His Majesty's arms should be compelled to yield to an overwhelming force, that the Province will be eventually abandoned; the endeared relation of its first settlers, the intrinsic value of its commerce; and the pretensions of its powerful rival to repossess the Canadas, are pledges that no peace will be established between the United States, and Great Britain and Ireland, of which the restoration of these Provinces does not make the most prominent condition.

Be not dismayed at the unjustifiable threat of the commander of the enemy's forces to refuse quarter should an Indian appear in the ranks. The brave bands of natives which inhabit this colony were, like His Majesty's subjects, punished for their zeal and fidelity, by the loss of their possesions in the late colonies, and rewarded by His Majesty with lands of superior value in this Province: the faith of the British Government has never yet been violated, they feel that the soil they inherit is to them and their posterity protected from the base arts so frequently devised to overreach their simplicity. By what new principle are they to be prevented from defending their property? If their warfare, from being different from that of the white people, is more terrific to the enemy, let him retrace his steps—they seek him not—and cannot expect to find women and children in an invading army; but they are men, and have equal rights with all other men to defend

themselves and their property when invaded, more especially when they find in the enemy's camp a ferocious and mortal foe, using the warfare which the American commander effects to reprobate.

This inconsistent and unjustifiable threat of refusing quarter for such a cause as being found in arms with a brother sufferer in defence of invaded rights, must be exercised with the certain assurance of retaliation, not only in the limited operations of war in this part of the King's Dominions, but in every quarter of the globe, for the national character of Britain is not less distinguished for humanity than strict retributive justice, which will consider the execution of this inhuman threat as deliberate murder, for which every subject of the offending power must make expiation.

Isaac Brock,
Maj. Gen. and President.

By order of His Honor the President,
Head Quarters, Fort George, 22nd July, 1812.
J. B. Glegg, Capt. A.D.C.

PROCLAMATION.

Isaac Brock. 16th August, 1812.

By Isaac Brock, Esquire, Major General commanding His *Majestys* forces in the Province of *Upper Canada*, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the territory of *Michigan* was this day by *capitulation* seded to the arms of His *Britannick Majesty* without any other condition than the *protection* of private property—and wishing to give an early proof of the moderation—justice of the Government, I do hereby announce to all the *Inhabitants* of the said territory that the laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until His *Majèsty's* pleasure be known—or so long as the peace and safety of the said territory will admit thereof—and I do hereby also declare & make known to the said *Inhabitants* that they shall be protected in the full exercise & enjoyment of their Religion—Of which all persons both civil and military will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

All persons having in their possession or having any knowledge of any public property shall forthwith deliver in the same or give notice thereof to the Officer commanding or Lt. Col. *Nichol* who are hereby duly authorized to receive & give proper receipts for the same.

Officers of Militia will be held responsible that all arms in possession of Militia-men be immediately delivered up—and all individuals whatever who have in their possessions arms of any kind will deliver them up without delay.

Given under my hand at *Detroit* this sixteenth day of August, 1812 and in the fifty second year of His Majestys reign.

Isaac Brock,
Major General.

Proclamation.

(18 Aug., 1812.)

By Isaac Brock, Esquire, Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas the Territory of Michigan was this day, by Capitulation, ceded to the Arms of his Britannic Majesty, without any other condition

than the Protection of private Property, and wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of the Government, I do hereby announce to all the Inhabitants of the said Territory, that the Laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until his Majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said Territory will admit thereof.

And I do hereby also declare and make known to the said Inhabitants, that they shall be protected in the full exercise and enjoyment of their Religion, of which all persons both Civil and Military will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

All persons having in their possession or having any knowledge of any public property, shall forthwith deliver up the same, or give notice thereof to the Office commanding, or Lt. Col. Nichol, who are hereby authorized to receive and give proper receipts for the same.

Officers of Militia will be held responsible that all arms in possession of Militia men be immediately delivered up; and all individuals whatever who have in their possession arms of any kind will deliver them up without delay.

Given under my Hand at Detroit, the Eighteenth day of August, 1812, and in the Fifty-second year of his Majesty's reign.

Isaac Brock, *Major General.*

Proclamation.

(20 Oct., 1812.)

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting:

Whereas, by the decease of Major General Isaac Brock, late Commander of our Forces in Upper Canada, and the Civil administration of the affairs of the Province have devolved on Roger Hale Sheaffe, Esquire, Major General of our Forces. We have thought proper by and with the advice of our Executive Council to issue this Proclamation that all persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Roger Hale Sheaffe, Esq., our President administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and in the Fifty-second year of our reign.

R. H. S.

Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(9 Nov., 1812.)

By His Honor Roger Hale Sheaffe, Esquire, *President* administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas, divers persons residing within the limits of this Province, claim to be exempt from Military Service on pretence of being Citizens of the United States of America: I have thought proper, by and with the advice

of His Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs of the Province, to direct and require, and I do hereby direct and require that all such persons residing within the Western, London, and Niagara Districts, do forthwith report themselves to the Board appointed at Niagara to examine into such claims, and that all such persons residing in the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Districts, do report themselves to the Board appointed at Kingston, and all such persons residing in the Home and Newcastle Districts, do in like manner report themselves to the Board appointed at York for the same purpose, in order that if recognized to be Citizens of the United States of America, they may be furnished with proper Passports to leave the Province.

And it is hereby made known, that every Citizen of the United States of America in this Province, who shall not before the first of January 1813, have reported himself to one of the said Boards, shall be taken to be an alien enemy, and shall be liable to be treated as a Prisoner of War, or as a Spy, as circumstances may dictate.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and of His Majesty's Reign the Fifty-third.

R. H. Sheaffe, *President, &c.*

President's Office, York, 9th November, 1812.

His Honor the President has been pleased, in conformity with his Proclamations, bearing date this day, to constitute and appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Boards for examining and deciding upon the pretentions of persons who may come forward and report themselves as being Subjects of the United States, and as such, claim exemption from Military Service, at the following places respectively:

At Kingston, for the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Districts—Colonel Vincent, 49th Regiment; the Hon. Richard Cartwright, and Allan MacLean, Esq.

At York, for the Home and Newcastle Districts—the Hon. John M'Gill, the Hon. John Pridcaux Selby, Thomas Ridout, and William Allan, Esqrs.

At Niagara, for the Niagara, London, and Western Districts—the Hon. William Claus, Thomas Dickson, and Joseph Edwards, Esquires.

The following Instructions from his Honor the President, have been transmitted to the several Boards at Kingston, York and Niagara, for their Guidance in the execution of the duty assigned to them.

Having thought proper, in conformity with the advice of the Executive Council, to constitute you, or any two of you, to be a Board at ( ) to receive and decide upon the pretensions of persons in the (Districts as the case may be) who claim exemption from Military Service, as being Subjects of the United States: You will therefore receive all such applications, and being satisfied that the persons applying are Subjects of the United States, you will furnish them with Passports to cross the Lines, at such place, and in such manner as you may find expedient to direct. Should, however, instances occur in which it may appear to you, that very serious injury may arise to such persons, being settled, and having Families in the country, who have not received Lands from the Crown, or taken the Oath of Allegiance, you may report the Case to me, especially, with your Opinion as to the terms of a modified Allegiance, or Security for good conduct; on which they may be permitted to remain.

R. H. Sheaffe. *President.*

A Proclamation.

(18 May, 1813.)

By his Honor Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, Baronet, President, administering the Goverment of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same Province, &c., &c., &c.

Reflecting with the deepest contrition on the unworthy returns which we have made to Divine Providence for the numberless Blessings which under our most Gracious, and Religious Sovereign, we in this Province have so long enjoyed, it becomes us most devoutly to humble ourselves before Almighty God, imploring his pardon and forgiveness, and beseeching him that he would still be pleased, notwithstanding our unworthiness, to support us with his aid and protection amidst the numerous dangers and difficulties with which we are surrounded: I have therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, to appoint Friday, the Eighteenth day of June next ensuing, to be a day of Public Fasting and Humiliation before God, to be devoutly observed as such by all his Majesty's Subjects throughout this Province; that we may in the most solemn manner acknowledge, and lament our manifold transgressions, and also with humble hope offer up our united prayers to Almighty God for the recovery of our most Gracious Sovereign, for the success of his arms, and for the safety, and prosperity of every part of his Dominions.

And I do hereby strictly charge, and command the said Public Fast and Humiliation to be devoutly observed by all his Majesty's Subjects of this Province of Upper Canada.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this Eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and in the Fifty-third year of our reign.

R. H. Sheaffe, *President, &c.*

A Proclamation.

(21 May, 1813.)

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Twenty-sixth day of this present month of May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Fourteenth day of April last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-sixth day of this present month of May, at which time at our Town of York you were held, and constrained to appear: But We taking into our Royal consideration the ease, and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the First day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, Baronet, our President, administering the Government of our said Province and Major General commanding our forces within our said Province, at Kingston, this Twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

R. H. S.

A Proclamation.

(4 June, 1813.)

By His Honor Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, Baronet, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas, it is made highly penal by various Statutes to retain possession of Public Stores and property of the Crown, by whatever means it may come into the hands of the possessor, unless through the channels pointed out by Law. And Whereas it has been represented to me that large quantities of Public Stores, the property of the Crown, are actually in the hands of divers of his Majesty's Subjects not duly authorized to be possessed thereof. I have thought proper, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Executive Council, for the affairs of the Province, to issue this my Proclamation, calling upon all persons so possessed of Public Stores, the property of the Crown, forthwith to restore the same to the Sheriff of the District in which they may reside, or to some person appointed by me to receive and take charge of the same: and I do hereby require and enjoin all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and others having authority, to secure and take into their hands for the use of the Crown, all such Stores and Property as aforesaid, wheresoever they may be found.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this Fourth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and in the Fifty-third year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Honor's Command,

R. H. Sheaffe, *President, &c.*

Edw. MacMahon, *Acting Secretary.*

A Proclamation.

(14 June, 1813.)

By His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Baronet, Governor General and Commander in chief in and over His Majesty's North American Provinces, and Commander of the Forces in the said Provinces, &c., &c., &c.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces having seen a Public Declaration made by Lieutenant Colonel P. Preston, of the 12th Regiment of the United States infantry, dated at Fort Erie the 30th of May last, in which he professes to hold out the protection of the United States to all those who shall come forward and voluntarily enroll their names with him, and threatening with rigorous and disastrous consequences those who shall have the spirit and loyalty to pursue a different course of conduct, His Excellency deems it necessary to caution His Majesty's Subjects in this Province against listening to this insidious offer of the enemy or trusting to

their assurances of protection, which subsequent events have clearly proved they are so little able to afford to themselves. With the bare possession of a narrow strip of our frontier Territory, not obtained by them without a severe contest and corresponding loss, with an unconquered and unbroken Army in their front, at an inconsiderable distance from them, and ready to dispute every inch of ground over which they should attempt to advance into the Country, it was hardly to be expected that the Enemy's presumption would have led them to consider themselves as in the possession of this Province, or have induced them, contrary to the established usages of civilized warfare, to treat its peaceable Inhabitants as a conquered people.

The brilliant result of the action of the 6th inst. the rout and complete dispersion of a large division of the enemy's Forces on that day, attended with the capture of their artillery and of their ablest Generals, their subsequent retreat and flight, with the loss of the whole of their baggage, provisions and tent equipage, before the victorious Army of Brigadier General Vincent, daily increasing in strength from the powerful reinforcements reaching it, and assisted by the Squadron under Sir James Yeo, now in undisturbed possession of the Lake; all these events which followed in rapid succession after Lieut. Col. Preston's declaration, shew more strongly than any language can possibly describe, the futility of the offers held out by it, and produce the strongest incentive to his Majesty's Subjects to hold fast that allegiance from which the enemy would so insidiously withdraw them.

His Excellency therefore confidently calls upon all the Loyal and well disposed in this Province who are not under the immediate control or within the power of the Enemy, to use every possible effort in repelling the Foe, and driving him from our soil, assuring them that they will be powerfully aided by the reinforcements daily arriving at this Poll, and pressing on to their support. To those of his Majesty's Subjects who are unfortunately situated within that inconsiderable portion of the territory occupied by the Enemy, His Excellency recommends a quiet and peaceable conduct, such as shall neither afford a just cause to the enemy for treating them with the severity & rigor they have threatened, or incompatible with their allegiance to the best of Sovereigns. His Excellency at the same time declares that he shall be compelled, however, reluctantly, instantly to retaliate upon the American Prisoners in his possession, every violation of the persons or property of any of His Majesty's Subjects so peaceably demeaning themselves, and hereby publickly protests against such treatment as equally unsanctioned by the usages of War, or by the example afforded by His Majesty's Forces with regard to any of the American prisoners in their possession.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this Fourteenth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

GEORGE PREVOST, Commander of the Forces.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. B. BRENTON.

PROCLAMATION.

(19 June, 1813.)

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting:

Whereas, the Civil administration of the affairs of our Province of Upper Canada has devolved upon Francis De Rottenburg, Esquire, Major General Commanding our Forces within the same. We have thought proper, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, that all persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Francis De Rottenburg, Esquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada, at Kingston, this Nineteenth day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and of his Majesty's Reign the Fifty-third.

F. D. R.

By His Honor's Command,
William Jarvis, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation.

Francis De Rottenburg, *President.*

(24 June, 1813.)

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday, the First day of July to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twenty-first of May last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the First day of July next, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but we, taking into our Royal cosideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Friday, the Sixth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Francis De Rottenburg, Esquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York, this Twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

F. De R.

Wm. Jarvis, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

Francis De Rottenburg, *President.*

(26 July, 1813.)

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Friday, the Sixth day of August now next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of July last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixth day of August now next ensuing, at which time at our town of York you were held, and constrained to appear: But We taking into our Royal consideration the ease, and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Monday, the Thirteenth day of September, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary.—Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Francis De Rottenburg, Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

F. D. R.

William Jarvis, *Sec'y.*

A Proclamation.

(4 Sept., 1813.)

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, Baronet, Governor General and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's North American Provinces, and Commander of the Forces in the said Provinces, &c., &c., &c.,

It having been represented to His Excellency, the Commander of the Forces, that in consequence of the adoption by the Government of the United States, of the novel and unjustifiable principle of making prisoners of war and of paroling the unarmed peaceable Citizens of these Provinces, several Subjects of His Majesty have under such circumstances been deterred from accepting employment in their different callings as Mechanics or otherwise, or from aiding in any other manner the Public Service, under an apprehension of exposing themselves to the resentment of the Enemy for having violated their parole: His Excellency takes this Public opportunity of declaring, that such a principle is not sanctioned by the usages of war amongst civilized Nations and that no parole thus extorted from peaceable citizens, not taken in arms, can be considered as binding upon them, or as exempting them from any Military or other duties which they may be called upon to perform.

The only legitimate objects of capture on land during war, as recognized by the Law of Nations, are those who are actually engaged in Military Service, or who are found with arms in their hands; beyond these two descriptions of persons it has never been the practice of the modern nations of Europe to consider any others as liable to be carried away as Prisoners of War, or as subject to be paroled.

It was reserved for America, who has the last assumed a rank amongst the Nations, and for those acting under her authority, unnecessarily to increase the calamities of War, by making peaceable and unoffending Citizens subject to its rigours, and by exacting from them engagements, the nature of which is to preclude them from gaining their subsistence by their honest and ordinary callings, if exercised in support of the Government which protects them. In order to remove from the minds of such persons, who, having fallen into the power of the Enemy, have been obliged to enter into engagements of this nature, all apprehension with regard to the consequences of violating them, His Excellency deems it necessary thus publicly to declare, that a parole, even when lawfully taken, can only extend to the Military service in arms, either in Garrison or in the Field of the persons giving it, and cannot preclude them from performing their ordinary duties as Subjects, or from the exercise of their usual civil occupations.

And His Excellency hereby further declares, that should the Enemy still persist to act upon the unjust principle before mentioned, and should any persons, (who having been paroled as aforesaid, shall again fall into the hands of the Enemy,) be treated with severity in consequence of their having been employed in the Public Service in any other manner than that of actually bearing arms, His Excellency will not fail immediately to avail himself of the means within his power, of removing from the American Frontiers such of their Citizens as shall be within his reach, and retaliating upon them all the severity and rigor which shall have been practised towards any of His Majesty's Subjects under the foregoing circumstances.

His Excellency at the same time feels it incumbent upon him further to declare that as he has strong reason to believe that in several instances the paroles thus taken have been sought for by the persons, giving them as the means of evading the performance of their Militia and other duties, and as others, notwithstanding the present declaration, may from similar or worse motives, be induced still to withhold their aid in carrying on the Public Works—His Excellency will feel himself compelled forthwith to send all such useless and disaffected characters out of the Country to the Enemy, to whom they consider themselves as belonging, as Prisoners of War, there to remain as such until regularly exchanged.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this Fourth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

George Prevost, Commander of the Forces.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. B. Brenton.

Proclamation.

(10 Sept., 1813.)

Francis De Rottenburg, *President*.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Thirteenth day of this present month of September, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twenty-sixth day of July last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council,

to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Thirteenth day of this present month of September, at which time at our town of York you were held, and constrained to appear: But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you that on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of October, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary.—Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Francis De Rottenburg, Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York, this Tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and in the fifty-third year of our Reign.

F. D. R.

William Jarvis, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation.

(14 Oct., 1813.)

Francis De Rottenburg, *President.*

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the Twenty-first day of this present month of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Tenth day of September last, We thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-first day of this present month of October, at which time at our town of York you were held and constrained to appear: But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease, and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Monday, the Twenty-ninth day of November, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. —Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Francis De Rottenburg, Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General commanding our forces within our said Province, at York, this Fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

F. D. R.

William Jarvis, *Sec'y.*

A Proclamation.

(18 Oct., 1813.)

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Geo. Prevost, Baronet, Governor in chief and Commander of the Forces in and over the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, &c., &c.

To the Inhabitants of Lower Canada:

As the period is in all probability fast approaching when it is to be fully decided whether the arrogant expectations of the Enemy are to be realized, by his successful invasion of this province, or whether he is to meet with defeat and disgrace in the attempt, His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces confidently appeals to the loyalty, courage and patriotism of His Majesty's subjects of all classes in it for their prompt and cheerful acquiescence in whatever sacrifices the arduous conflict in which they are now engaged, may require of them. Preserved as this highly favored country has hitherto been from the calamities of war by the exertions which have been made for its protection, its inhabitants are happily ignorant of those miseries which would unavoidably result from an invasion of their territory, and which have already been so severely felt in the sister province.

The stern mandate of an insulting foe has not yet been heard within our cottages, nor has his foot been permitted to pollute our soil; our plenteous harvests have every where been gathered in security and the industrious peasant has in the midst of his family tranquilly enjoyed the fruits of his honest labors.

To secure a continuance of blessings like these, and to avert from yourselves and families the evils which are inseparable from an hostile invasion, you must be prepared to manifest the most determined devotion in resisting it; a ready submission to whatever hardships and privations it may expose you, and a firm resolution only to yield with your latest breath, your country to a foreign rule.

To cherish and encourage such sentiments which are alone worthy of a free people, His Excellecy calls, in a more particular manner upon the Gentry of the province to preserve in that noble example they are now affording, by the sacrifice of their private ease to the public good, and by standing forth amongst the foremost ranks to meet and to repel the advance of the enemy. Such conduct cannot but inspire confidence among those who look up to and depend upon them and will not fail, under the blessings of Heaven, aided by the brave people whom they command, and seconded by the valor and discipline of his Majesty's regular troops and embodied militia, to lead to a successful and honorable termination of the present contest.

As a further incentive to your most strenuous efforts, in order to produce so glorious a result, His Excellency would direct your attention towards the momentous conflict in which the mother country has been so long engaged, to the profusion of blood which she has shed, and treasure expended, to the many splendid victories she has obtained, and to the important fruits of them—the emancipation of kingdoms from the iron grasp of a powerful and inveterate enemy. He would again point your view to her whilst thus straining every nerve for the independence of other nations, still not mindful of her children and her subjects in this distant though valuable part of her dominions; but amidst the great concerns with which she is surrounded, and the vast demands which are made upon her during such a contest, still manifesting her undiminished anxiety for your wel-

fare, and outstretching her powerful arm for your protection. Already are her fleets conveying fresh reinforcements of troops upon your coasts, all of them eager to share with their brother in arms, the honor and glory of defending Canada.

With such support in your favor & with such strong incentives for a vigorous use of the means which Providence, in its mercy, has vouchsafed to you, for your defence, will it not depend upon yourselves whether you are to be conquered? The history of the world abundantly proves that an united nation cannot easily be overcome. If therefore you are true to each other; if you are only solicitous who shall best discharge his duty to his God and his King, by devoting himself to the defence of his Religion and his country; if with one heart and soul you cheerfully and promptly unite for their preservation; you need not fear what hosts may be opposed to you. The breasts of such a people will raise the most formidable as well as most successful ramparts against the attempts of any enemy to subdue them.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Montreal, this Eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

GEORGE PREVOST.

By Command of His Excellency,
E. B. BRENTON.

PROCLAMATION.

(22 Nov., 1813.)

FRANCIS DE ROTTENBURG, *President*.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Twenty-ninth day of this present month of November, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Fourteenth day of October last, We thought fit, by and with the advice of our Legislative Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-ninth day of this present month of November, at which time at our town of York you were held, and constrained to appear: But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease, and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Wednesday, the Fifth day of January next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Francis De Rottenburg, Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Major General commanding our forces within our said Province, at York, this

Twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and in the Fifty-fourth year of our Reign.

F. D. R.

William Jarvis, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation.

(13 Dec., 1813.)

Gordon Drummond, *President.*

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To all whom it may Concern.—Greeting:

Whereas, the Civil Administration of the affairs of our Province of Upper Canada, has devolved upon Gordon Drummond, Esquire, Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within the same, We have thought proper, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, that all persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Gordon Drummond, Esquire, our President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province, at York, this Thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and in the Fifty-fourth year of our Reign.

G. D.

Wm. Jarvis, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation.

(28 Dec., 1813.)

Gordon Drummond, *President.*

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Wednesday, the Fifth day of January next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twenty-second day of November last, We thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifth day of January next, at which time at our town of York you were held, and constrained to appear: But We taking into our Royal consideration the ease, and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twelfth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary.—Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Gordon Drummond, Esquire, our President administering the Government of our said Province and Lieutenant General commanding our forces within our said Province, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and in the Fifty-fourth year of our Reign.

G. D.

William Jarvis, *Sec'y.*

Gordon Drummond, President.

Proclamation.

(6 Jan. 1814.)

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To Our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province to the Provincial Parliament at Our Town of York, on the twelfth day of February next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,

GREETING:

Whereas by Our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of September last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of February next, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but we, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the fifteenth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York for the actual dispatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary, herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our trusty and well beloved Gordon Drummond, Esquire, Our President administering the Government of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding Our Forces within Our said Province, at York, this sixth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fourth year of Our Reign.

G. D.

William Jarvis, Secretary.

Proclamation.

(11 Jan., 1814.)

Gordon Drummond, Esquire, our President, Administering the Government of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces within our said Province.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed on the Thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and in the Fifty-third year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled an Act to authorize the Governnor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to prohibit the Exportation of Grain and other Provisions, and also to restrain the Distillation of Spirituous Liquors from Grain, it was among other things enacted, that from and after the passing of the said Act it should be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council of this Province from time to time and when and so often as should be judged expedient, to Prohibit by Proclamation generally, for a limited time, after the First day of May, then next ensuing, and now last past, the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters, and Low Wines, from any Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, meal or flour within the same. Now Know Ye, that finding such Prohibition at present expedient and necessary, I do hereby, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, and under the authority of the said Act, Prohibit the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines, from any Wheat, Corn or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, from the expiration of five days after the date of this Proclamation, in the Home District, and of Ten Days in every other District of this Province, to the First day of March now next ensuing, unless the next Session of the Provincial Legislature shall sooner terminate, under the Penalties and Forfeitures by the said Act imposed. And I do for that purpose issue this my Proclamation, declaring the Provisions and Restrictions of the said Act so far as respects the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines, from Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or flour within this Province, be in force from the time and for the period above mentioned.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this Eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and in the Fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

Gordon Drummond, President.

By His Honor's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, *Sec'y.*

A Proclamation.

(12 Jan., 1814.)

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, Baronet, Commander of His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c., &c., &c.

To the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Provinces in North America:

The complete Success which has attended His Majesty's Arms on the Niagara Frontier, having placed in our possession the whole of the Enemy's Posts on that line, it became a matter of imperious duty to retaliate on America, the miseries which the unfortunate Inhabitants of Newark had been made to suffer upon the evacuation of Fort George.

The Villages of Lewiston, Black Rock, and Buffalo, have accordingly been burned.

At the same time that His Excellency the Commander of the Forces sincerely deprecates this mode of Warfare, he trusts, that it will be suffi-

cient to call the attention of every candid and impartial person, both amongst ourselves and the Enemy, to the circumstances from which it has arisen, to satisfy them that this grave departure from the established Usages of War has originated with America herself, and that to her alone, are justly chargeable, all the awful and unhappy consequences which have hitherto flowed, and are likely to result from it.

It is not necessary to advert to the conduct of the Troops employed on the American Coast, in conjunction with His Majesty's Squadron, under Admiral Sir John B. Warren, since as they were neither within the command, nor subject to the control of His Excellency, their acts cannot be ascribable to him, even if they wanted that justification which the circumstances that occasioned them so amply afford.

It will be sufficient for the present purpose, and in order to make the character of the War, as carried on upon the Frontiers of these Provinces, to trace the line of Conduct observed by His Excellency, and the Troops under his Command, since the commencement of Hostilities, and to contrast it with that of the enemy.

The first invasion of Upper Canada took place in July, 1812, when the American Forces under Brigadier General Hull, crossed over and took possession of Sandwich, where they began to manifest a disposition so different from that of a magnanimous enemy and which they have since invariably displayed, in making out, as objects of their peculiar resentment, the Loyal Subjects of His Majesty, and in dooming their property to plunder and conflagration.

Various instances of this kind occurred, both at Sandwich and in its neighborhood, at the very period when His Majesty's Standard was waving upon the Fort of Michilimackinac, and affording protection to the persons and property of those who had submitted to it:—Within a few weeks afterwards the British Flag was also hoisted on the Fortress of Detroit, which, together with the whole of the Michigan Territory, had surrendered to His Majesty's Arms.

Had not His Excellency been actuated by sentiment far different from those which had influenced the American Government, and the person employed by it, in the wanton acts of destruction of Private Property, committed during their short occupation of a part of Upper Canada, His Excellency could not have failed to have availed himself of the opportunity which the undisturbed possession of the whole of the Michigan Territory afforded him of amply retaliating for the devastating system which had been pursued at Sandwich and on the Thames.

But strictly in conformity to the views & disposition of his own Government, and to that liberal and magnanimous Policy which it had dictated, he chose rather to forbear an imitation of the enemy's example, in the hope that such forbearance would be duly appreciated by the Government of the United States, and would produce a return to the more civilized usages of War.

The Persons and Property, therefore of the Inhabitants of the Michigan Territory, were respected, and remained unmolested.

In the winter of the following year, when success which attended the daring and gallant enterprize against Ogdensburg had placed that populous and flourishing village in our possession, the generosity of the British Character was again conspicuous in the scrupulous preservation of every article which could be considered as Private Property; such Public Buildings only being destroyed as were used for the accommodation of Troops and for Public Stores.

The destruction of the Defences of Ogdensburg, and the dispersion of the Enemy's Force in that neighborhood, laid open the whole of their Frontier on the St. Lawrence to the incursions of His Majesty's Troops, and Hamilton, as well as numerous Settlements on the Banks of the River, might, at any hour, had such been the disposition of His Majesty's Government, or of those acting under it, been plundered and laid waste.

During the course of the following Summer, by the fortunate result of the enterprize against Plattsburg, that Town was for several hours in the complete possession of our troops, there not being any force in the neighborhood which could attempt resistance.

Yet even there, under circumstances of strong temptation, and when the recent example of the enemy in the wanton destruction at York, of private property, and buildings not used for military purposes, must have been fresh in the recollection of the Forces employed on that occasion, and would have justified a retaliation on their part, their forbearance was strongly manifested, and the directions His Excellency had given to the commander of that expedition, so scrupulously obeyed, that scarcely can another instance be shewn in which, during a state of war, & under similar circumstances, an enemy, so completely under the power and at the mercy of their adversaries, had so little cause of complaint.

During the course of the same Summer, Forts Schlosser and Black Rock were surprised and taken by a part of the forces under the command of Major General De Rottenburg on the Niagara Frontier, at both of which places personal property were respected and the public buildings were alone destroyed.

It was certainly matter of just and reasonable expectation, that the humane and liberal course of conduct pursued by His Excellency on these different occasions would have had its due weight with the American Government; and would have led it to have abstained, in the former prosecution of the war, from any acts of wantonness or violence, which could only tend unnecessarily to add to its ordinary calamities ,and to bring down upon their own unoffending citizens a retaliation which, though distant, they must have known would await and certainly follow such conduct.

Undeterred, however, by His Excellency's example of moderation, or by any of the consequences to be apprehended from the adoption of such barbarous measures, the American forces at Fort George, acting, as there is every reason to believe, under the orders, or with the approbation of their Government, for some time previous to their evacuation of that fortress, under various pretences burned and destroyed the farm houses and buildings of many of the respectable inhabitants of that neighborhood. But the full measure of this species of barbarity remained to be completed at a season when all its horrors might be more fully and keenly felt by those who were to become the wretched victims of it.

It will hardly be credited by those who shall hereafter read it in the page of history, that in the enlightened æra of the nineteenth century, and in the inclemency of a Canadian Winter, the troops of a nation calling itself civilized and christian, had wantonly, and without a shadow of pretext, forced 400 helpless women and children to quit their dwellings, and to be the mournful spectators of the conflagration and total destruction of all that belonged to them.

Yet such was the fate of Newark on the 10th of December, a day which the inhabitants of Upper Canada can never forget, and the recollection of which cannot but nerve their arms when again opposed to this vindictive foe. On the night of that day, the American troops under Brigadier General

M'Clure, being about to evacuate Fort George, which they could no longer retain, by an act of inhumanity disgraceful to themselves and to the nation to which they belong, set fire to upwards of 150 houses, composing the beautiful village of Newark, and burned them to the ground, leaving without covering or shelter those "innocent, unfortunate and distressed inhabitants," whom that Officer, by his Proclamation, had previously engaged to protect.

His Excellency would have ill consulted the honor of his country, and the justice to his Majesty's injured and insulted subjects, had he permitted an act of such needless cruelty to pass unpunished, or had he failed to visit, whenever the opportunity arrived, upon the inhabitants of the neighboring American frontier, the calamities thus inflicted upon those of our own.

The opportunity has occurred, and a full measure of retaliation has taken place, such as it is hoped will teach the enemy to respect in future, the laws of war, and recall him to a sense of what is due to himself as well as to us.

In the further prosecution of the contest to which so extraordinary a character has been given, His Excellency must be guided by the course of conduct which the enemy shall hereafter pursue. Lamenting, as his Excellency does, the necessity imposed upon him of retaliating upon the subjects of America the miseries inflicted on the inhabitants of Newark, it is not his intention to pursue further a system of warfare so revolting to his own feelings, and so little congenial to the British character, unless the future measures of the enemy should compel him again to resort to it.

To those possessions of the enemy along the whole line of frontier, which have hitherto remained undisturbed, and which are now within his Excellency's reach, and at the mercy of the troops under his command, his Excellency has determined to extend the same forbearance, and the same freedom from rapine and plunder, which they have hitherto experienced; and from this determination the future conduct of the American Government shall alone induce his Excellency to depart.

The inhabitants of these Provinces will in the mean time be prepared to resist, with firmness and with courage, whatever attempts the resentment of the enemy, arising from their disgrace and their merited sufferings, may lead them to make, well assured that they will be powerfully assisted at all points by the troops under His Excellency's command, and that prompt and signal vengeance will be taken for every fresh departure by the Enemy, from that system of Warfare, which ought alone to subsist between enlightened and civilized nations.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Quebec, this 12th day of January, 1814.

GEORGE PREVOST.

By His Excellency's Command.
E. B. BRENTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

(21 Jan., 1814.)

By His Honor Gordon Drummond, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the same.

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation issued by the late President, Major General Francis De Rottenburg, bearing date the Ninth day of November last, Martial Law, so far as related to the procuring of Provisions and Forage, was thereby declared to be in force in the Midland District. And

Whereas, that measure being now no longer necessary, I do therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, hereby declare the said Proclamation to be no longer in force.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Kingston, this Twenty-first day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and in the Fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, Lieut. Gen. & President.

A PROCLAMATION.

(25 Jan., 1814.)

By His Honor Gordon Drummond, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the same.

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation issued by the late President, Major General Francis De Rottenburg, bearing date the Twenty-second day of November last, Martial Law, so far as related to the procuring of Provisions and Forage, was thereby declared to be in force in the Eastern and Johnstown Districts. And Whereas, that measure being now no longer necessary, I do therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, hereby declare the said Proclamation to be no longer in force.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Kingston, this Twenty-fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and in the Fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, Lieut. Gen. & President.

PROCLAMATION.

(14 March, 1814.)

Gordon Drummond, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting:

KNOW YE, that finding it at present expedient and necessary to prohibit the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines, from any Wheat, Corn or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province; I do hereby, under the authority of the several Acts of the Parliament of this Province, in force for that purpose, and by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, Prohibit the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters, and Low Wines from any Wheat, Corn or other Grain, Meal, or Flour within this Province, from the expiration of five days after the Date of this Proclamation, in the Home District and of ten days in every other District of this Province, to the First day of July now next ensuing, under the penalties and Forfeitures by the said Act imposed.

And I do for that purpose issue this my Proclamation, declaring the Provisions and restrictions of the said Acts so far as they relate to the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines, from Wheat, Corn or other Grain, Meal or Flour, within this Province, to be in force from the time and for the period above mentioned.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Fourteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and in the Fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command,
GORDON DRUMMOND, *President.*
WM. JARVIS, *Secr'y.*

A PROCLAMATION.

(2 April, 1814.)

By the Honorable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K.B., Vice Admiral of the Red and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships & Vessels upon the North American Station, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me, that many persons now resident in the United States, have expressed a desire to withdraw therefrom, with a view of entering into His Majesty's Service, or of being received as Free Settlers into some of His Majesty's Colonies.

This is therefore to give Notice, That all those who may be disposed to emigrate from the United States, will, with their Families be received on board of His Majesty's ships or Vessels of War, or at the Military Posts that may be established upon or near the coast of the United States, when they will have their choice of either entering into His Majesty's Sea or Land Forces, or of being sent as Free Settlers to the British Possessions in North America, or the West Indies, where they will meet with all due encouragement.

Given under my Hand at Bermuda, this 2d day of April, 1814.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE.

PROCLAMATION.

(14 April, 1814.)

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Twenty-second day April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fourteenth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-second day of April, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

But We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Thirtieth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary.—Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Gordon Drummond, Esquire, President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces within our said Province, this Fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and in the Fifty-fourth year of our Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, *President.*
WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

PROCLAMATION.

(26 April, 1814.)

Gordon Drummond, Esquire, President, administering the Government of The Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting:

KNOW YE, that finding it at present expedient and necessary to prohibit the exportation of Wheat, and other Corn or Grain, Meal, Flour, Beef, and Pork, from this Province; I do hereby, under the authority of the several Acts of the Parliament of this Province in force for that purpose, and by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council of this Province, prohibit the exportation of Wheat, and other Corn or Grain, Meal, Flour, Beef and Pork, from this Province, from the expiration of five days from the day of the date of this Proclamation, to the First day of November now next ensuing.

And I do for that purpose, by and with the advice and consent as aforesaid, issue this my Proclamation, declaring the provisions and restrictions of the said Acts, so far as they extend to prevent the exportation of Wheat, and other Corn or Grain, Meal, Flour, Beef and Pork, from this Province, to be in force from the time, and for the period above mentioned:—And I do hereby enjoin all Collectors of Customs, Inspectors, Sheriffs and their Deputies, to perform their duties strictly and faithfully in obedience to the said Acts, and this my Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Kingston, this Twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and in the Fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By command of His Honor,
GORDON DRUMMOND, *President.*
WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

A PROCLAMATION.

(9 May, 1814.)

By His Honor Gordon Drummond, President, administering the Government of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS, By order of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, a Public day of General Thanksgiving

hath been appointed and commanded to be observed and solemnized throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, devoutly and thankfully to acknowledge the great Goodness and mercy of the Almighty God, in the manifold benefits received at His hands, as well in protecting His Majesty and His Dominions in a war for their common safety against the boundless ambition of His Enemies, as for a series of signal and Glorious Victories given to His Arms, and to those of His Allies.

And Whereas, it is fit and proper that so pious an example should be followed by all His Majesty's loving Subjects in this Province of Upper Canada, and duly considering that such Great and Public blessings call for Public and solemn acknowledgements to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe: I have thought fit by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue this Proclamation hereby appointing and commanding that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His mercies, be observed throughout his Majesty's Province of Upper Canada on Friday the Third day of June next.

And I do hereby strictly charge and command that the said public day of Thanksgiving, be religiously observed by all His Majesty's loving Subjects in this Province, as they hope for the protection of Almighty God, and upon pain of suffering such punishment as may be justly inflicted upon all such who shall contemn or neglect the same.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Kingston, this Ninth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and of His Majesty's Reign, the Fifty-fourth.

By his Honor's Command,

Robert R. Loring, *Secretary.*

Gordon Drummond, *President.*

Proclamation.

(24 May, 1814.)

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Thirtieth day of this present month of May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fourteenth day of April last, We thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Thirtieth day of May, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear: But We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Seventh day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary—Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Gordon Drummond, Esquire, President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces within our said Province, this Twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and in the Fifty-fourth year of our Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, *President.*
WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

PROCLAMATION.

(27 June, 1814.)

GORDON DRUMMOND, *President.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Seventh day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fourteenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventh day of July next, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

But We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Monday, the Fifteenth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary.—Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Gordon Drummond, Esquire, President, administering the Government of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces within our said Province, at Kingston, this Twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and in the Fifty-fourth year of our Reign.

G. D.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

PROCLAMATION.

(27 June, 1814.)

Gordon Drummond, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the said Province.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting:

KNOW YE, that finding it expedient and necessary to continue the Prohibition of the Distillation of Spirits, strong Waters and Low Wines, from

any Wheat, Corn or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province; I do hereby, under the authority of the several Acts of the Parliament of this Province in force for that purpose, and by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, Prohibit the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from any Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to the first day of October now next ensuing, under the penalties and forfeitures of the said Acts imposed.

And I do for that purpose, issue this my Proclamation, declaring the provisions and restrictions of the said Acts, so far as they relate to the Distillation of Spirits, Strong Waters and Low Wines from Wheat, Corn or other Grain, Meal or Flour within this Province, to be in force for the period above mentioned.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Kingston, this Twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and in the Fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

GORDON DRUMMOND, *President.*

By command of His Honor,

WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

A PROCLAMATION.

(14 Sept., 1814.)

By His Honor Gordon Drummond, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, & Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the said Province, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to put an end to the Sanguinary Contest in Europe, in which His Majesty was engaged for the protection of his people, and again to give to Him and the Dominions of His Most Christian Majesty the great and Public Blessings of Peace; and daily considering that such great goodness and benefits call for Public and Solemn acknowledgments to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe—I have thought fit, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these His mercies, be observed throughout this His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, on Thursday, the Twentieth day of October next.

And I do hereby strictly charge and command, that the said Public Day of Thanksgiving be religiously observed by all His Majesty's loving subjects in his Province of Upper Canada, as they hope for the further protection of the Almighty God, and upon pain of suffering such Punishment as may be justly inflicted upon all such who shall contemn or neglect the same.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Bertie, in the District of Niagara, this Fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and of His Majesty's Reign, the Fifty-fourth year.

GORDON DRUMMOND, *President.*

A PROCLAMATION.

(1 Oct., 1814.)

By His Honor Gordon Drummond, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the said Province, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas, it having been signified to me by the Right Honorable the Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that a definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty Louis the XVIII hath been concluded at Paris on the Thirtieth day of May last—I do therefore hereby proclaim the same to all His Majesty's loving Subjects in this Province, strictly charging and enjoining them to observe inviolably the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Stamford, in the District of Niagara, this First day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and of His Majesty's Reign, the Fifty-fourth

Gordon Drummond, *President.*

By His Honor's Command,

Edw. MacMahon, *A. Secretary.*

A Proclamation.

(9 March, 1815.)

By His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Baronet, Captain General & Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and their several dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, Lieutenant General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, and New Brunswick, their several dependecies, and in the Islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Bermuda, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas, a Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America was signed at Ghent on the 24th day of December last by plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, and the said Treaty having been duly ratified and confirmed as well by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for and on behalf of His Majesty, as the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the signing and ratification of such Treaty as aforesaid, having been officially communicated to Me, and also the Exchange of Ratified Copies thereof between Anthony St. John Baker, Esquire, the American Secretary of State, in the behalf of the Government of the said United States, at Washington, on the 17th day of February last.

I do therefore, in His Majesty's Name, call upon, and strictly enjoin all his loving Subjects in this his Province of Lower Canada, faithfully to observe, by Sea and Land the said Treaty of Peace and Amity existing as aforesaid.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, the Ninth day of March, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen, and in the Fifty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

George Prevost,

By His Excellency's Command,

Jno. Taylor, *Depty. Sec'y.*

Proclamation.

(25 April, 1815.)

For Pardoning Deserters from His Majesty's Regular Forces.

The Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, desirous of affording to all deserters

the opportunity of atoning in some measure for their past misconduct, is pleased hereby to proclaim and offer Soldiers of his Regular Land Forces, as may have deserted from Regiments in this Command, and shall come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, and surrender themselves to any Field Officer, or to any other Officer Commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, or to any Civil Magistrate within the same, on or before the Twenty-fourth day of July, 1815; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate shall be in force until the arrival of the Deserter at the nearest Military Post, provided the soldier so surrendering himself shall travel at the rate of Ten Miles a day, unless prevented by sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the back of his Certificate, or otherwise to be proved to the satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at such Military Post.

Any soldier who shall desert after this Proclamation is made public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but proceeded against with the utmost severity.

It is to be clearly understood, that this Proclamation of Pardon is not intended to extend to any deserter from His Majesty's Military Forces.

Given at Head Quarters, Quebec, 25th April, 1815.

GORDON DRUMMOND, *Lieutenant General.*

By His Excellency's Command,

J. HARVEY, *Lt. Col. D.A.G.*

PROCLAMATION.

(18 May, 1815.)

GEORGE MURRAY, *Provisional Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twenty-fifth day of the present month of May to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every one of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the sixth day of March last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-fifth day of May next, at which time, in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you that on the Thirtieth day of June next you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Murray, Knight, Grand Cross of the most honorable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant General

commanding our Forces within our Province of Upper Canada, and Provisional Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Eighteenth day of May in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen, and in the Fifty-fifth year of our Reign.

G. M.

William Jarvis, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Frederick P. Robinson, Knight Commander of the most honorable Military Order of the Bath, Provisional Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same, dated at York, the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the eighth day of August next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Frederick P. Robinson, K.C.B., Provisional Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same, dated at Kingston, the thirty-first day of July, one thouand eight hundred and fifteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the fourteenth day of September next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Frederick P. Robinson, K.C.B., Provisional Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same, dated at Kingston, the seventh of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the nineteenth day of October next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c., dated at York, the twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-eighth day of November next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York, the twenty-second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the fifth day of January next ensuing.

Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

(13 Dec., 1815.)

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To Our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifth day of January next to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you, GREETING:

Whereas by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty-second day of November last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the fifth day of January next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear; but, we, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and con-

venience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you that on the sixth day of February next you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York for the actual despatch of Public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our trusty and well beloved Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, at York, this thirteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

F. G.

William Jarvis, Secretary.

Proclamation.

(18 April, 1816.)

Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To Our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of Our said Province, called and chosen to Our present Provincial Parliament of Our said Province and to all Our loving subjects to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council of Our said Province of Upper Canada, to dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, which stands prorogued to the second day of May now next ensuing; we do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly; and the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said second day of May.

In testimony whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our Trusty and Well beloved Francis Gore, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, this eighteenth day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

D'Arcy Boulton, Atty. Genl. F. G.

William Jarvis, Secretary.

Proclamation.

(19 April, 1816.)

Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

Whereas we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice

in Provincial Parliament, do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure, and we do hereby summon and call together an assembly in and for Our said Province, to meet on the first day of June now next ensuing, and do hereby further declare that with the advice of an Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, we have this day given orders for the issuing our writs in due form, for summoning and calling together an assembly in and for the said Province, which writs are to bear teste the twentieth day of April, and to be returnable the first day of June next.

In Witness Whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our trusty and Well beloved Francis Gore, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, the nineteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

F. G.

William Jarvis, Secretary.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the eighth day of July next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the twelfth day of August next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the sixteenth day of September next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the twenty-sixth day of October next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the second day of December next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the fifth day of January next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(21 Dec., 1816.)

Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To Our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province, to the Assembly at Our Town of York, on the third day of January next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you, GREETING:

Whereas by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November last, we thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the third day of January next, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But we, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday, the fourth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament at Our Town of York for the actual despatch of public business; there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and there to do as may seem necessary:—herein fail not.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our trusty and well beloved Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, at York the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fifty-seventh year of Our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.

William Jarvis, Secretary.

Proclamation.

(4 May, 1817.)

Francis Gore, *Lieutenant Governor.*

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation, bearing date the seventh day of April last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventeenth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Seventeenth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—

Witness, our trusty and well beloved Francis Gore, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, and in the Fifty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

By command of His Excellency,
SAMUEL P. JARVIS, *Deputy Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York the Ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Twenty-second day of July next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York the Seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Twenty-eighth day of August next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York the twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Seventh day of October next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Honor, Samuel Smith, Esquire, Administrator of the province of Upper Canada, dated at York the First day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Seventeenth day of November next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Honor, Samuel Smith, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York the Tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Twenty-second day of December next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Honor, Samuel Smith, Esquire, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York the Sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Twenty-sixth day of January next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(27 Dec., 1817.)

SAMUEL SMITH, ADMINISTRATOR.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To Our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at Our Town of York, on the Fifth day of February next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you, Greeting.

Whereas by Our Proclamation, bearing date the Sixteenth day of December last, we thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-sixth day of January next, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were

held and constrained to appear. But we, taking into Our consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the Fifth day of February next ensuing you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament, at Our Town of York, for the actual despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our trusty and well-beloved Samuel Smith, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of Our said Province, at York, this Twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the Fifty-seventh year of Our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor.

Samuel P. Jarvis, Acting Secretary.

Proclamation.

(22 April, 1818.)

Samuel Smith, *Administrator.*

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the First day of May next, to be commenced, called, and holden, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation bearing date the First day of April instant, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the First day of May next ensuing, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held, and constrained to appear.

But we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Fifth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed — Witness, our trusty and well beloved Samuel Smith, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-second day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Honor.

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Honor, Samuel Smith, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York, the Twenty-seventh day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the eighth day of July next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Honor, Samuel Smith, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York, the thirtieth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the thirteenth day of August next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Honor, Samuel Smith, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York, the Fourth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Twenty-first day of September next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(25 Aug., 1818.)

UPPER CANADA.

P. Maitland, *Lieutenant Governor.*

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province to the Provincial Parliament at Our Town of York, on the twenty-first day of September next ensuing to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you *GREETING.*

Whereas by Our Proclamation bearing date the fifth day of August instant, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to prorogue the Provincial Parliament until the twenty-first day of September next ensuing, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid: hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the twelfth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York for the Actual dispatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and Welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, this Twenty-fifth day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-Eighth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

(26 Dec., 1818.)

SIR P. MAITLAND, K.C.B., *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Second day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS on the Twenty-seventh day of November last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Second day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Monday, the Eighth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, dated at York, the Thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Sixteenth day of March, next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, dated at York, the Ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the twenty-second day of April, next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, dated at York, the Thirteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Thirty-first day of May next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(7 May, 1819.)

Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B., *Lieutenant Governor.*

George the third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses to Our Provincial Parliament at Our Town of York, on the Thirty-first day of May, instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you, Greeting.

Whereas by Our Proclamation, bearing date the Thirteenth day of April last, we thought fit to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the Thirty-first day of May, instant, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

Not Know Ye that we, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the seventh day of June next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament at Our Town of York, for the actual dispatch of Public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our Trusty and Well Beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this seventh day of May, in the year of Our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty Ninth year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(16 Aug., 1819.)

SIR P. MAITLAND, K.C.B., *Lieutenant-Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twentieth day of August, instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, on the Twelfth day of July last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twentieth day of August instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now KNOW YE that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at

the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you that on Tuesday, the Twenty-eighth day of September next ensuing, you meet Us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,

D. Cameron, *Secretary*.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, dated at York, the Twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further Prorogued to the First day of November next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, dated at York, the Twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the ninth day of December, next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, dated at York, the Second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Eighteenth day of January next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, dated at York, the Twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and Twenty, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Twenty-sixth day of February next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(22 Jan., 1820.)

Sir P. Maitland, *Lieutenant Governor*.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To Our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada; and to Our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Our said Province, to Our Provincial Parliament at Our Town of York, on Tuesday, the Twenty-sixth day of February next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you, GREETING:

Whereas by Our Proclamation, bearing date the Twelfth day of January, instant, we thought fit to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-sixth day of February next, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

Now Know Ye that We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to convene Our Provincial Parliament before the Twenty-sixth day of February, and We do hereby convoke, and by these Presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Monday, the Twenty-first day of February next ensuing, you meet Us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York, for the actual despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and Herein Fail Not.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-second day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the Sixtieth year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By command of His Excellency.

D. Cameron, Secretary.

By the KING.

A Proclamation.

(31 Jan., 1820.)

Requiring all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the Decease of the late King, to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS, by an Act made in the Sixth year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, intituled *An Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of* Great Britain, *in the Protestant Line;* it was enacted, that no Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, Dominion of *Wales*, Town of *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, Isles of *Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney*, and *Sark*, or any of His Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the Demise of Her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every Person and Persons in any of the Offices, Places and Employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective Offices, Places and Employments, for the Space of Six Months next after such Death or Demise, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next Successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appointed to go, remain, and descend: And whereas, by an Act made in the Fifty-seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for the Continuation of all and every Person or Persons in any and every Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *Dominion of* Wales, *Town of* Berwick-upon-Tweed, *Isles of* Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, *and* Man, *and also in all and every of His*

Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, which he or she hold, possess, or exercise during the Pleasure of the Crown at the time of the Death or Demise of His present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm; it is enacted, that all and every Person or Persons, who upon the Day of the Demise of His said late Majesty should hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown during Pleasure, should under and by virtue of the said Act, and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, continue and be entitled in all Respects, notwithstanding the Demise of His said Majesty, to hold and enjoy the same: But nevertheless, the same should be held or enjoyed only during the Pleasure of the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of His said late Majesty; and the Right and Title to hold and enjoy the same under the authority of the said Act, should be determinable in such and the like Manner by the King or Queen who upon the Demise of His said late Majesty should succeed to the Crown, as the Right or Title to any Office, place, or Employment, granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during Pleasure, would by Law be determinable: We, therefore, with the Advice of our Privy Council, declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, That all and every Person and Persons who at the Time of the Demise of Our late Royal Father, of Glorious Memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within Our United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, Dominion of *Wales*, Town of *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, or any of Our Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, do severally, according to their Places, Offices, or Charges, proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties belonging to their respective Offices, whilst they shall hold the same respectively during Our pleasure; And We do hereby require and command all Our Subjects to be aiding, helping, and assisting at the Commandment of the said Officers, and Ministers, in the Performance and Execution of their respective Offices and Places, as they and every of them tender Our utmost Displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at Our Court at *Carlton-House*, the Thirty-first Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the First Year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

By His Honor SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Province of Upper Canada,

Proclamation.

(3 May, 1820.)

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales—I do therefore by these presents make known the same, and do hereby publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales is now by the death of the late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender

of the Faith, to whom I hereby require and command all persons to acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Fourth with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in His present Majesty's Reign the First.

SAMUEL SMITH,
Administrator.

By His Honor's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Sec'y.*

PROCLAMATION.

(3 May, 1820.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

SAMUEL SMITH, Administrator.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy His late Majesty King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is solely and rightfully come to us by the style and title of George the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, WE DO therefore proclaim the same, and do require and COMMAND all persons within our Province of Upper Canada, to acknowledge all faith and constant obedience to us according to their allegiance. And we do hereby further command and ordain, that all Magistrates and Officers, civil and military, within our said Province, shall in our name continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices, until our Royal pleasure therein be further made known.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, at York, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of our reign.

S. S.

By His Honor's Command,
D. CAMERON, *S'y.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the eleventh day of November, One thousand eight hundred and twenty, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the twenty-third day of December next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(20 Dec., 1820.)

P. MAITLAND.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of Our said Province, to Our Provincial Parliament, at Our Town of York, on the twenty-third day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of November last, We thought fit to Prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-third day of December Instant, at which time, at Our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the thirty-first day of January next ensuing, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament, in Our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this twentieth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Sec'y.*

PROCLAMATION.

(20 Dec., 1820.)

P. MAITLAND.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all whom it may concern.

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper-Canada, passed in the fifty-ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act to repeal the several "Laws now in force relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assess- "ments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and "general Assessment of Lands and other ratable property throughout this "Province." And also, by a certain other Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper-Canada, passed in the year aforesaid, intituled "An Act to repeal part of and amend the Laws now in force, or laying out, amending "and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province," certain Rates and Assessments, are imposed upon all lands, situate within the said Province, which have been granted or set to Lease by His said Majesty or which may hereaffer be granted or set to Lease by Us or Our Successors,

which Rates and Assessments, in respect of Lands not actually occupied, are by the said Acts required to be paid to the Treasurer of the District in which the lands are respectively situate. And whereas, such Rates and Assessments as may grow due in respect of unoccupied Lands, are by the said Acts directed to be levied, in case of the future occupation of such Lands, by distress and sale of the Goods of such future occupant. And it is by the said Act further provided, that when the Rates and Assessments upon any lot, piece or parcel of Land, shall be suffered to remain in arrear and unpaid for the space of three years, the Rates and Assessments so in arrear, shall be increased in the proportion of one third; and if suffered to remain five years in arrear, the whole shall be increased in the proportion of one half; and if suffered to remain eight years in arrear, the amount of such arrears shall be doubled, and the said Rates and Assessments shall be charged, thenceforward, in double the amount that would grow due according to the existing Rate or Assessment, and such Rates, so increased respectively, shall be charged against the Lands, in the accounts of the Treasurer by the said Acts directed to be kept, and shall be levied in the manner therein provided.

NOW KNOW YE, that WE have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, to the end that all Proprietors of Lands situate within Our said Province, and more especially such as are not actually resident therein, or their Agents on their behalf, having due notice of the said Acts, may observe the provisions thereof, and may the better avoid the penalty that must ensue upon their neglect to comply with the same.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

(21 April, 1821.)

A Proclamation was issued bearing date April twenty-first, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and second of his Majesty's reign, George IV, bringing into operation an Act to incorporate sundry persons under the style and title of the president, directors and company of the Bank of Upper Canada, being Chapter XXIV, of the fifty-ninth year of George III.

(21 April, 1821.)

A Proclamation was issued bearing date April twenty-first, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and second of his Majesty's reign, George IV, bringing into operation an Act to prevent the abatement of any action against a joint obligor, contractor, or partner, on account of the other joint parties not being made defendants, being Chapter XXV, of the fifty-ninth year of George III.

PROCLAMATION.

(16 May, 1821.)

P. MAITLAND, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twenty-second day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS on the Fourteenth day of April last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-second day of May instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE that we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Saturday the Thirtieth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-one, and in the Second Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

J. B. ROBINSON, *Atty. General.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the eighth day of August next ensuing.

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated at York, the first day of August, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the seventeenth day of September, next ensuing.

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the tenth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-fifth day of October next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(15 Oct., 1821.)

P. Maitland.

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, *King,* Defender of the Faith.

To Our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province to Our Provincial Parliament at Our Town of York, on Thursday, the Twenty-Fifth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you, *Greeting.*

Whereas by Our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-Fifth day of October instant, at which time at Our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now know ye, that we, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the, advice of Our Executive Council to relieve you and each of You of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday, the Twenty-First day of November next ensuing you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York, for the actual dispatch of public business, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary; and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Fifteenth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-One, and in the Second of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. B. ROBINSON, Atty. Genl.

PROCLAMATION.

(6 Mch., 1822.)

P. MAITLAND, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Eighth day March instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, on the Seventeenth day of January last we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Eighth day of March inst., at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoin-

ing you and each of you, that on Monday, the Fifteenth day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada,—and therein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, and in the Third Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twelfth day of April One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the twenty-third day of May next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Twenty-first day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the First day of July next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Twenty-sixth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Seventh day of August next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the First day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Thirteenth day of September next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Eleventh day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Eighth day of October next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Twelfth day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Twenty-seventh day of November next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Twentieth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the Twenty-fourth day of December next ensuing.

P. Maitland, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

(6 Dec., 1822.)

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and to Our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province, to Our Provincial Parliament at Our Town of York, on Tuesday, the Twenty-fourth day of December instant to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you, GREETING:

Whereas, by Our Proclamation bearing date the Twentieth day of November last, we thought proper, to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-fourth day of December instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear:—

Now Know Ye, that we, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday, the Fifteenth day of January next, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in Our Town of York, for the actual dispatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military order of the Bath; Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York this Sixth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, and in the Third Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. Cameron, *Secy.*

H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*

P. Maitland, *Lieut. Governor.*

Proclamation.

(20 Feb., 1823.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these Presents shall come,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, of glorious memory, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of "an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled. An "Act for making more effectual provisions for the Government of the Pro- "vince of Quebec in North America, and to make further provisions for

"the Government of the said Province, it is amongst other things enacted "That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, "to authorise the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering "the Government of each of the said Provinces respectively, to present "to every such Parsonage or Rectory, an Incumbent or Minister of the "Church of England, who shall have been duly ordained according to the "rites of the said Church, and to supply from time to time such vacancies "as may happen therein, and that every person so presented to any such "Parsonage or Rectory, shall hold and enjoy the same and all rights, pro- "fits and emoluments, thereunto belonging or granted as fully and amply "and in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions and liable "to the performance of the same duties as the incumbent of a Parsonage or "Rectory in England." And Whereas, notwithstanding, His Majesty has been graciously pleased under the provisions of the said Act to reserve for the support of a Protestant Clergy in this Province, one seventh of all Lands granted therein, doubts have been suggested that the Tythe of the produce of Land might under the thirty-ninth section of the said in part recited Act, still be demanded by the Incumbent duly instituted or Rector of any Parish, to obviate which a Bill enacted, "An Act relative to the right of "Tythes within this Province," was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, during the first Session of the Eighth Provincial Parliament, met at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, on the thirty-first day of January, and prorogued on the fourteenth day of April following in the second year of our reign, declaring that no Tythe shall be claimed, demanded or received by any Ecclesiastical person, Rector or Vicar of the Protestant Church within this Province, any Law, Custom or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding, which Bill was reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And Whereas, it is provided by the said first in part recited Act, amongst other things, that the several provisions therein before contained respecting the constituting, erecting and endowing Parsonages or Rectories within the said Province, and also respecting the presentation of Incumbents or Ministers to the same, and also respecting the manner in which such Incumbent or Minister shall hold and enjoy the same, shall be subject to be varied or repealed by any express provision, for that purpose contained in any Act or Acts which may be passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Provinces respectively, and assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, under the restrictions therein after provided, and that whenever any Act or Acts shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the said Provinces, containing any provisions which shall in any manner relate to or affect the payment, recovery or enjoyment of any of the accustomed dues or rights therein before mentioned, or shall in any manner relate to the granting, imposing or recovering any other dues, stipends or emoluments whatever, to be paid to or for the use of any Minister, Priest, Ecclesiastic or Teacher, according to any Religious form or mode of worship in respect of his said office of functions, every such act or acts shall, previous to any declaration or signification of the King's Assent thereto, be laid before both Houses of Parliament in Great Britain, and that it shall not be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to signify his or their assent to any such Act or Acts, until thirty days after the same shall have been laid before the said Houses, and that no such Act shall be valid or effectual to any of the said purposes within either of the said Provinces, unless the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Provinces, shall in the Session in which the same shall have been passed by them, have presented to the Governor,

Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of such Provinces, an Address or Addresses, specifying that such Act contains provisions for some of the purposes therein before specially described, and desiring that in order to give effect to the same, such Act shall be transmitted to England without delay for the purpose of being laid before Parliament previous to the signification of His Majesty's Assent thereto. And whereas, the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, in pursuance of the Provisions of the said in part recited Act, did on the tenth day of April in the second year aforesaid, and during the Session in which the said Bill passed, present an Address to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to transmit the said Bill relative to the right of Tythes in this Province to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in order that it might be laid before the Imperial Parliament, according to the said Act in that case made and provided; And Whereas, Our said Lieutenant Governor did thereupon transmit the said Bill to our principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, for the purpose of obtaining the signification of Our Pleasure thereon, and of being laid before both Houses of Our Imperial Parliament, according to the provisions above recited. NOW KNOW YE, that the said Bill, having been referred to us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and having previous thereto been laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for thirty days, according to the provisions aforesaid, We have thought fit to approve of, and assent to the same, and do hereby declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted, and ratified; of all which our Loving Subjects in Our said Province of Upper Canada, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this Twentieth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

DUNCAN CAMERON, *Secretary.*

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor Gen'l.*

By a Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, dated the fourteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-first day of May, next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, dated the fourteenth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-third day of June next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, dated the eighteenth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the twenty-fourth day of July next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-fourth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the first day of September next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-third day of August, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, the Meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands prorogued to the ninth day of October now next ensuing.*

P. MAITLAND, *Lieut. Governor.*

PROCLAMATION.

(9 Oct., 1823.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday, the seventeenth day of November next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the second day of October instant, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the seventeenth day of November next, at which time, at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Tuesday, the Eleventh day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS; there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed — WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred, and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, Sec'y.

J. B. ROBINSON, Att'y. Gen'l.

*By Proclamation of 2nd October, the Legislature was further adjourned until the 17th of November following.

PROCLAMATION.

(24th Feb., 1824.)

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the First day of March next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—Greeting:

WHEREAS, on the Nineteenth day of January last, We thought fit to PROROGUE our Provincial Parliament to the First day of March next, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Wednesday the Seventh day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty fourth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary,*

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.

(20 March, 1824.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf did declare and appoint the Port of Ernesttown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expense in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernesttown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernesttown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinafter recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

PROCLAMATION.

(5 April, 1824.)

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Wednesday, the seventh day of April instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, on the Twenty-fourth day of February last, We thought to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Seventh day of April instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents

enjoining you, and each of you, that on Monday, the Seventeenth day of May next ensuing, you meet up in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. Cameron, *Secretary,*
Jno. B. Robinson, *Attorney Gen.*

Proclamation.

(10 May, 1824.)

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday, the Seventeenth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of your Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Twenty-fourth of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. Cameron, *Secretary,*
Jno. B. Robinson, *Attorney Gen.*

P. MAITLAND, *Lieut. Governor.*

PROCLAMATION.

(22 June, 1824.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, Called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament, of our said Province, and to all our Loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS, We have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, of our said Province of Upper Canada, to dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which stands prorogued to the Twenty-Fourth day of June instant—NOW KNOW YE, that WE, do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legislative Counsellors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are charged from their meeting and attendance on the said Twenty-fourth day of June.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed —WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

P. MAITLAND.

PROCLAMATION.

(23 June, 1824.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, We do make known such our Royal will and pleasure, And we do hereby Summon and call together an Assembly in and for our said Province to meet on the ninth day of August next ensuing, And do hereby further declare that with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, We have this day given orders for the issuing our Writs in due form, Summoning and calling together an Assembly in and for the said Province, which Writs are to bear teste the Twenty-fourth day of June, instant, and to be Returnable the Ninth day of August next ensuing.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed —Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Com-

manding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JNO B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(2 Aug. 1824.)

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to the Assembly, at our Town of York, on the Ninth day of August, instant, to the Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—Greeting:

WHEREAS, for certain arduous and urgent affairs, Us, and the state of our said Province, concerning, at our said Assembly, at the day and place aforesaid, to be Held, We have Ordained you by our separate Writs, at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present, for the purposes therein mentioned. Nevertheless for certain causes and considerations Us thereto especially moving our said Assembly, at and upon the Ninth day of August, instant, We have thought proper to Prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the said Ninth day of August instant, at our said Town to appear are to be held or constrained. For we do will that you and each of you be as to us, in this matter entirely exonerated; Commanding and by the Tenor of these Presents firmly enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested that on Thursday, the Sixteenth day of September next ensuing, at our said Town of York, personally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favour of God may be Ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Second day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(10 Sept. 1824.)

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Sixteenth day of September instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation bearing date the Second day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Sixteenth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the Twenty-fifth day of October, next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
Jno. B. Robinson, *Attorney Gen.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(23 Oct. 1824.)

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twentieth Day of September instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—Greeting:

Whereas, our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-fifth day of October instant, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the Second day of December next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

1st Session, 9th Parliament, 5th Geo. IV.

P. MAITLAND, Lieutenant Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

(26 Nov. 1824.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To Our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of Our Province of Upper Canada: and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the second day of December next, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-third day of October last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the second day of December next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the eleventh day of January now next ensuing, you meet us, in our Provincial Paraliament, in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed —WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and General commanding our forces in North America, at York, dated the twenty-sixth day of November. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in the fifth year of our Reign.

PROCLAMATION.

(4 April, 1825.)

P. MAITLAND, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, by an Act of Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty, King George the Third, of glorious memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is among other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, and by the House of Assembly. in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, shall be presented for the Royal Assent, to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or person administering our Government therein such Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government, shall, and he is thereby authorized and required, to declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs, or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill, which shall be so reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message, to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, and that we have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the Public Records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, unless our assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province.

And Whereas, a certain Bill intituled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59th year of the Reign of His Late Majesty, King George the Third, intituled 'An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable Property throughout this Province,' and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged,"—was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session and Eighth Parliament, of our said Province, and was presented on the Nineteenth day of January, in the Fourth year of our Reign to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, and was then by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, and was therefore transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the signification of our pleasure thereon according to the Provisions above recited. Now

Therefore Know Ye, that the said Bill having been referred to Us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same, and do hereby pursuant to the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-first year of our Reign, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*
Jno. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

Proclamation.

(11 May, 1825.)

P. Maitland, *Lieutenant Governor.*

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the 23rd day of May instant, to be held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, on the Thirteenth day of April last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-third day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, That We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Wednesday the 15th day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight, Commander of the most Honourable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at Stamford, this Eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
H. I. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, dated the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the sixteenth day of July, next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, dated the sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the nineteenth day of August, next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, dated the seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the twenty-second day of September, next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada, dated the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the thirty-first day of October, next ensuing.

P. MAITLAND, *Lieutenant Governor.*

PROCLAMATION.

(4 Oct. 1825.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the thirty-first day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the nineteenth day of September last, WE thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the thirty-first day of October instant, at which time, at our town of York, you are held and constrained to appear:

NOW KNOW YE, That We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Monday the seventh day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight, Commander of the most Honourable Military order of the Bath,

Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(8 Mch., 1826.)

P. Maitland, *Lieutenant Governor.*

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our town of York, on Thursday, the Ninth day of March instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, on the Thirtieth day of January last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the ninth day of March instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday, the Seventeenth day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may be necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Eighth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, dated the fifteenth day of April in the year of our Lord on thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the twenty-seventh day of May next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(3 May, 1826.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade, We have thought fit to order and direct that, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties hereinafter specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so as to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons properly authorized by or under Our License granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licenses may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express License, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF. We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto

affixed. WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, dated the twentieth day of May, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the fifth day of July next ensuing.

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the fourteenth day of August next ensuing.

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, dated the tenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the twenty-first day of September next ensuing.

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, dated the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the thirtieth day of October next ensuing.

P. Maitland, *Lieut. Governor.*

Proclamation.

(21 Oct. 1826.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirtieth day of October inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

A Proclamation.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. JOHN LARGE, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said JOHN LARGE for the discovery of the offender. NOW KNOW YE That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime.

Given under my hand, &c.

U. C. Gazette. Saturday, December 16, 1826.

Proclamation.

(28 Dec. 1826.)

P. Maitland, *Lieut. Governor.*

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the

purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for term of years, or have been occupied either under written license granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

P. MAITLAND, *Lieut. Governor.*

PROCLAMATION.

(14 Mch., 1827.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled "An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations. We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court of St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, to declare Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE WE have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c., &c.

P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(19 Mch., 1827.)

P. Maitland, *Lieutenant Governor.*

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Wednesday, the Twenty-eighth day of March instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

Whereas, on the Seventeenth day of February last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that, on Friday, the Fourth day of May next ensuing, you meet Us in our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the province of Upper Canada, dated this first day of May, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, stands further prorogued to the twelfth day of June next ensuing.

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the province of Upper Canada, dated the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the twenty-first day of July next ensuing.

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the province of Upper Canada, dated the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the thirtieth day of August next ensuing.

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the province of Upper Canada, dated the twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, stands further prorogued to the eighth day of October next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(21 Sept. 1827.)

P. MAITLAND.

By HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.,

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes, Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons

guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the province of Upper-Canada, dated the twenty ninth day of September, in the year our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, stands further prorogued to the seventeenth day of November next ensuing.

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the province of Upper-Canada, dated the seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, stands further prorogued to the twenty-sixth day of December next ensuing.

P. Maitland, *Lieut. Governor.*

Proclamation.

(14 Dec. 1827.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of December instant, to be Commenced, Held Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventeenth day of November, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-sixth day of December instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifteenth day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major Gen-

eral Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

PROCLAMATION.

(21 Feb. 1828.)

P. MAITLAND,

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods,* in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licenses for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from the Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said PETER ROBINSON, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(21 Feb. 1828.)

P. MAITLAND,

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendence, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eighth year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorize the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada," we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts for sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major

General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(1 May, 1828.)

P. Maitland, *Lieutenant Governor.*

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Second day of May instant, to be concluded, held, called, and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, on the 25th day of March last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Second day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Wednesday, the Eleventh day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein at York, this First day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
John Robinson, *Attorney General.*
Samuel P. Jarvis, *Deputy Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated this second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the nineteenth day of July next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(24 June, 1828.)

P. Maitland, *Lieut. Governor.*

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come.

GREETING:

WHEREAS WE have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to Dissolve our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province which stands Prorogued to the nineteenth day of July now next ensuing.

NOW KNOW YE that WE do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legislative Counsellers, & the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are discharged from their meeting and attendance, on the said nineteenth day of July next ensuing.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this Twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, & in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Att'y. General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(25 June 1828.)

P. MAITLAND,

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we are desirous and resolved as soon may be to meet our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, We do make known such our Royal will and pleasure.

AND WE DO hereby summon and call together our Assembly, in and for our said Province, to meet on the twelfth day of August now next ensuing.

AND WE DO hereby further declare that with the advice of our Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, We have this day given orders for the issuing out writs in due form for Summoning, and calling together an Assembly in and for the said Province; which writs are to bear teste the 25th day of June, instant, and to be returnable the 12th day of August now next ensuing.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this 25th day of June, 1828, and in the 9th year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Att'y. General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(2 July, 1828.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—

GREETING:

WHEREAS a certain Bill, intituled "An Act to secure to, and confer upon certain inhabitants of this Province, the Civil and Political rights of natural born British Subjects"—was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session of the Ninth Parliament of our said Province, and was presented on the fourth day of March, in the Ninth year of our Reign, to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, for the Royal Assent, and was there by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon; and was thereupon transmitted to one of our Principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the signification of our pleasure thereon, according to the provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the seventh year of our reign, "An Act to amend so much of an Act of the Thirty-first year of His late Majesty, as relates to the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada."

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been referred to us in our Privy Council, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our said Council, to Approve of, and Assent to the same. And we do hereby, pursuant to the provision of the said Act, passed in the seventh year of our Reign, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is by us confirmed finally enacted, and ratified.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Second day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

JOHN B. ROBINSON *Att'y General.*

D. CAMFRON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(1 Aug., 1828.)

P. MAITLAND, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Twelfth day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

WHEREAS, for certain arduous and urgent affairs, Us, and the state of our said Province concerning, at our said Assembly, at the day and place aforesaid, to be held, We have ordained you, by our separate Writs at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present for the purposes therein mentioned.

NEVERTHELESS, for certain causes and considerations, Us, thereto especially moving our said Assembly, at and upon the Twelfth day of August instant, We have thought fit to prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the said Twelfth day of August instant, at our said Town, to appear, are to be held or constrained. For we do will that you, and each of you, be, as to us, in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, firmly enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Saturday, the Twentieth day of September next ensuing, at our said Town of York, personally you and every of you, be and appear, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things, which in our said Assembly, by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favour of God, may be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein at York, this First day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P.M.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
DUNCAN CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(10 Sept., 1828.)

P. MAITLAND, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twentieth day of September instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, on the First day of August last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twentieth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

Now Know Ye, That we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Wednesday, the Twenty-ninth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and herein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P.M.

By Command of His Excellency,
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
Duncan Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(30 Sept., 1828.)

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

£100 REWARD.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS, a young Man named Isaac James, Son of Ezekiel James, of the Township of Uxbridge, in the Home District, of this Province, was found dead behind a log heap near the road side, in the Township of Whitchurch, on the thirtieth day of September, instant, and from several gunshot, and other wounds inflicted upon his person, no doubt can exist of his having been barbarously murdered; and from his having left home, six days previously, in company with JOHN CHRISTIE, whom he was conveying, with his Wife and Family to York in a Waggon, and the said JOHN CHRISTIE, with his Family having absconded with the Waggon and Horses, there is every reason to believe that the said JOHN CHRISTIE, hath committed the atrocious act.

NOW KNOW YE, that the above Reward will be paid to any person who shall apprehend the said JOHN CHRISTIE, and cause him to be brought before any Justice of the Peace of this Province, to be dealt with according to Law.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office, at York, this Thirtieth day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

N.B.—JOHN CHRISTIE, some times calling himself WELMAN, is thus described:—About 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout, dark eyes and hair, but of a fair complexion, full face, apparently from 25 to 30 years of age, and a native of Ireland. When he left home, he had on a dark coloured dress. His Wife is a middle sized woman, with black hair, blue eyes, and thin face, much marked with the small pox—his eldest child, a son, about three years old—the younger, a daughter, about a year old, both red hair, fair skin, and full freckled faces. The Waggon which was stolen with the two Mares, was a good one, with a white linen cover—one of the Mares about 16 hands high, dapple grey, with dark legs and face;—the other an iron grey, about 15 hands high; each about 6 or 7 years old.

PROCLAMATION.

(21 Oct., 1828.)

P. MAITLAND, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Twenty-ninth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of September last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-ninth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, That We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the Fourth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein at York, this Twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P.M.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
DUNCAN CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(5 Nov., 1828.)

JOHN COLBORNE,

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith: &c., &c., &c.

To whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS WE have been pleased to appoint our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COLBORNE, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of our Province of Upper Canada, in the room of SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath. WE have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Issue this our Proclamation, that all persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this Fifth day of November, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency.

John B. Robinson, *Att'y. General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(26 Nov., 1828.)

J. Colborne, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, defender of the Faith, &c., &c,, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Fourth day of December, next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-first day of October last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourth day of December, next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the Eighth day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto

affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Att'y. General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(3 Jan., 1829.)

J. COLBORNE,

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.

GREETING:

KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled "an Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad." WE HAVE thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint, the village of Bath, in the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District of our said Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely Prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Third day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Att'y. General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(25 April, 1829.)

J. COLBORNE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Twenty-ninth day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, on the Twentieth day of March last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-ninth day of April instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that, on Monday, the Eighth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, W have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine, and in the Tenth Year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

J. Colborne. (14 May, 1829.)

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c., &c., &c.
To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

KNOW ye, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the sixth year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possesions abroad," We have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint the Port of Penetanguishine, upon Lake Huron, situate in the Home District of our said Province, and also, the Port of Goderich, at the mouth of the River Maitland, near the Shore of Lake Huron, within the District of London, in our said Province, to be ports of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By command of His Excellency.
John B. Robinson, *Att'y. General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the seventeenth day of July next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the thirteenth day of July, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the twenty-fifth day of August next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-fourth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the thirtieth day of September next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(29 Sept., 1829.)

By His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS it hath been humbly represented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of August last, an extensive Robbery was committed at the Mansion House Hotel, at Port-Hope, in the District of Newcastle, by some evil disposed Person or Persons unknown,—His Excellency, for the better apprehending and bringing to Justice the persons concerned in the felony aforesaid, is hereby pleased to promise His Majesty's Most Gracious Pardon to any one of them (except the person who actually committed the said Robbery) who shall discover his accomplice or accomplices therein, so that he, she, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Office, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine, and in the tenth year of His Majesty's Reign. J. C.

By command of His Excellency.
H. J. BOULTON, *Att'y. Gen'l.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of his Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-ninth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and twenty-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the fourth day of November next ensuing.

£100 *Reward.*

PROCLAMATION.

(30 Sept., 1829.)

By His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS it hath been humbly represented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that on Wednesday, the sixteenth instant, a most atrocious murder was committed upon the person of Mr. Timothy Conklin Pomroy, a Constable, in the execution of his duty, at Big Otter Creek, in the District of London, by some person or persons at present unknown,—His Excellency, for the better apprehending and bringing to Justice the perpetrators of so heinous an offence, is hereby pleased to offer a reward of One Hundred Pounds to any person or persons who shall cause him, her, or them to be apprehended and brought before some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to answer for the said crime. The said reward to be paid upon conviction of any one, or more, of the offenders.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of Office, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine, and in the tenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

J. C.

By command of His Excellency.

H. J. Boulton, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of his Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the fourth day of December, next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(27 Oct., 1829.)

J. Colborne.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS at a Session of our Legislative Council and Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at our Town of York, in our said Province, on the Fifteenth day of January, in the Eighth Year of our Reign, and prorogued on the Twenty-fifth day of March then next ensuing, a Bill entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Daniel Erb and others, whose names are therein mentioned," was passed by our said legislative Council and Assembly, and was, at the prorogation of the said Session, on the said Twenty-fifth day of March, in the Ninth Year of our Reign, presented to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our Assent thereto, who in pursuance of the authority vested in our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first Year of His last Majesty's Reign entitled," "An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make

further provision for the Government of the said Province,' " and according to his discretion, then and there declared that he Reserved the said Bill for the signification of our Pleasure thereon.

NOW KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been laid before Us, in our Council, We have been pleased to Assent to the same, and We do by these presents, according to the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of His late Majesty's Reign, Declare our Assent thereto. Of which all our loving Subjects will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency.

HENRY J. BOULTON, *Att'y.General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(27 Oct., 1829.)

J. COLBORNE.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Brtain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS at a Session of our Legislative Council and Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at our Town of York, in our said Province, on the Fifteenth day of January, in the Eighth Year of our Reign, and prorogued on the Twenty-fifth day of March then next ensuing, a Bill was passed entitled," "An Act for enabling William Warren Baldwin, Esquire, to carry into effect the Will of the late Laurent Quetton Saint George." And Whereas in pursuance of the directions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first Year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled "An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,' " an authentic copy of the said Bill was duly transmitted to one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and was by him received at our Department of State for the management of the affairs of our Colonies on the Nineteenth day of September next ensuing the passing thereof, as by the Certificate under the Hand and Seal of Sir George Murray, G.C.B., our Principal Secretary of State for managing the affairs of our Colonies doth fully appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been laid before Us, in Our Privy Council, WE have thought fit, by Our Order in Council, bearing date at Our Court at Windsor, the Twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, to declare Our DISALLOWANCE thereof. And WE do hereby declare OUR DISALLOWANCE of the said Bill, and

that the same shall henceforth Cease, Determine, and be of None effect; Whereof all our loving Subjects whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF. We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency.

HENRY J. BOULTON, *Att'y.General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(2 Dec., 1829.)

J. COLBORNE.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Fourth day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of October last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourth day of December instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Friday, the Eighth day of January next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this Second day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Twenty-nine, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency.

HENRY J. BOULTON, *Att'y.General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(2 Dec., 1829.)

J. COLBORNE.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS the Welland Canal having been lately opened for Navigation, it is necessary for the convenience of Commerce that the Harbour called Port Dalhousie, at the termination of the Canal in Lake Ontario, should be declared a Port of Entry and Clearance.

THEREFORE KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland in the sixth year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," We have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint the Harbor, at the termination of the said Canal in Lake Ontario, and by the name of Port Dalhousie, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the Entry of Goods brought or imported into this Province from any adjoining foreign country; and we do hereby declare that the said Port shall extend one quarter of a mile on every side of the Lock now placed at the entrance of the said Canal into Lake Ontario, and shall include the said Lock.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency.

HENRY J. BOULTON, *Att'y. General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(17 Mch., 1830.)

£50 *Reward.*

By His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—

WHEREAS it hath been humbly represented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that on Tuesday, the Twenty-sixth day of January last, a most attrocious Murder was committed upon the body of one Michael Harder, at the Inn of Abraham Carrol, in the Township of Mosa, in the District of London, by JOHN WARD, late of the same place, yeoman, who hath since fled from this Province to evade Justice; His Excellency,

for the better apprehending and bringing to Justice the said John Ward, the alleged perpetrator of the said offence, is hereby pleased to offer a reward of Fifty Pounds to any person or persons who shall cause him, the said John Ward, to be brought before some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, to answer for the said crime. The said reward to be paid upon his commitment to the common Gaol of the District.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of Office, at York, this Seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty, and in the eleventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. Boulton, *Att'y. General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

N.B.—The said John Ward is about thirty years of age—five feet ten inches high—fair complexion—sandy hair—light beard—light gray eyes—very light whiskers—one of his eye-brows bit off, which occasions a scar—long visage—a native of Ireland.

Proclamation.

(5 April, 1830.)

J. Colborne, *Lieutenant Governor.*

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the 12th day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, on the Sixth day of March last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 12th day of April instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Saturday, the Fifteenth day of May, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this Fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,

Henry J. Boulton, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

BY a further Proclamation of his Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the twenty-fourth day of June, next ensuing.

BY a further Proclamation of his Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the twenty-ninth day of July next ensuing.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION,

Published by the Authority of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

By the King.

A Proclamation.

(28 June, 1830.)

Requiring all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the Decease of the late King, to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices.

William R.

Whereas by an Act made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, intituled An Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line; it is enacted, that no Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, or any of His Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the Demise of Her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every Person and Persons in any of the Offices, Places, and Employments aforesaid should continue in their respective Offices, Places, and Employments for the Space of Six Months next after such Death or Demise, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next Successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appointed to go, remain, and descend: And wheras by an Act made in the Fifty-seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled, An Act for the Continuation of all and every Person or Persons in any and every Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, and also in all and every of His Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess, or exercise during the Pleasure of the Crown at the Time of the Death or Demise of His present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm; it was enacted, that all and every Person and Persons, who upon the Day of the Demise of His said late Majesty should hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown, during Pleasure, should, under and by virtue of the said Act and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, continue and be entitled in all respects, notwithstanding the

Demise of His said Majesty, to hold and enjoy the same: But nevertheless the same should be held or enjoyed only during the Pleasure of the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of His said late Majesty; and the Right and Title to hold and enjoy the same under the Authority of the said Act should be determinable in such and the like Manner, by the King or Queen who upon Demise of His said late Majesty should succeed to the Crown, as the Right or Title to any Office, Place, or Employment granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during Pleasure, would by Law be determinable: We, therefore, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, That all and every Person and Persons, who at the Time of the Demise of Our late Royal Brother, of Glorious Memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or any of Our Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, do severally, according to their Places, Offices, or Charges, proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties belonging to their respective Offices whilst they hold the same respectively during Our Pleasure; and We do hereby require and command all Our loving Subjects to be aiding, helping, and assisting, at the Command of the Officers and Ministers, in the Performance and Execution of their respective Offices and Places, as they and every of them tender Our utmost Displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at Our Court of Saint James's, this Twenty-eighth of June, One thousand eight hundred and thirty, and in the First Year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

By the King.

A Proclamation.

(28 June, 1830.)

For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice; Profaneness, and Immorality.

William, R.

We, most seriously and religiously considering that it is an indispensable duty on Us to be careful, above all other things, to preserve and advance the honour and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all Vice, Profaneness, Debauchery; and Immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God, so great a reproach to Our Religion and Government, and (by means of the frequent ill examples of the practices thereof) have so fatal a tendency to the corruption of many of Our loving subjects, otherwise religiously and virtuously disposed, and which (if not timely remedied) may justly draw down the Divine vengeance on Us and Our Kingdom; We also humbly acknowledging that We cannot expect the blessing and Goodness of Almighty God (by whom Kings reign and on Which We entirely rely) to make Our reign happy and prosperous to Ourself and Our People, without a religious observance of God's holy laws; to the intent therefore, that Religion, Piety, and Good manners may (according to Our most hearty desire) flourish and increase under Our Administration and Government, We have thought fit, by the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal

Proclamation, and do hereby declare Our Royal purpose and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of Vice, Profaneness, and Immorality in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality within this Our Realm, and particularly in such as are employed near Our Royal Person; and that for the encouragement of Religion and Morality, We will, upon all occasions distinguish persons of Piety and Virtue by marks of Our Royal favour; and We do expect and require, that all persons of honour or in place of authority will give good example, by their own Virtue and Piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and debauched lives, that they, being reduced by that means to shame and contempt for their loose and evil actions and behaviour, may be hereby also enforced the sooner to reform their ill habits and practices, and that the visible displeasure of good men towards them may (as far as it is possible) supply what the laws (probably) cannot altogether prevent: and We do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all Our loving subjects, of what degree or quality soever, from playing on the Lord's Day at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses, or other place or places whatsoever; and We do hereby require and command them, and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the worship of God, on every Lord's Day, on pain of Our highest displeasure, and of being proceeded against with the utmost rigour that may be by law; and for the more effectual reforming all such persons who, by reason of their dissolute lives and conversations are a scandal to Our Kingdom, Our further pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other Our Officers and Ministers, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, and all other Our subjects whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of excessive drinking, blasphemy, profane swearing and cursing, lewdness, profanation of the Lord's Day, or other dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices; and that they take care also effectually to suppress all public gaming houses and places, and other lewd and disorderly houses, and to put in execution the Statute made in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for the better observation "of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday;" and also so much of an Act of Parliament made in the ninth year of the reign of the late King William the Third, intituled "An Act for the more effectual suppressing 'of blasphemy and profaneness," as is now in force, and all other laws now in force for the punishing and suppressing any of the vices aforesaid; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever in public or private houses on the Lord's Day; and likewise that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, chocolate-houses, coffee-houses, or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, chocolate, coffee, ale, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses, in the time of Divine Service on the Lord's Day, or they will answer it to Almighty God, and upon pain of Our highest displeasure: And for the more effectual proceeding herein, We do hereby direct and command all Our Judges of Assize and Justices of the Peace, to give strict charges at their respective assizes and sessions for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons, that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid, and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said laws in execution, and that they do, at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace, cause this Our Royal Proclamation to be publicly read in open Court, immediately before the charge is given: and We do hereby further charge and command every Minister in his respective parish church or chapel to read or cause to be read

this Our Proclamation, at least four times in every year, immediately after Divine Service, and to incite and stir up their respective auditories to the practice of Piety and Virtue, and the avoiding of all Immorality and Profaneness: And to the end that all Vice and Debauchery may be prevented, and Religion and Virtue practised by all officers, private soldiers, mariners, and others who are employed in Our service by sea and land; We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Commanders and Officers, whatsoever, that they do take care to avoid all Profaneness, Debauchery, and other Immoralities, and that by their own good and virtuous lives and conversations, they do set good examples to all such as are under their care and authority, and likewise take care of and inspect the behaviour of all such as are under them, and punish all those who shall be guilty of any of the offences aforesaid, as they will be answerable for the ill consequences of their neglect herein.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, this twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and in the first year of Our reign.

God save the King.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-seventh day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the fourth day of September next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the ninth day of October next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(8 Sept. 1830.)

By Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince William, Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, and Earl of Ulster,—I do therefore, by these Presents, make known the same, and do hereby Publish and Proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince William, Duke of Clarence, is now, by the death of the late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only Lawful and Rightful Liege Lord, William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to whom I hereby require and command all persons to acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do Reign, to bless the Royal Prince William the Fourth with long and happy years, to Reign over us.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty, and of His Present Majesty's Reign the First.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. Cameron, *Secretary*.

Proclamation.

(8 Sept. 1830.)

By His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, it hath been humbly represented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that one Francis Morgan, late of the Township of Goulborne, in the District of Bathurst, Yeoman, did on the Twenty-fifth day of August last, in the said Township of Goulborne, discharge a gun at, with intent to murder, John A. H. Powell, Deputy Sheriff of the said District of Bathurst, when in execution of his duty, whereby, the said John A. H. Powell was severely wounded; and that the said Francis Morgan has since fled from our said Province to evade justice.

His Excellency, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the said Francis Morgan, is hereby pleased to offer a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any person or persons who shall cause him, the said Francis Morgan, to be brought before some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, to answer for his said crime. The said Reward to be paid upon his commitment to the common Gaol of the District.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Eighth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty.

J. Colborne.

By Command of His Excellency,
Z. Mudge, *Secretary*.

The said Francis Morgan is a native of Ireland—between forty and forty-five years of age—about five feet nine inches in height—of a pale complexion—a little freckled, and pitted with the smallpox—he has a small nose, blue eyes, and light brown hair—he stoops a little in walking, and speaks quickly—the gun used was rather short, stocked nearly to the muzzle, and brass mounted—his trowsers were of linen, and his shirt of cotton—he wore shoes.

Proclamation.

(9 Sept., 1830.)

J. Colborne.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy His late Majesty King George the Fourth, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come

to Us, by the Style and Title of William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

We do therefore, by these Presents, make Known and Proclaim the same, and do require and Command All Persons within Our Province of Upper Canada, to acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience to Us according to their Allegiance. And We do hereby further Command and Ordain, that all Magistrates and Officers, Civil and Military, within Our said Province, shall in Our Name Continue and Exercise the Duties of their respective Offices, until Our Royal Pleasure therein be further made known.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty, and in the First year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
H. J. Boulton, *Att'y. Gen'l.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(10 Sept., 1830.)

J. Colborne.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all our Loving Subjects in our said Province of Upper Canada.—Greeting:

Whereas, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Dissolve this present Provincial Parliament, which stands Prorogued to Saturday, the Ninth day of October next, We do, for that end, Publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly; and our Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Saturday, the Ninth day of October next: and We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our People, and to have their advice in our Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving Subjects our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a new Provincial Parliament. And We do hereby further declare, that with the Advice of our Executive Council, We have given Order, that Writs shall forthwith issue, in due form and according to Law, for Summoning and Calling together a new Assembly, in and for the said Province. And We do hereby, also, by this our Royal Proclamation, under our Great Seal of our said Province, require Writs forthwith to be issued accordingly, for Summoning and Calling together an Assembly in and for our said Province, who are to serve in the said Provincial Parliament, to be duly Returned, and to give their attendance in our said Provincial Parliament, which Writs are to be returnable on Friday, the Twenty-ninth day of October next.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—

Witness our Trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty, and in the First year of Our Reign.

J. C.

By His Excellency's Command,
H. J. Boulton, *Att'y. Gen'l.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(25 Oct., 1830.)

J. Colborne, *Lieutenant Governor.*

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Twenty-ninth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, for certain arduous and urgent affairs, Us, the state and defence of our Province of Upper Canada concerning, at our Assembly at the day and place aforesaid to be held, We have ordained you by our separate Writs, at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present for the purposes therein mentioned.

Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, Us thereto especially moving, our said Assembly at and upon the said Twenty-ninth day of October instant, We have thought fit to prorogue, so that you, and every of you, on the said Twenty-ninth day of October instant, at our said Town to appear, are not to be held or constrained. For We do will, that you and each of you be as to Us in this matter, entirely exonerated, Commanding, and by the tenor of these presents firmly enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of November now next ensuing, at our Town of York, personally, you and every of you to be and appear, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in our Assembly, by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favor of God, may be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty, and in the First year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
Henry J. Boulton, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Tenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Seventeenth day of December next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(4 Dec. 1830.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Seventh day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of November last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Seventeenth day of December instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Friday, the Seventh day of January next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, for the actual Despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this Fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty, and in the First year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
HENRY J. BOULTON, *Att'y. General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

(2 March, 1831.)

A Proclamation was issued bearing date the second day of March, 1831, bringing into operation an Act to make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted, and to provide for the future solemnization of matrimony in this Province, being Chapter I, of the first year of William IV.

PROCLAMATION.

(18 April, 1831.)

J. COLBORNE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twenty-second day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, on the Sixteenth day of March last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-second day of April instant,

at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty-sixth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, and in the First year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
Henry J. Boulton, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(12 May, 1831.)

J. Colborne.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all whom it may concern.—Greeting:

Know Ye, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad," We have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint, the Harbour or Bay commonly called Big Bay, in front of Lots numbers Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight, Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the front Concession of the Township of Whitby, in the Home District of our said Province, together with the said Lots, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, by the name of the Port of Windsor, for the Entry of Goods brought or Imported into this Province from any adjoining foreign country; and We do hereby declare, that the said Port of Windsor shall comprehend the whole of the said Bay called Big Bay, and the several Lots of Land bounding therein, being broken Lots numbers twenty,seven, Twenty-eight, Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the front Concession of the Township of Whitby aforesaid.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twelfth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, and in the first year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
H. J. Boulton, *Att'y. Gen'l.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the First day of July next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(6 June, 1831.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," We have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint, the Village of Maitland, on Lot number Twenty-nine, in the first Concession of the Township of Augusta, in the County of Grenville, in the District of Johnstown, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, by the name of Port Maitland, for the Entry of Goods brought or Imported into the Province from any adjoining foreign country; and We do hereby declare, that the said Port Maitland shall extend one-quarter of a mile from a Point in the centre of the said Lot number Twenty-nine to the Eastward, and one-quarter of a mile to the Westward along the King's Highway near the River St. Lawrence, and thence along the King's Highway Three Hundred Yards Southerly into the said River Saint Lawrence.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereonto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Sixth day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, and in the First year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
H. J. BOULTON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Fourth day of August next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Third day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Tenth day of September next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Fourteenth day of October next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(12 Oct., 1831.)

J. COLBORNE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Fourteenth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourteenth day of October instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the Seventeenth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, for the Actual Despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein at York, this Twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, and in the second year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
HENRY J. BOULTON, *Att'y. Gen'l.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(7 March, 1832.)

J. COLBORNE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the Seventh day of March instant, to be commenced, held, and called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, on the Twenty-eighth day of January last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Seventh day of March instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Fifteenth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-two, and in the Second year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
Henry J. Boulton, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(26 April, 1832.)

J. Colborne, *Lieutenant Governor.*

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all our loving and faithful Subjects in our Province of Upper Canada.—Greeting:

Know Ye, that taking into our most serious consideration the dangers threatened by the progress of a very grievous disease with which it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His Providence, to visit several parts of our Dominions, We have resolved, and by the advice of our Executive Council for our Province of Upper Canada, do hereby command, that a day of Public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, be observed throughout our said Province, on Wednesday, the Sixteenth day of May next, so that all our people therein may humble themselves before Almighty God, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up their Prayers and Supplications to the Divine Majesty, for averting the heavy judgments which our manifold provocations have most justly deserved, and for beseeching God to turn from our people that great calamity with which parts of our Dominions are at this time afflicted; And We do strictly charge and command that the said Public Fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving Subjects in our said Province of Upper Canada, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid His Wrath and Indignation, and upon pain of such punishment as We may justly inflict on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieuten-

ant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-two, and in the second year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
HENRY J. BOULTON, *Att'y. Gen'l.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(26 April 1832.)

J. COLBORNE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Eighth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, entitled "An Act to confer upon His Majesty certain powers and authorities, necessary to the making, maintaining, and using the Canal intended to be completed under His Majesty's direction, for connecting the waters of Lake Ontario, with the River Ottawa, and for other purposes therein mentioned," it is amongst other things enacted, that all persons whatsoever shall have free liberty to Navigate on the said Canal with any Boats, Barges, Vessels or Rafts, upon payment of such rates and dues as shall be established by His Majesty—NOW KNOW YE, that of our certain knowledge, mere motion, and special Grace, We have established, and by these Presents do establish, and authorize to be imposed, upon all persons Navigating on the said Canal with any Boats, Barges, Vessels or Rafts, the Rates and Dues following, that is to say:

Cabin Passengers from Kingston to Bytown—Five Shillings each.

Cabin Passengers from Kingston to Oliver's Ferry—Two Shillings and Six Pence each.

Cabin Passengers from Oliver's Ferry to Bytown—Two Shillings and Six Pence each.

Deck Passengers to be charged half price.

Cattle and Horses from Kingston to Oliver's Ferry—Two Shillings and Six Pence each.

Cattle and Horses from Oliver's Ferry to Bytown—Two Shillings and Six Pence each.

Sheep, Pigs and Calves, from Kingston to Bytown—One Shilling and Three Pence each.

Sheep, Pigs and Calves, from Kingston to Oliver's Ferry—Seven Pence Half Penny each.

Sheep, Pigs and Calves, from Oliver's Ferry to Bytown—Seven Pence Half Penny each.

Dry Goods, Wines and Spirituous Liquors—Ten Shillings per Ton.

All kinds of Grain, and Potatoes—Two Pence per Bushel.

Salt, Salt Fish, Sea Coal, and Iron of every description—Ten Shillings per ton.

Potash—Ten Shillings per Ton.

Flour—One Shilling per Barrel.

Pine, Elm, and all soft Wood—A Half penny per cube foot.

Staves—Six Shillings and Eight Pence per Ton.

And We do hereby declare, that the said Rates and Dues shall be exacted, levied and collected, to and for Our use, during Our pleasure; and We do strictly charge and command all Sheriff's Bailiffs, Constables, and other persons whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in causing this Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be obeyed, and in the due protection of Our Revenue to be thereupon accruing—of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-two, and in the Second year of our Reign.

J.C.

By Command of His Excellency,
HENRY J. BOULTON, *Att'y. Gen'l.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Twelfth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Twentieth day of June, next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(4 June 1832.)

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Eighth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, entitled "An Act to confer upon His Majesty certain powers and authorities, necessary to the making, maintaining, and using the Canal intended to be completed under His Majesty's direction, for connecting the waters of Lake Ontario, with the River Ottawa, and for other purposes therein mentioned," it is amongst other things enacted, that all persons whatsoever shall have free liberty to Navigate on the said Canal with any Boats, Barges, Vessels or Rafts, upon payment of such rates and dues as shall be established by His Majesty.

AND WHEREAS by Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of Our said Province, bearing date at York, the twenty-sixth day of April last, We did establish and authorize to be imposed upon all persons navigating on the said Canal with any Boats, Vessels, Barges or Rafts, certain Rates and Dues, therein mentioned, to be enacted, levied and collected, to and for Our use, during Our pleasure.

AND WHEREAS We have thought fit to alter the Rates and Dues thereby established, and to authorize the Rates and Dues hereinafter mentioned to be levied in their stead.

NOW KNOW YE, that of our certain knowledge, mere motion, and special Grace, We have established, and by these Presents do establish, and author-

ize to be imposed, upon all persons Navigating on the said Canal with any Boats, Barges, Vessels or Rafts, in lieu of the Rates and Dues heretofore authorized to be taken as aforesaid, the Rates and Dues following, that is to say:—

From Kingston to Bytown, or from Bytown to Kingston:
Cabin Passengers; four shillings each.
Children under twelve years of age; two shillings each.
Neat Cattle, and Horses; four shillings each.
Sheep, Pigs and Calves; six pence each.
Dry Goods, Wines and Spirituous Liquors; seven shillings and six pence per ton.
Iron and Salted Fish—three shillings and Nine Pence per Ton.
Salt, and Sea Coal—one shilling and ten pence per ton.
Wheat per Bushel; three farthings.
Other kinds of Grain, and Potatoes, per bushel; one farthing.
Rye and Buckwheat, Flour, and Corn Meal per bushel; one half-penny.
Flour per barrel; two pence half-penny.
Beef and Pork per barrel; three pence half-penny.
Pot Ash per ton; two shillings and three pence.
Pearl Ash per ton; two shillings and three pence.
Oak per foot, in boats or scows; one half-penny.
The same in rafts; two pence.
Pine, Elm, and all soft timber in rafts; per foot, one penny.
The same in boats or scows; one farthing.
Standard Staves per thousand, in rafts; ten shillings.
The same in boats or scows; five shillings.
West India Staves per thousand, in rafts; three shillings and four pence.
The same in boats or scows; one shilling and eight pence.
Heading per thousand, one shilling and three pence.
Deals per thousand feet, in rafts; two shillings and six pence.
The same in scows or boats; one shilling and six pence.
Boards and Plank per thousand feet, in rafts; two shillings and six pence.
The same in boats or scows; one shilling and six pence.
Shingles per thousand; three pence.
Laths, sawed or split, per thousand; three pence.
Tanner's Bark per cord, in rafts; one shilling.
The same in boats or scows; four pence.
Lard and Butter, Tallow, Bees Wax and Honey, in barrels; four pence per barrel.
The same in kegs; two pence per keg.
Fire Wood in rafts, per cord; one shilling.
The same in boats or scows; four pence.
Apples per barrel; three pence.
Tobacco; at the rate of eight pence per hogshead.
Stone from Quarries; six pence per toise.
Sand and Lime per barrique; one penny.
Coaches, Carriages, and Waggons; one shilling and three pence each.
Caleches, Gigs, and Carts; seven pence half penny each.
Cheese per hundred weight; two pence.
Beer and Cider per barrel; three pence half penny.
All other Merchandize, at the rate of seven shillings and six pence per ton.

From Kingston to Oliver's Ferry, and from Oliver's to Kingston—and from Oliver's Ferry to Bytown, and from Bytown to Oliver's Ferry:

Cabin passengers; two shillings each.
Children under twelve years of age; one shilling each.
Neat Cattle, and Horses; two shillings each.
Sheep, Pigs and Calves; three pence each.
Dry Goods, Wines and Spirituous Liquors; three shillings and nine pence per ton.
Iron and Salted Fish; one shilling and ten pence half-penny per ton.
Salt, and Sea Coal; eleven pence per ton.
Wheat per bushel; one half-penny.
Rye and Buckwheat, Flour and Corn Meal, per bushel; one farthing.
Flour per barrel; one penny farthing.
Beef and Pork per barrel; one penny three farthings.
Pot Ash per ton; one shilling and seven pence half-penny.
Pearl Ash per ton; one shilling and seven pence half-penny.
Boards and Plank per thousand feet; two pence.
Lard and Butter, Tallow, Bees Wax and Honey, per barrel; two pence.
Ditto per keg; one penny.
Stone from Quarries, per toise; three pence.
Cheese per hundred weight; one penny.
Beer and Cider per barrel; two pence.

All other articles to be subject to the same toll as from Kingston to By Town; and all articles passing one or more of the Locks between Kingston and Oliver's Ferry, or between Oliver's Ferry and By Town, to be charged with the same toll as if they had passed the whole distance between either of those places.

And We do hereby declare, that the said Rates and Dues, as the same are hereinbefore particularly set forth, shall be exacted, levied and collected, to and for Our use, during Our pleasure; and that no Rates or Dues other than those hereby established and authorized to be imposed, shall henceforth be exacted, levied or collected, until Our further pleasure shall be made known thereon; and We do strictly charge and command all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and other persons whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in causing this Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be obeyed, and in the due protection of Our Revenue to be thereupon accruing —of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-two, and in the second year of our Reign.

J. C.

By command of His Excellency,
HENRY J. BOULTON, *Att'y. Gen'l.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Twenty-seventh day of July, next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Sixth day of September, next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Thirteenth day of October, next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(26 Sept., 1832.)

J. COLBORNE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Thirteenth day of October next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the sixth day of September, inst. we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirteenth day of October next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday, the Thirty-first day of October, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, for the Actual Despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein at York, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-two, and in the Third year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency.
HENRY J. BOULTON, *Att'y. Gen'l.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(24 Jan., 1833.)

J. COLBORNE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all our loving and faithful Subjects in our Province of Upper Canada—Greeting:

KNOW YE, that taking into our most serious consideration the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, and that it hath pleased Almighty God, to remove from our people the grievous calamity with which they have been lately afflicted: We have resolved, and by the advice of our Executive Council for our Province of Upper Canada, do hereby command, that a day of Public Thanksgiving be observed throughout our said Province, on Thursday, the Fourteenth day of February next, so that all our people therein may humble themselves before Almighty God, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up their prayers, praises and thanksgivings to the Divine Majesty, for having removed the heavy Judgments which our manifold provocations have most justly deserved, and for beseeching God still to continue to us His mercies, favor and protection. And We do strictly charge and command, that the said day of Public Thanksgiving be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving Subjects in our said Province of Upper Canada, as they tender the favor of Almighty God, and would avoid His wrath and indignation; and upon pain of such punishment as we may justly inflict on all such as contemn or neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, Major General commanding our Forces therein at York, this Twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-three, and in the Third Year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency in Council.

HENRY J. BOULTON, *Att'y. General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(21 March, 1833.)

J. COLBORNE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twenty-first day of March, instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting:

WHEREAS, on the Thirteenth day of February last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-first day of March, instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.—Now KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the second day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town

of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and in the Third year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
HENRY J. BOULTON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary* .

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Eighth day of June, next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Sixteenth day of July, next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the thirteenth day of August, next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Third day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Twentieth day of September next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Twenty-eighth day of October, next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(14 Oct., 1833.)

J. COLBORNE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-eighth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of September, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-eighth day of October, inst. at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.—Now Know Ye, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Nineteenth day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, for the Actual Despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein at York, this Fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-three, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency.

S. P. Jarvis, *Clerk Crown in Chancery.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(6 Feb., 1834.)

J. Colborne.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the First year of Our reign, entitled, "An Act to erect the County of Prince Edward into a separate District," it is amongst other things enacted, that so soon as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province for the time being, shall be satisfied that a good and sufficient Gaol and Court House has been erected therein, for securing Prisoners and for accommodating such Courts as shall or may be held within the said County, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province for the time being, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council in this Province, to declare by Proclamation the said County of Prince Edward a separate and distinct District, by such name as he shall think fit.

And Whereas, it appears to us satisfactorily, that the provisions of the said in part recited Act, in respect to such Gaol and Court House, have been fully complied with.—Now Know Ye, that We taking the premises into Our Royal consideration, and in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and by and with the advice of Our Executive Council in the said Province, do hereby declare and proclaim it to be Our Royal will and pleasure, that the said County of Prince Edward shall, from the day of the

date of this Our Royal Proclamation, be a separate and distinct District, and shall henceforth be called or known by the name of the District of Prince Edward.

And We do hereby require all Our Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and other Peace Officers, and all other Our Loving Subjects, to take due notice of this Our Royal Proclamation.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our Said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, the Sixth day of February, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, and in the Fourth year of Our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
Robert S. Jameson, *Att'y. General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary*

Proclamation.

(18 Feb., 1834.)

J. Colborne.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas it hath been humbly represented to us that it would greatly facilitate and promote the ends of Commerce, and the welfare and prosperity of our loving Subjects, if the Harbour of Port Stanley, on the shores of Lake Erie, in the County of Middlesex, in the London District, at the mouth of the River commonly called Kettle Creek, were declared a Port of Entry Clearance.

Therefore, Know Ye, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," We have thought fit to appoint, and Do Hereby appoint the said Harbour of Port Stanley, by the name of "*Port Stanley,*" to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, for the entry of Goods brought or imported into this Province from any adjoining foreign Country.

And We Do Hereby Declare, that the said Port shall extend from the centre of the mouth of the River aforesaid, half a mile each direction, East and West, along the shores of the said Lake.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein at York, this Eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
Robert S. Jameson, *Att'y. General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(15 March, 1834.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come—Greeting:

WHEREAS by an Act of our Provincial Parliament made and passed in the present year of our reign, entitled "An Act to extend the limits of the Town of York, to erect the said Town into a City, and to incorporate it under the name of the City of Toronto," it is among other things enacted, that the said City should be, and the same is hereby divided into five Wards, to be called respectively the Wards of Saint George; Saint Patrick; Saint Andrew; Saint David, and Saint Lawrence: and that for every Ward within the limits of the said City two Aldermen and two Common Councilmen shall be chosen, in the manner thereinafter mentioned; and that the Aldermen and Common Councilmen shall choose from among the Aldermen, by vote of the majority of such Aldermen and Common Councilmen, one person to be a Mayor of the said City; and it is by the said Act further enacted, that the first election for Aldermen and Common Councilmen shall take place within three calendar months after the passing of the said Act, at such time and place within each of the said Wards respectively, as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being, shall, by Royal Proclamation think fit to appoint, giving eight days public notice thereof, and shall be holden by such persons as the Sheriff of the Home District for the time being shall appoint: *Provided always*, that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen first elected under the authority of this Act, shall hold their respective offices only until the first Monday in February next ensuing such election.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that by virtue, and in pursuance of the provision and authority contained in the said recited Act, We have thought fit to appoint, and do by this Our Royal Proclamation appoint, that the first election for Aldermen and Common Councilmen for the several Wards aforesaid, shall be held on Thursday, the Twenty-seventh day of March, now next ensuing the date hereof, at the hour of Nine o'clock in the forenoon of the same day and at the several places hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

For the Ward of Saint George, at Wright's Inn,—in the said Ward;

For the Ward of Saint Patrick, at Elliott's Inn,—in the said Ward;

For the Ward of Saint Andrew, at Falvey's Inn,—in the said Ward;

For the Ward of Saint David, at the Court House,—in the said Ward;

For the Ward of Saint Lawrence, at the Ontario House,—in the said Ward.

And that the said Election, in the said several and respective Wards, shall be holden at the time and places aforesaid, by such persons as our Sheriff of the Home District for the time being, shall appoint.

And We do hereby require and command all and every, our Loving Subjects within the said several and respective Wards, to take due notice of this our Royal Proclamation.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province, and Major-General Commanding our

Forces therein, at the City of Toronto, this Fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, and fourth year of our reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,

ROBERT S. JAMESON, *Atty. General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(9 April, 1834.)

J. COLBORNE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, on the fifteenth day of April, instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting:

WHEREAS on the sixth day of March last, we thought fit, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 15th day of April, instant, at which time, at our City of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday, the 24th day of May, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General, commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fourth year of our reign.

J. C.

By command of His Excellency,

SAMUEL P. JARVIS, *Cl'k Crown in Chancery.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(18 April, 1834.)

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our trusty and well-beloved John McLean, our Sheriff of the Midland District, in our Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, and to all to whom these Presents shall come—Greeting:

Whereas it hath been represented to us that the establishment of a Fair or Mart in the Village of Napanee in the Township of Richmond in the Midland District, would tend greatly to the welfare and convenience of the Inhabitants of the said District.—Now Know Ye, that being desirous of promoting by every means the prosperity of our subjects, We of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto John McLean, aforesaid, and being our Sheriff of the said District, and to his Successors respectively being Sheriffs of the said District for the time being, all and singular the public fair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart, as Stewards of the same respectively, at and within the said Village of Napanee in the said Township of Richmond, and District aforesaid, together with all the privileges, customs, usages, Courts of pie pondre incident to fairs, and laws of fairs in general as now established, used and exercised within that part of Great Britain called England. To have and to hold the said Fair, Mart, franchise, right, hereditaments and premises, to him the said John McLean, Sheriff of the said District, and to his Successors for ever being Sheriffs of the said District, to and for the benefit, resort and intercourse of all our liege Subjects of our Province of Upper Canada, to be used and exercised at the several times and for and during the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, at two several times in each and every year, (To Wit) to begin and beholden on the first Tuesday in the months of March and September, in each and every year at 10 o'clock in the morning, and to continue at each time respectively until the Thursday following inclusive, subject nevertheless to the powers, provisoes, restrictions, payment of pieage and stallage conditions and limitations hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents that all and every person and persons bringing and exposing to Sale any goods, wares and Merchandize, within the said Mart and fair, shall pay unto the said John McLean and to his Successors respectively being Sheriffs of the said District, such sum or sums of money by way of Toll, for the license of keeping and erecting a Stall or Booth, or otherwise using or occupying any space or plot of ground within the said Fair and Mart, during the continuance of the same, for the purpose of selling, vending, or disposing of by barter or otherwise, any goods, wares, or merchandize, cattle, horses, sheep, hogs or any other live stock within the said fair and Mart, as our Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled or the major part of them, shall from time to time in their discretion adjudge and determine to be paid, and we do hereby give and grant unto the said Justices or the major part of them in Quarter Sessions assembled as aforesaid, full power and authority to fix said Fair and Mart accordingly, and from time to time, to vary and alter the same, and substitute greater or lesser Tolls according to emergency as the said Justices or the major part of them assembled as aforesaid shall think proper: hereby also giving and granting unto our said Sheriff and his Successors Sheriffs for the time being of our said District as Stewards of the said Fair and Mart, full power to levy and enforce the payment of such Tolls as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same had been specifically named herein, and given or granted to our said Sheriff and his Successors as aforesaid, Provided always, that all sums of money thus collected shall be solely appropriated towards the clearing away the Plot of ground whereon the said Fair and Mart, shall be kept, and towards other the incidental expenses necessary to be incurred in making the said Fair-stead convenient and commodious and most useful to the public at large, Provided also that nothing herein contained shall extend to the

prejudice or common nuisance of our liege subjects of our Province of Upper Canada.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein at York, this Eighteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excelleney,

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General.*

Proclamation.

(18 April, 1834.)

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our trusty and well beloved Adiel Sherwood our Sheriff of the District of Johnstown in our Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, and to all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas it hath been represented to us, that the establishment of a Fair or Mart in the Village of Merrickville in the Township of——in the district of Johnstown would tend greatly to the welfare and convenience of the Inhabitants of the said District. Now Know Ye, that being desirous of promoting by every means the prosperity of our subjects, We of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto Adiel Sherwood aforesaid being our Sheriff of the said District, and to his Successors respectively being Sheriffs of the said District for the time being, all and singular, the public fair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise, of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart as Stewards of the same respectively at and within the said Village of Merrickville in the said Township of——and District aforesaid, together with all the privileges, customs, usages, Courts of pie poudre, incident to fairs and laws of fairs in general as now established, used and exercised, within that part of great Britain called England, to have and to hold the said Fair and Mart, franchise, right, hereditaments and premises to him the said Adiel Sherwood Sheriff of the said District and to his Successors for ever being Sheriffs of the said District, to and for use, benefit, resort, and intercourse, of all our liege subjects of our Province of Upper Canada, to be used and exercised, at the several times, and for and during the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, at three different times in each and every year, (to Wit) to begin and be holden on the first Wednesday in the Months of March, July and November in each and every year and at no other time whatsoever, subject nevertheless to the powers, provisoes, restrictions, payment of picage and stallage conditions and limitations, hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, Provided always and it is the true intent and meaning of these Presents that all and every person and persons bringing and exposing to sale any goods, wares and merchandize, within the said Mart and Fair, shall pay unto the said Adiel Sherwood and to his Successors respectively being Sheriffs of the said District such sum or sums of money

by way of Toll for the license of keeping and erecting a Stall or Booth or otherwise using or occupying any space or plot of ground within the said Fair and Mart during the continuance of the same, for the purpose of selling, vending, or disposing of by barter or otherwise any goods, wares or merchandise, cattle, horses, sheep, hogs or any other live stock within the said Fair and Mart, as our Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled or the major part of them shall from time to time in their discretion adjudge and determine to be paid, and we do hereby give and grant unto the said Justices or the major part of them in Quarter Sessions assembled as aforesaid, full power and authority to fix, adjudge and determine, the Tolls of the said Fair and Mart accordingly, and from time to time to vary and alter the same, and substitute greater or lesser Tolls according to emergency as the said Justices or the major part of them assembled as aforesaid shall think proper; hereby also giving and granting unto our said Sheriff and his Successors Sheriffs for the time being of our said District as Stewarts of the said Fair and Mart full power to levy and enforce the payment of such tolls as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same had been herein specifically named and given or granted to our said Sheriff and his Successors as aforesaid, Provided always that all sums of money thus collected, shall be solely appropriated towards the clearing away the Plot of ground whereon the said Fair and Mart shall be kept and towards other and incidental expenses necessary to be incurred in making the said Fair-stead convenient and commodious and most useful to the public at large, Provided also that nothing herein contained shall extend to the prejudice or common nuisance of our liege subjects of our Province of Upper Canada.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness Our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty four, and in the Fourth year of Our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*
Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the thirtieth day of June, next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(26 May, 1834.)

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas it hath been respectively submitted to Us by Our Board of Ordinance at Quebec, that for the purpose of collecting the Duties on Timber, the Rideau Navigation should be divided into three portions, and

that Timber passing any of the said divisions should pay the Duties hereinafter set forth: THEREFORE KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in our Provincial Parliament in the eighth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to confer upon His Majesty certain powers and authorities "necessary to the making, maintaining and using, the Canal intended to "be completed under His Majesty's directions, for connecting the waters "of Lake Ontario with the River Ottawa, and for other purposes therein "mentioned," We have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint and command, that the Rideau Navigation shall from henceforth be divided into and consist of three distinct divisions, viz:—The first division shall be from the Ottawa to below Burritt's Rapids; the second division, from above Burritt's to above the Lock at the Isthmus; and the third division, from below the Isthmus to Lake Ontario.

And We do hereby further will and command that the following Duties shall be imposed and levied on all Timber passing or re-passing any of the said divisions:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Oak, per cubic foot	1½d
Pine, per do.	0¾

SECOND DIVISION.

Oak, per cubic foot	2d
Pine, per do.	1

THIRD DIVISION.

Oak, per cubic foot	1½d
Pine, per do.	0¾

And that any Timber passing from below Burritt's to Lake Ontario, or from below the Isthmus to the River Ottawa, shall be subject to the following duties:—

Oak, per cubic foot	2d
Pine, per do.	1

And we do hereby command our respective Collectors and Officers duly authorized, to demand, enforce and levy, the several Tolls above mentioned, pursuant to the provisions of the said in part recited Act.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at our City of Toronto, this twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By command of His Excellency,
SAMUEL P. JARVIS, *Deputy Secretary and Registrar.*
ROBERT S. JAMESON, *Attorney General.*

PROCLAMATION.

(30 May, 1834.)

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom it may concern.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, it hath been humbly represented unto us that it would greatly facilitate and promote the ends of Commerce and the welfare and

prosperity of our loving Subjects, if Port Burwell, on the shores of Lake Erie, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London, were declared a Port of Entry and Clearance.—THEREFORE KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," We have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint Port Burwell aforesaid, by the said name of Port Burwell, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, for the Entry of Goods brought or imported into this Province from any adjoining Foreign Country. And we do hereby declare, that the said Port shall extend from or upon any part of the Lake Shore between the East boundary of Lot number Nine, and the West boundary of Lot number Sixteen, in the first concession of the Township of Bayham, on Lake Erie, in the said District of London.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at our City of Toronto, this Thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
ROBERT S. JAMESON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(11 June, 1834.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS it hath been humbly represented to us that it would greatly facilitate and promote the ends of Commerce and the welfare and prosperity of our loving subjects, if Port Colborne with its appendages hereinafter mentioned were declared a Port of Entry and Clearance.—THEREFORE KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," We have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint the said Port with its appendages, embracing the entrance to the Welland Canal from Lake Erie at all points, including Port Maitland and Dunnville, or Grand River and Port Robinson where the Canal intersects the River Welland, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance by the name of Port Colborne, for the Entry of Goods brought or imported into this Province from any adjoining Foreign Country.

In Testimony Whereof. We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Maior-General commanding our

Forces therein, at our City of Toronto, this Eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fourth year of our reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
ROBERT S. JAMESON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and Thirty-four, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the seventh day of August, next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(5 July, 1834.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS it hath been humbly represented unto us, that it would greatly facilitate and promote the ends of Commerce, and the welfare and prosperity of our loving Subjects, if the Harbour at Oakville, in the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, were declared a Port of Entry and Clearance.—THEREFORE KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," We have thought fit to appoint, and by these Presents do hereby appoint the said Harbour at Oakville, by the name of "Port Oakville," to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, for the Entry of Goods brought or imported into this Province from any adjoining Foreign Country.

And We do hereby further declare, that the limits of the said Port shall be co-extensive with the front of the Township of Trafalgar, lying and being on the shore of Lake Ontario.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fifth year of our reign.

J. C.

By command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
ROBERT S. JAMESON, *Attorney General.*

By a further proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, dated the first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the fifteenth day of September next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(1 Sept., 1834.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Parliament of our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which stands prorogued to Monday the fifteenth day of this present month of September. NOW KNOW YE, that we do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly; and the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said fifteenth day of this present month of September.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, and in the Fifth year of our reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency in Council.

SAMUEL P. JARVIS, *C. C. Ch'y.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(2 Sept., 1834.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all our loving Subjects in our Province of Upper Canada.—Greeting:

WHEREAS we are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, we do make known such our Royal will and pleasure. And we do hereby summon and call together an Assembly in and for the said Province, to meet on Monday, the Twentieth day of October, now next ensuing. And we do hereby further declare, that by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, we have this day given orders for the issuing our Writs in due form summoning and calling together our Assembly in and for the said Province; which Writs are to bear teste the Second day of this present month of September, and to be returnable on Monday, the Twentieth day of October, now next ensuing.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at our City of Toronto, this Second day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
SAMUEL P. JARVIS, *Clk. Crown in Ch'y.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(4 Oct., 1834.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all our loving and faithful subjects in our Province of Upper Canada.—Greeting:

KNOW YE, that taking into our most serious consideration the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, and that it hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our people the grievous calamity with which we have lately been afflicted, We have resolved and by the advice of our Executive Council for our Province of Upper Canada, do hereby command that a day of Public Thanksgiving be observed throughout our said Province, on Thursday the 30th day of October now next ensuing, so that all our people therein may humble themselves before Almighty God, and in the most solemn and devout manner, send up their prayers, Praises and Thanksgivings to the Divine Majesty for having removed the heavy Judgments which our manifold provocations have most justly deserved, and for beseeching God still to continue to us his mercies, favor, and protection. And we do strictly charge and command that the said day of Public Thanksgiving be reverently and devoutly observed, by all our loving subjects in our said Province of Upper Canada, as they tender the favor of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation, And upon pain of such Punishment as we may justly inflict on all such as contemn or neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at our City of Toronto, this 4th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By command of His Excellency in Council,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
SAMUEL P. JARVIS, *C. C. Ch'y.*

PROCLAMATION.

(18 Oct., 1834.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our beloved and faithful Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly, at our City of Toronto, on the Twentieth day of October, to be commenced, held, and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, for certain arduous and urgent affairs, Us, the state and defence of our said Province of Upper Canada concerning our Assembly at the day and place aforesaid, to be present for the purpose therein mentioned. Nevertheless for certain causes and considerations, Us thereto especially moving, our said Assembly at and upon the Twentieth day of October instant, at our said City to appear, are to be held or constrained, for We do will that you and each of you be, as to Us, in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding and, by the tenor of these presents, firmly enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Tuesday, the Twenty-fifth day of November, now next ensuing, at our City of Toronto, personally, you and every of you, to be and appear, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly, by the common Council of our said Province, by the favour of God may be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at our City of Toronto, this Eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By command of His Excellency in Council,

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Robert Jameson, *Attorney General.*

Proclamation.

(7 Nov., 1834.)

By His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, A Barn on the Premises of Lawrence Heyden, Esquire, in the first Concession of the Township of Whitby, in the Home District, was consumed by fire on the morning of Sunday, the 12th day of October last, and there is reason to believe that the fire did not happen accidentally, but was the work of an Incendiary: And whereas a reward of £250 has been offered by the said Lawrence Heyden, for the discovery of the offender or offenders: Now Know Ye, that a Free Pardon will be granted to any person, not being the actual Incendiary, or the immediate procurer, who will give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the said crime; and a further reward of One Hundred Pounds, will also be paid to the person so giving such information, upon the conviction of the Principal or Principals concerned in the said offence.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office, at the City of Toronto, in the Province aforesaid, this Seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord

One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, and in the Fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

J Colborne.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*
Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Twenty-second day of December next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(9 Dec., 1834.)

J. Colborne.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our beloved and faithful Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, on the Twenty-second day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation bearing date the Seventeenth day of November last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-second day of December, instant, at which time, at our City of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday the Fifteenth day of January, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, for the actual Despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at our City of Toronto, this Ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
S. P. Jarvis, *Clk. Crown in Chancery.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(6 Jan., 1835.)

By His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, strong suspicions are entertained that a short time since one Patrick Coyne, a Pedler, was inhumanly robbed and Murdered, on his way from Chatham to Baldoon, in the Western District, by a person now in custody, and who acted as his guide; and it is also conjectured that the body of the said Patrick Coyne now lies buried or secreted somewhere between the said Villages of Chatham and Baldoon, the discovery of which is essential to convict the murderer of the crime wherewith he stands charged. Now Know Ye, that a Reward of Fifty Pounds will be paid to any person or persons who shall actually discover and convey the body of the said Patrick Coyne, if dead, to a place of security, to the intent that proceedings may be had thereon according to law.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office, at the City of Toronto, in the Province aforesaid, the Sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

J. Colborne.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(5 May, 1835.)

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, at a Session of our Legislative Council and Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at our Town of York (now the City of Toronto), in our said Province, on the 19th day of November, in the Fourth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 6th day of March then next ensuing, a Bill, entitled "An Act to form certain Townships in the "London District into a County, and to attach certain Townships to the "Counties of Middlesex and Kent, in the London and Western Districts," was passed before the said Legislative Council and Assembly, and was, at the prorogation of said Session, on the 6th day of March, in the 4th year of our reign, presented to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, for our assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first year of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and according to his discretion, then and there declared that he reserved the said Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. Now Know Ye, that the said Bill having been laid before us in Council, we have been pleased to assent to the same; and we do by these presents, according to the provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-first year of our reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our assent thereto; of which all our loving subjects will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at our City of Toronto, this Fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
ROBERT S. JAMESON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(24 May, 1835.).

J. COLBORNE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, on the Twenty-fifth day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, on the Sixteenth day of April last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-fifth day of May instant, at which time, at our City of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Tuesday, the Thirtieth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
SAMUEL P. JARVIS, *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(13 June, 1835.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, it hath been strongly represented to us that Outrageous acts of Violence, and Breaches of the Peace have been committed by the Raftmen and others employed in the Lumber Trade on the River Ottawa, to the great injury of the Trade and Commerce of Bytown and its vicinity, and the great terror and disquiet of the neighbourhood. Now Therefore Know Ye, that in order to restrain and suppress such disorderly conduct in future, and to protect the peace and welfare of the neighbourhood, We do hereby enjoin and command all our Justices of the Peace, Sheriff's, and other Peace Officers having authority in the premises, to use their utmost vigilance in future for the apprehension of all Rioters and Disturbers of the Public Peace, on Pain of incurring our severest displeasure. And we do hereby further will and command all persons having our License to cut Timber, and others engaged in and carrying on the Lumber Trade upon the said River, to be alike vigilant on their part in suppressing any tendency to riot or disorder, on pain of forfeiting their Licenses. And we further will and require them, within two months from the date hereof, to deliver in writing the names of all persons whom they may have in their employ, to Charles Shirreff, Esquire, the Superintendent of our Lands on the River Ottawa, with the description of the ground which they may occupy belonging to us, in order that as it shall by our said Superintendent be deemed expedient, such persons may be immediately dispossessed, and otherwise proceeded against. And we do moreover hereby make known, that we have thought fit specially to appoint Charles Shirreff and John McNaughton, Esquire, to be Justices of the Peace for the Districts of Ottawa and Bathurst, respectively, and we hereby specially enjoin and command them, and each of them, as well as others our Justices aforesaid, to see this our Royal Proclamation carried into full effect.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at our City of Toronto, this Thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, stands further Prorogued to Saturday, the Eighth day of August next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, stands further prorogued to Tuesday, the Fifteenth day of September next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the

Tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, stands further prorogued, to Saturday, the Twenty-fourth day of October next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(29 Sept., 1835.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, as a Session of our Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at our Town of York (Now the City of Toronto), in our said Province, on the Nineteenth day of November, in the Fourth year of our reign, and prorogued on the Sixth day of March then next ensuing, a Bill entitled "An Act for imposing a tax on lands adjoining Canboro' and Simcoe road," was passed before the said Legislative Council and Assembly, and was at the prorogation of the said session, on the Sixth day of March, in the Fourth year of our reign, presented to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the 31st year of the reign of the late King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and according to his discretion, then and there declared that he reserved the said Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. NOW KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been laid before Us in Council, We have been pleased to assent to the same. And We do by these Presents, according to the provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our assent thereto, of which all our loving Subjects will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at our City of Toronto, this Twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, stands further prorogued to Tuesday, the First day of December next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(27 Oct., 1835.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at our City of Toronto, in our said Province, on the Fifteenth day of January, now last past, and prorogued on the Sixteenth day of April, in the Fifth year of our reign, a Bill, entitled "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the President, Directors and Company, of the Gore Bank," was passed in the said Legislative Council and Assembly, and was, at the prorogation of the said Session, on the Sixteenth day of April aforesaid, presented to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, for our assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and according to his discretion then and there declared that he reserved the said Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon.

NOW KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been laid before us in Council, We have been pleased to assent to the same, And We Do by these Presents, according to the provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, assent thereto, of which all our loving Subjects will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
ROBERT S. JAMESON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(27 Oct., 1835.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at our City of Toronto, in our said Province, on the Fifteenth day of January now last passed, and

prorogued on the Sixteenth day of April, in the Fifth year of our Reign, a Bill entitled, "An Act for altering and amending the Charter of the President, Directors and Company of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and for increasing the number of Shares to be held in the Capital Stock of the Company," was passed in the said Legislative Council and Assembly, and was at the prorogation of the said Session, on the Sixteenth day of April aforesaid, presented to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, for our assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.' " and according to his discretion, then and there declared, that he reserved the said Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon.

Now Know Ye, that the said Bill having been laid before us in Council, We have been pleased to assent to the same. And We Do by these Presents, according to the provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our assent thereto, of which all our loving Subjects will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(27 Oct., 1835.)

J. Colborne.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at our Town of York (now the City of Toronto), in our said Province, on the Thirty-first day of October, in the Third year of our Reign, and prorogued on the Thirteenth day of February then next ensuing, a Bill entitled, "An Act to extend to certain persons the Civil and Political Rights of Natural Born Subjects," was passed in the said Legislative Council and Assembly, and was at the prorogation of the said Session, on the Thirteenth day of February, in the Third year of our Reign, presented to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province by a certain Act of the

Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of the late King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and according to his discretion, then and there declared that he reserved the said Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon.

Now Know Ye, that the said Bill having been laid before Us in Council, We have been pleased to assent to the same. And We Do by these Presents, according to the provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our assent thereto, of which all our loving Subjects will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(27 Oct., 1835.)

J. Colborne.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at our Town of York (now the City of Toronto), in our said Province, on the Nineteenth day of November in the Fourth year of our reign, and prorogued on the Sixth day of March then next ensuing, a Bill entitled, "An Act to extend to certain persons the Civil and Political Rights of Natural born Subjects" was passed in the said Legislative Council and Assembly, and was at the prorogation of the said Session on the Sixth day of March in the Fourth year of our reign, presented to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, for our assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and according to his discretion, then and there declared that he reserved the said Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. Now Know Ye, that the said Bill having been laid before Us in Council, We have been pleased to Assent to the same. And

We Do by these Presents, according to the provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our assent thereto, of which all our loving Subjects will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
ROBERT S. JAMESON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(9 Nov., 1835.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, it hath been humbly represented unto us, that it would greatly facilitate and promote the ends of Commerce and the welfare and prosperity of our loving Subjects, if the Town of Chatham in the County of Kent, in the Western District of our Province of Upper Canada, were declared a Port of Entry and Clearance. THEREFORE KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our said Province, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain in the Sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," We have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint the Town of Chatham aforesaid, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the entry of goods brought or imported into this Province from any adjoining country.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
ROBERT S. JAMESON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(12 Nov., 1835.)

J. COLBORNE.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, by an Act passed in the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Eighth year of our reign of His late Majesty, entitled "An "Act to confer upon His Majesty certain powers and authorities necessary "to the making, maintaining and using, the Canal intended to be completed "under His Majesty's directions, for connecting the waters of Lake Ontario "with the River Ottawa, and for other purposes therein mentioned," it is amongst other things enacted—"That all persons whatsoever shall have free "liberty to navigate the said Canal with any boats, barges, vessels or rafts, "upon payment of such rates and dues as shall be established by His "Majesty." And whereas by our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of our Province, bearing date at York (now the City of Toronto), the Fourth day of June, in the Second year of our reign, We did establish, and authorize to be imposed on all persons navigating the said Canal with any boats, vessels, barges or rafts, certain rates and dues therein mentioned, to be exacted, levied and collected, to and for our use, during our pleasure. And whereas We have thought fit to alter the rates and dues thereby established, and to authorize the rates and dues hereinafter mentioned to be levied in their stead. Now Know Ye, that of our certain knowledge, mere motion and special grace, We have established, and do hereby establish, and authorize to be imposed upon all persons navigating the said Canal with any boats, barges, vessels or rafts, in lieu of the rates and dues heretofore authorized to be taken as aforesaid, the rates and dues following, that is to say—

From Kingston to By Town, or from By Town to Kingston.

Cabin Passengers, 4s. each.
Children under 12 years of age, 2s. each.
Sheep, Pigs, and Calves, 6d. each.
Dry Goods, Wines and Spirituous Liquors, 7s. 6d. per ton.
Iron and Salted Fish, 3s. 9d. per ton.
Salt and Sea Coal, 1s. 10d. per ton.
Wheat per bushel, three farthings.
Other kinds of Grain and Potatoes, per bushel, one farthing.
Rye and Buck-wheat, Flour and Corn Meal, per bushel, one half-penny.
Flour, per barrel, 2½d.
Beef and Pork, per barrel, 3½d¾.
Pot Ash, per ton, 2s. 3d.
Pearl Ash, per ton, 2s. 3d.
Oak, per foot, in boats or scows, one half-penny.
Pine, Elm, and all soft timber, per foot, in boats or scows, one farthing.
The same in rafts, namely,—
Oak, one penny per cubit foot.
Pine, one farthing per cubic foot.
Standard Staves, 20s. per 1000.
The same in boats or scows, 10s. per 1000.
West India Staves, 3s. 4d. per 1000.
The same in boats or scows, 1s. 8d. per 1000.
Heading, per 1000, 1s. 3d.
Deals, per 1000 feet, in rafts, 2s. 6d.
The same in boats and scows, 1s. 6d.
Boards and Planks, per 1000 feet, in rafts, 2s. 6d.
The same in boats or scows, 1s. 6d.
Shingles, per thousand, 3d.
Laths, sawed and split, per 1000, 3d.

Saw Logs, from Kingston to By Town, and from By Town to Kingston, 1s. each.
The same through each Lock, 1d. per log.
Ash Oars, 2½d. per pair.
Tanner's Bark, per cord; in raft, 1s.
The same in boats or scows, 4d.
Lard, Butter, Tallow, Bees' Wax and Honey, in barrels, 4d. per barrel.
The same in kegs, 2d. per keg.
Fire Wood in rafts, per cord, 1s.
The same in boats or scows, 4d.
Apples, per barrel, 3d.
Tobacco, at the rate of 8d. per hogshead.
Stone from quarries, 6d. per toise.
Sand and Lime, per barrique, 1d.
Coaches, Carriages and Waggons, 1s. 3d. each.
Caleches, Gigs and Carts, 7½d. each.
Cheese, per hundred weight, 2d.
Beer and Cider, per barrel, 3½d.
All other Merchandize at the rate of 7s. 6d. per ton.
Steam Boats passing from Kingston to By Town, 10s. per trip.
Steam Boats passing from By Town to Kingston, 20s. per trip.
Steam Boats passing from Perth to By Town or Kingston, and Kingston to Perth, 5s. per trip.
Steam Boats passing from By Town to Perth, 10s. per trip.

From Kingston to By Town, carrying passengers in addition to the merchandize or produce they may carry,—Barge, 5s.; Durham Boat, 3s. 6d.; large Batteaux, 2s. 6d.; small Batteaux, 1s. 6d.

From By Town to Kingston—Barge, 10s.; Durham Boat, 7s.; large Batteaux, 5s.; small Batteaux, 3s.; Boats and Canoes, for the first lock, 6d. and 1d. for each lock afterwards, in addition to the merchandize or produce they may carry.

From Kingston to first rapids, and from first rapids to Kingston; from first rapids to By Town and from By Town to the Narrows:
Cabin Passengers, 2s. each.
Children under 12 years of age, 1s. each.
Neat Cattle and Horses, 2s. each.
Sheep, Pigs and Calves, 3d. each.
Dry Goods, Wines and Spirituous Liquors, 3s. 9d. per ton.
Iron and Salted Fish, 1s. 10½d. per ton.
Salt and Sea Coal, 11d. per ton.
Wheat per bushel, one half-penny.
Rye and Buck-wheat, Flour and Corn Meal, per bushel, one farthing.
Flour, per barrel, 1¼d.
Beef and Pork, per barrel, 1¾d.
Pot Ash, per ton, 1s. 7½d.
Pearl Ash, per ton, 1s. 7½d.
Boards and Planks, per 1000 feet, 10d.
Lard, Butter, Tallow, Bees' Wax and Honey, per barrel, 2d.
The same per keg, 1d.
Stone from quarries, per toise, 3d.
Cheese, per hundred weight, 1d.
Beer and Cider, per barrel, 2d.

All other articles to be subject to the same toll as from Kingston to By Town; and all other articles passing one or more of the locks between

Kingston and first rapids, or between first rapids and By Town, to be charged with the same toll as if they had passed the whole distance between either of those places.

And We do hereby declare, that the said rates and dues, as the same are hereinbefore particularly set forth, shall be exacted, levied and collected, to and for our use, during our pleasure, and that no rates or dues other than those hereby established and authorized to be imposed, shall henceforth be exacted, levied or collected, until our further pleasure shall be made known thereon. And We do strictly charge and command all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and other persons whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in causing this our Royal will and pleasure to be obeyed, and in the due protection of our Province to be thereupon accruing: of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*
Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, stands further Prorogued to Friday, the Eighth day of January next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(28 Nov., 1835).

J. Colborne.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at our City of Toronto in our said Province on the fifteenth day of January now last past, and prorogued on the Sixteent' day of April in the Fifth year of our Reign, a Bill entitled, "An Act for the relief of the Heirs of the late Peter Desjardins," was passed in the said Legislative Council and Assembly, and was at the Prorogation of the said Session on the sixteenth day of April aforesaid, presented to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, for our assent thereto; who, in pursuance of the authority vested in our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An Act for making

more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and according to his discretion then and there declared, that he reserved the said bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. Now Know Ye, that the said bill having been laid before us in Council, We have been pleased to assent to the same, and we do, by these presents, according to the provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, assent thereto, of which all our loving subjects will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation. (7 Dec., 1835).

J. Colborne, *Lieutenant Governor.*

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, on the Eighth day of January next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

Whereas by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of November last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Eighth day of January next, at which time at our City of Toronto you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday the Fourteenth day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, for the Actual Despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

J. C.

By Command of His Excellency,
S. P. Jarvis, *Clk. C. Chancery.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(25 Jan., 1836.)

F. B. HEAD.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom it may concern,—Greeting:

WHEREAS We have been pleased to appoint our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, to be Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, in the room of Sir John Colborne, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath. We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this our Proclamation, that all persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, this Twenty-fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
ROBERT S. JAMESON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(19 Feb., 1836.)

F. B. HEAD.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act for punishing offences committed by Transports kept to labour in the Colonies, and better regulating the powers of Justices of the Peace in New South Wales," it is among other things enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any order or orders to be by him from time to time for that purpose issued, with the advice of his Privy Council, to appoint, or by any such order or orders in Council, to authorize the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or other persons, for the time being administering the Government of any of His Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies or Plantations, to appoint the place or places within His Majesty's Dominions to which any offender, convicted in any such Foreign Possession, Colonies or Plantations, and being under sentence or order of transportation, shall be sent or transported; and that all such persons shall within the place or places to which, in pursuance of any such order or orders in Council, they shall or may be so sent or transported, be subject and liable to all such and the same laws, rules and regulations, as are or shall be in force in any such place or places, with respect to convicts transported from Great Britain."

And Whereas His said late Majesty, by an order by him issued by the advice of his Privy Council, on the Eleventh day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament and in exercise of the powers thereby in him in that behalf vested, did order, "That the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or other persons, for the time being administering the Government of any of His Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies or Plantations, shall, from time to time, by Proclamation to be by them respectively for that purpose issued, appoint the place or places, within His Majesty's Dominions, to which any offender convicted in any such Foreign Possessions, Colonies or Plantations, and being under sentence or order of transportation, shall be sent or transported."

Now, Therefore, I, Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, in pursuance of the said order in Council and Act of Parliament respectively, and in exercise of the powers thereby respectively in me, as such Governor as aforesaid vested, to appoint that any offenders convicted in the said Colony, and being under sentence or order of transportation, shall be sent by the first convenient opportunity to England, thence to be transported to the Colony of New South Wales, or to the Colony of Van Dieman's Land, as His Majesty shall be pleased to direct.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., and Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,
Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(8 April, 1836.)

By His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas it hath been represented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that on Thursday the 24th day of March, now last past, a most atrocious Murder was committed upon the person of Mary Elizabeth Voagley, an aged female, living in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District of the Province aforesaid, by some person or persons at present unknown—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for apprehending and bringing to Justice the perpetrators of so heinous an offence, is hereby pleased to offer a Reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

to any person or persons who shall cause him, her or them, to be apprehended and brought before some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to answer for the said crime; the said Reward to be paid upon conviction of any one or more of the said offenders.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office, at Toronto, in the Province aforesaid, this 8th day of April, 1836, and in the Sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

F. B. Head, *Lieutenant Governor.*

By Command of His Excellency,
Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(12 May, 1836.)

F. B. Head.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas by an Act passed in the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Eighth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, entitled "An "Act to confer upon His Majesty certain powers and authorities necessary "to the making, maintaining and using, the Canal intended to be completed "under His Majesty's directions, for connecting the waters of Lake Ontario "with the River Ottawa, and for other purposes therein mentioned," it is amongst other things enacted—"That all persons whatsoever shall have free "liberty to navigate the said Canal with any boats, barges, vessels or rafts, "upon payment of such rates and dues as shall be established by His "Majesty." And whereas by our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of our Province, bearing date at Toronto, the Twelfth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the Sixth year of our Reign, We did establish, and authorize to be imposed on all persons navigating the said Canal with any boats, vessels, barges, or rafts, certain rates and dues therein mentioned, to be exacted, levied and collected, to and for our use, during our pleasure. And whereas we have thought fit to alter the rates and dues thereby established, and to authorize the rates and dues hereinafter mentioned to be levied in their stead. Now Know Ye, that of our certain knowledge, mere motion and special grace, We have established, and do hereby establish, and authorize to be imposed upon all persons navigating the said Canal with any boats, barges, vessels or rafts, in lieu of the rates and dues heretofore authorized to be taken as aforesaid, the rates and dues following, that is to say—

From Kingston to By Town, or from By Town to Kingston:
Cabin Passengers, 4s. each.
Children under 12 years of age, 2s. each.
Sheep, Pigs, and Calves, 6d. each.
Dry Goods, Wines and Spirituous Liquors, 7s. 6d. per ton.
Iron and Salted Fish, 3s. 9d. per ton.
Salt and Sea Coal, 1s. 10d. per ton.
Wheat, per bushel, three farthings.
Other kinds of Grain and Potatoes, per bushel, one farthing.
Rye and Buck-wheat, Flour and Corn Meal, per bushel, one half-penny.
Flour, per barrel, 2½d.
Beef and Pork, per barrel, 3½d.
Pot Ash, per ton, 2s. 3d.
Pearl Ash, per ton, 2s. 3d.
Oak, per foot, in boats or scows, one half-penny.
Pine, Elm, and all soft timber, per foot, in boats or scows, one farthing.

The same in rafts, namely,—
Oak, one penny per cubic foot.
Pine, one farthing per cubic foot.
Standard Staves, 20c. per 1000.
The same in boats or scows, 10s. per 1000.
West India Staves, 3s. & 4s. per 1000.
The same in boats or scows, 1s. 8d. per 1000.
Boards and Planks, per 1000 feet, in rafts, 2s. 6d.
The same in boats or scows, 1s. 6d.
Shingles, per thousand, 3d.
Laths, sawed or split, per 1000, 3d.
Saw Logs passing from one to three Locks, 1d. each Log.
Saw Logs passing from four to six Locks, 2d. each Log.
Saw Logs passing through more than six Locks, 3d. each Log.
Ash Oars, 2½d. per pair.
Tanner's Bark, per cord, in raft, 1s.
The same in boats or scows, 4d.
Lard, Butter, Tallow, Bees' Wax and Honey, in barrels, 4d. per barrel.
The same in kegs, 2d. per keg.
Fire Wood in rafts, per cord, 1s.
The same in boats or scows, 4d.
Apples, per barrel, 3d.
Tobacco, at the rate of 8d. per hogshead.
Stone from quarries, 6d. per toise.
Sand and Lime, per barrique, 1d.
Coaches, Carriages and Waggons, 1s. 3d. each.
Caleches, Gigs and Carts, 7½d.
Cheese, per hundred weight, 2d.
Beer and Cider, per barrel, 3½d.
All other Merchandise at the rate of 7s. 6d. per ton.
Steam Boats passing from Kingston to By Town, 10s. per trip.
Steamboats passing from By Town to Kingston, 20s. per trip.
Steam Boats passing from Perth to By Town or Kingston, and Kingston to Perth, 5s. per trip.
Steam Boats passing from By Town to Perth, 10s. per trip.

From Kingston to By Town, carrying passengers in addition to the merchandise or produce they may carry,—Barge, 5s.; Durham Boat, 3s. 6d large Batteaux, 5s.; small Batteaus, 3s.; Boats and Canoes, for the first lock, 6d., and 1d. for each lock afterwards, in addition to the merchandise or produce they may carry.

From Kingston to first rapids, and from first rapids to Kingston; from first rapids to By Town, and from By Town to the Narrows:
Cabin Passengers, 2s. each.
Children under 12 years of age, 1s. each.
Neat Cattle and Horses, 2s. each.
Sheep, Pigs and Calves, 3d. each.
Dry Goods, Wines and Spirituous Liquors, 3s. 9d. per ton.
Iron and Salted Fish, 1s. 10½d. per ton.
Salt and Sea Coal, 11d. per ton.
Wheat, per bushel, one half-penny.
Rye and Buck-wheat, Flour and Corn Meal, per bushel, one farthing.
Flour, per barrel, 1¾d.
Beef and Pork, per barrel, 1¾d.
Pot Ash, per ton, 1s. 7½d.
Pearl Ash, per ton, 1s. 7½d.

Boards and Planks, per 1000 feet, 10d.
Lard, Butter, Tallow, Bees' Wax and Honey, per barrel, 2d.
The same per keg, 1d.
Stone from quarries, per toise, 3d.
Cheese, per hundred weight, 1d.
Beer and Cider, per barrel, 2d.

All other articles to be subject to the same toll as from Kingston to By Town; and all articles passing one or more of the locks between Kingston and the first rapids, or between first rapids and By Town, to be charged with the same toll as if they had passed the whole distance between either of those places.

And We do hereby declare, that said rates and dues, as the same are hereinbefore particularly set forth, shall be exacted, levied and collected, to and for our use, during our pleasure, and that no rates or dues other than those hereby established and authorized to be imposed, shall henceforth be exacted, levied or collected, until our further pleasure shall be made known thereon. And We do strictly charge and command all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and other persons whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in causing this our Royal will and pleasure to be obeyed, and in due protection of our Province to be thereupon accruing: of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*
Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General.*

Proclamation.

(24 May, 1836.)

F. B. Head, *Lieutenant Governor.*

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province: and to our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, on the Twentieth day of May, instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

Whereas on the Twentieth day of April last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of May, instant, at which time at our City of Toronto you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that, on Monday, the Fourth day of July, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, there

to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,
S. P. Jarvis, *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(28 May, 1836.)

F. B. Head, *Lieutenant Governor.*

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Parliament of our said Province, and to all of our loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, to Dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which stands prorogued to the Fourth day of July, now next ensuing. Now Know Ye, that We do, for that end, publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do Hereby Dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly. And the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Fourth day of July, next ensuing.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., &c., &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
Saml. P. Jarvis, *Clk. Crown in Chancery.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(28 May, 1836.)

F. B. Head, *Lieutenant Governor.*

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament. We do make known our Royal will and pleasure, and We do hereby summon and call together an Assembly in and for the said Province, to meet on the Sixteenth day of July, now next ensuing. And We do hereby further declare, that with the advice of Our Executive Council for the affairs of this Province. We have this day given orders for the issuing our Writs in due form, for summoning and calling together an Assembly in and for the said Province, which Writs are to bear teste the Twenty-eighth day of May, instant, and to be returnable on the Sixteenth day of July, now next ensuing.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., &c., &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
Samuel P. Jarvis, *Clk. Crown in Chancery.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(11 July, 1836.)

F. B. Head, *Lieutenant Governor.*

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province; to the Assembly, at our City of Toronto, on the Sixteenth day of this present month of July, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

Whereas for certain arduous and urgent affairs, Us, the state, and defence of our Province of Upper Canada concerning, at our Assembly, at the day and place aforesaid to be held, We have ordained you, by our separate Writs, at the City and day aforesaid to be present for the purposes therein mentioned.—Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, Us thereto especially moving, our said Assembly, at and upon the Sixteenth day of July instant, We have thought fit to prorogue, so that you, nor any of you, on the Sixteenth day of July, instant, at our said City to appear are to be held and constrained—For We do Will that you, and each of you be, as to Us in this matter, entirely exonerated;—Commanding, and by the tenor of these presents firmly enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Thursday, the Eighteenth day of August, now next ensuing, at our City of Toronto, personally you and every of you to be and appear, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly, by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favor of God, may be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., &c., &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, this Eleventh day of

July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
S. P. Jarvis, *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(23 July, 1836.)

F. B. Head.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas in the night of Monday, the Eighteenth day of this present month of July, the Dwelling-house of Captain Kingsmill, situate on the west side of the Harbour of Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was entirely consumed by fire: and whereas there is reason to believe that the burning of the said Dwelling-house was the malicious act of an Incendiary; Now Know Ye, that a free pardon will be granted to any person, not being the actual Incendiary or the immediate procurer, who will give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the said crime; and a reward of One Hundred Pounds will be paid to the person so giving such information, upon the conviction of the Principal or Principals concerned in the said offence.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this 23rd day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,
Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, stands further prorogued to the Twenty-second day of September, next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the Twenty-seventh day of October, next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(29 Sept., 1836.)

F. B. Head.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at our City of Toronto, in our said Province, on the Fourteenth day of January, now last past, and prorogued on the Twentieth day of April, in the Sixth year of our Reign, the following Bills, entitled, *firstly*, "An Act granting a sum of "money in support of the Provincial Penitentiary, and for other purposes "therein mentioned;" *secondly*, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of "money for the support of Light-houses in this Province;" *thirdly*, "An "Act granting His Majesty the sum of one hundred pounds, for the purpose "of repairing the Dwelling-house of the Light House Keeper on Gibraltar "Point, in the Home District;" and *fourthly*, "An Act to allow persons "indicted for Felony a full defence by Counsel, and for other purposes therein mentioned"—were passed in the said Legislative Council and Assembly, and were, at the prorogation of the said session, on the Twentieth day of April aforesaid, presented to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, for our assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and according to his discretion, then and there declared the aforesaid Bills for the signification of our pleasure thereon: Now Know Ye, that the aforesaid Bills having been laid before Us in Council, we have been pleased to assent to the same; And We Do, by these Presents, according to the provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, Assent Thereto—of which all our loving Subjects will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., &c., &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,
Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(6 Oct., 1836.)

F. B. Head, *Lieutenant Governor.*

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, on the Twenty-seventh day of October, instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

Whereas by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifteenth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the

Twenty-seventh day of October, instant, at which time at our City of Toronto you were held and constrained to appear, Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday, the Eighth day of November, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, for the Actual Despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., &c., &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, this Sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
S. P. Jarvis, *Clk. C. Ch'y.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(6 Oct., 1836.)

F. B. Head.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas depredations having been heretofore frequently committed on the Indian Reservation near Amherstburgh, by the White Inhabitants of the vicinity, and complaints having been recently made of the continuance of such depredations: Now Know Ye, that in order to suppress and prevent any further repetition of the same, We do hereby strictly enjoin and command all persons whatsoever to refrain from entering upon any part of such Reservation, for any purpose whatsoever, without our special leave and license first had and obtained; And We Do Hereby Command, that all persons hereafter found trespassing, or committing depredations on the said Reservation, or on any part of the same, shall be proceeded against according to law. And all Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Peace Officers, are hereby required to be vigilant in the discovery and detection of offenders, and to give immediate notice of the same to our Attorney or Solicitor General, to the end that such offenders may be dealt with according to law.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., &c. &c., at Toronto, this Sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,
Robert S. Jameson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(15 Dec., 1836.)

F. B. HEAD.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

WHEREAS on the night of Sunday, the Fourth day of this present month of December, the Store of Adam Hubbs, Esquire, situate in the Town of Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward, was set on fire; and whereas there is reason to believe that the burning of the said Store was the malicious act of an Incendiary. NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person, not being the actual Incendiary, or the immediate procurer, who will give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the said crime; and a reward of One Hundred Pounds will be paid to the person so giving such information, upon the conviction of the Principal or Principals concerned in the said offence.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., &c., &c., at Toronto, this Fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,
ROBERT S. JAMESON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(4 Feb., 1837.)

F. B. HEAD.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

WHEREAS it hath been humbly represented unto Us, that it would greatly facilitate and promote the ends of commerce, and the welfare and prosperity of our loving Subjects, if the Mouth of the River Trent, in our Province of Upper Canada, were declared a Port of Entry and Clearance. THEREFORE KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our said Province, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the Sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," We have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint, the Mouth of the River Trent aforesaid to be a Port of Entry and Clearance , by the name of "Trent Port," for the entry of goods brought or imported into this Province from any adjoining foreign Country. And We Do hereby further declare, that the said Port shall include within its limits Lots lettered A, with the broken lot in front thereof, in the Township of Sidney, in the Midland District: and Lots Numbers

One, Two and Three, in the First Concession, together with Lots Nos. One and Two, in Concession A, in the Township of Murray, in the Newcastle District, of our said Province.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., &c., &c., at Toronto, this Fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,
ROBERT S. JAMESON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(8 April, 1837.)

F. B. HEAD, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; and to our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, on the Thirteenth day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you,—Greeting:

WHEREAS on the Fourth day of March last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirteenth day of April instant, at which time, at our City of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that we, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the Twenty-second day of May, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., &c., &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,
S. P. JARVIS, *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(10 April, 1837.)

F. B. HEAD.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas on or about the night of Thursday the Ninth day of March, now last past, the Dwelling-house of James Johnson, situate in Bytown, in the District of Bathurst, was maliciously fired into by some evil disposed person or persons. Now Know Ye, that a Reward of Fifty Pounds will be paid to any person or persons (not being the actual Offender or Offenders) who will give such information as may lead to the Apprehension and Conviction of the Principal or Principals concerned in the said Offence.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., &c., &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the Seventh Year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney-General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(11 April, 1837.)

F. B. Head.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Forty-first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, entitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," it is amongst other things enacted, "That for the better collecting the said Duties, the Ports of Cornwall, Johnstown, Newcastle, York, Kingston, Niagara, Queenston, Fort Erie Passage, Turkey Point, Amherstburgh, and Sandwich, shall be, and are thereby declared to be Ports of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, (not being Goods entirely prohibited) and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province as aforesaid." And whereas, by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to regulate the trade of the British Possessions abroad," it is amongst other things enacted, "That it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of any of the said Possessions respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, if any Executive Council be there established, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or Places of Entry which are, or hereafter may be appointed in such Province, for the Entry of Goods brought or imported as aforesaid." And whereas it appears expedient, for the avoiding expense in the collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Johnstown should no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance. Now Know Ye, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We

have thought fit to declare, and Do Hereby Declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Johnstown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain as if the same had never been made and created a Port of Entry and Clearance by the aforesaid Act passed in the Forty-first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c., &c., &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir F. B. Head, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated 13th May, 1837, the meeting of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly stands further prorogued to the 30th day of June, next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(30 May, 1837.)

F. B. Head, *Lieutenant Governor.*

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, on the thirtieth day of June next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of May, instant, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of June next, at our City of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear: And whereas the emergency of our affairs requires the advice of our Legislative Council and House of Assembly, at an earlier period: We Do Therefore will and command you, and by these Presents firmly enjoin you and each of you, that on Monday the Nineteenth day of June, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, for the Actual Despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, our trusty and well-beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c. &c. &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(2 Aug., 1837.)

F. B. HEAD.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy His late Majesty King William the Fourth, of Blessed Memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to us, by the style and title of "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the "Faith"—saving the rights of any issue of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, which may be born of His late Majesty's Consort: We Do Therefore by these Presents make known and proclaim the same, and do require and command all persons within our Province of Upper Canada, to acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience to Us, according to their Allegiance—saving the right aforesaid, of any issue of His late Majesty, that may be born of His late Majesty's Consort: And We do hereby further command and ordain, that all Magistrates and Officers, Civil and Military, within our said Province, shall, in our name, continue to exercise the duties of their respective Offices, until our Royal Pleasure therein be further made known.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, our trusty and well-beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, Baronet, K. C. H., &c. &c. &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this second day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the First year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,

C. A. HAGERMAN, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(2 Aug., 1837.)

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Sixth year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, entituled, "An Act for the security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line;" it was enacted, that no Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, or any of Her Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the Demise of Her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every Person and Persons in any of the Offices, Places, and Employments aforesaid should continue in their respective Offices, Places, and Employments for the space of Six Months next after such Death or Demise, unless sooner

removed and discharged by the next Successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appointed to go, remain, and descend: And whereas by an Act made in the Fifty-seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for the Continuation of all and every Person or Persons in any and every Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, and also in all and every of His Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess or exercise during the Pleasure of the Crown at the Time of the Death or Demise of His present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm;" it was enacted, that all and every Person and Persons, who upon the Day of the Demise of His said late Majesty, should hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown, during Pleasure, should, under and by virtue of the said Act, and without any new Authority, continue and be entitled in all respects, notwithstanding the Demise of His said Majesty, to hold and enjoy the same: But nevertheless, the same should be held or enjoyed only during the Pleasure of the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of His said late Majesty; and the Right and Title to hold and enjoy the same under the Authority of the said Act, would be determinable in such and like manner, by the King or Queen who upon the Demise of His said late Majesty should succeed to the Crown, as the Right or Title to any Office, Place, or Employment granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during Pleasure, would be Law determinable: We, therefore, with the Advice of Our Executive Council of Our Province of Upper Canada, declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, That all and every Person and Persons, who, at the Time of the Demise of Our late Royal Uncle, of Glorious Memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within our said Province of Upper Canada, do severally, according to their Places, Offices, or Charges, proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties belonging to their respective Offices, whilst they shall hold the same respectively during Our Pleasure: And We do hereby require and command all Our loving Subjects to be aiding, helping, and assisting, at the Commandment of the said Officers and Ministers, in the Performance and Execution of their respective Offices and Places, as they and every of them tender Our utmost Displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their Peril.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, Baronet, K. C. H. &c., &c., &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Second day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the First year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency.

C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(9 Aug., 1837.)

F. B. Head, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, on Tuesday the Fifteenth day of August instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas our Provincial Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday the fifteenth day of the present month of August, at which time, at our City of Toronto, you are held and constrained to appear.—Now Kow Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that, on Saturday the Twenty-third day of September now next ensuing, to meet us in Our Provincial Parliament at Our City of Toronto, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, Baronet, K. C.H., &c. &c. &c., Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province, at Toronto, this Ninth Day of August, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the First year of Our reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency in Council.

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney-General.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency, Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieutenant-Governor, issued on the Twentieth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, the Provincial Parliament stands further Prorogued until the Second Day of November next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(20 Sept., 1837.)

F. B. Head.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas on the night of Tuesday the Twenty-ninth day of August, now last past, the Roman Catholic Church, situate in the Town of Kingston, in the Midland District of our Province of Upper Canada, was forcibly entered, and robbery and outrage committed therein: Now Know Ye, that a reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS

will be paid to any person or persons, (not being the actual offender or offenders) who will give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said offence.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, Baronet, K.

C.H. &c. &c. &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the First year of our reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency in Council.

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

S. P. JARVIS, *Clk. Crown in Chancery.*

PROCLAMATION.

(30 Sept., 1837.)

F. B. HEAD.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS on the evening of Monday the 25th instant, some evil disposed person or persons committed a gross and violent assault upon Thomas Carfrae, Esquire, our Collector of Customs for the City of Toronto, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, and also upon the Deputy Collector of Customs for the said City. NOW KNOW YE, that a reward of Fifty Pounds will be paid to any person or persons, (not being the actual offender or offenders) who will give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said offence; And further, that a FREE PARDON, AND A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, will be granted to any one of the offenders, (not being the one who actually struck the said Collector of Customs, or his Deputy), who will give such evidence as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of his accomplices.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, Baronet, K. C.H. &c. &c. &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the First year of our Reign.

F. B. H

By Command of His Excellency in Council.

C. A. HAGERMAN, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, bearing date the Twenty-sixth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, the Provincial Parliament stands further Prorogued until the Twelfth Day of December next ensuing.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant-General's Office, Toronto, 4 Dec., 1837.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has pleasure in announcing to the Militia of Upper Canada, that, in consequence of the present disturbed state of the Lower Province, several regiments have gallantly expressed their readiness to co-operate, in case of necessity, with Her Majesty's troops, in protecting their fellow-subjects in Lower Canada, in the maintenance of the revered laws and institutions of the British Empire.

While this spirit, so honourable to Upper Canada, and so fully in accordance with the character of its inhabitants, has been manifested in various portions of the province, his Excellency has with regret received information from various quarters, that, in certain portions of the Home and London districts, a number of individuals have been seen assembled, as if for the purpose of drilling, some of them bearing arms, although not called upon by public authority, nor acting under the orders of any officer appointed by the Crown.

Whatever may be the motive of such assemblages, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion, that they are calculated to excite alarm in the minds of all peaceable inhabitants, and that, being contrary to law they are inconsistent with that duty and allegiance which it is the pride of all faithful subjects to cherish.

The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore determined to call upon all persons in public authority, as well as upon all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada, to unite together in maintaining the high character which this province now holds in the esteem and affection of the mother country, by discountenancing—such illegal meetings, and by doing all in their power to discover and make known those who promote and take part in them.

With this object in view, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the colonels of Militia throughout the province shall, upon receiving this order, call out their respective regiments, and acquaint them of the above circumstances; as also that his Excellency's offer to Sir John Colborne of Her Majesty's troops who were in this province, has been accepted · that as soon as the navigation closes, their return may be deemed impracticable; that even if it were not so, his Excellency on no account whatever would consent to deprive the Lower Province, during this winter, of their assistance: that Her Majesty's stores, arms and ammunition have been intrusted by his Excellency to the civil authorities; and that the period has consequently arrived for his Excellency to call upon the Militia of Upper Canada to do justice to the honourable confidence which, under circumstances so flattering to their character, has been publicly reposed in their valour and in their loyalty.

Upon the Militia of Upper Canada, as the constitutional force of the country, the Lieutenant-Governor relies with confidence for aiding the civil powers, firmly to maintain the laws, and to protect all classes of The Queen's subjects in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties; and his Excellency is fully assured that, if necessity should arise, the inhabitants of Upper Canada will not fail to place on record an honourable example of a people who, appreciating the blessings of peace and freedom, will allow no political differences of opinion to prevent them, when duly called upon, uniting to support their religion, the Crown and the Laws.

His Excellency therefore directs the colonels of militia throughout the province, immediately to make such arrangements as may appear to them most judicious, for enabling their respective corps to act with promptness and effect, should any emergency render their services necessary. And in case the civil authorities should find occasion to suppress an illegal meeting, his Excellency especially refers to the 9th section of the Militia Act, passed in the 48th year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Third, relying that the officers commanding regiments will, with alacrity, firmness and discretion, exercise the powers therein given them, of suppressing with the force of their respective regiments any attempts that may be made to oppose the civil magistrates, or to disturb the peace of the country.

The Lieutenant-Governor is proud to believe, that Upper Canada is the only portion of the British Empire divested of military support, and he feels confident that the mother country, as well as the continent of America, respect the steady peaceful conduct which at present so peculiarly distinguishes the inhabitants of the Upper Province of the Canadas.

By order of His Excellency.

JAMES FITZGIBBON, *Acting Adjutant-General of Militia.*

PROCLAMATION.

(7 Dec., 1837.)

By His Excellency Sir Francis B. Head, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

To the Queen's Faithful Subjects in Upper Canada.

IN a time of profound peace, while every one was quietly following his occupations, feeling secure under the protection of our Laws, a band of Rebels, instigated by a few malignant and disloyal men, has had the wickedness and audacity to assemble with Arms, and to attack and Murder the Queen's Subjects on the Highway—to Burn and Destroy their Property—to Rob the Public Mails—and to threaten to Plunder the Banks—and to Fire the City of Toronto.

Brave and Loyal People of Upper Canada, we have been long suffering from the acts and endeavors of concealed Traitors, but this is the first time that Rebellion has dared to shew itself openly in the land, in the absence of invasion by any Foreign Enemy.

Let every man do his duty now, and it will be the last time that we or our children shall see our lives or properties endangered, or the Authority of our Gracious Queen insulted by such treacherous and ungrateful men. Militia-Men of Upper Canada, no Country has ever shewn a finer example of Loyalty and Spirit than You have given upon this sudden call of Duty. Young and old of all ranks, are flocking to the Standard of their Country. What has taken place will enable our Queen to know Her Friends from Her Enemies—a Public Enemy is never so dangerous as a concealed Traitor—and now my friends let us complete well what is begun—let us not return to our rest till Treason and Traitors are revealed to the light of day, and rendered harmless throughout the land.

Be vigilant, patient and active,—leave punishment to the Laws,—our first object is, to arrest and secure all those who have been guilty of Rebellion, Murder and Robbery.—And to aid us in this, a Reward is hereby offered of

One Thousand Pounds,

to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to Justice, WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE—and FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to Justice, DAVID GIBSON—or SAMUEL LOUNT—or JESSE LLOYD—or SILAS FLETCHER—and the same reward, and a free pardon, will be given to any of their accomplices who will render this public service, except he or they shall have committed, in his own person, the crime of Murder or Arson.

And all, but the Leaders above-named, who have been seduced to join in this unnatural Rebellion, are hereby called to return to their duty to their Sovereign—to obey the Laws—and to live henceforth as good and faithful Subjects—and they will find the Government of their Queen as indulgent as it is just.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Thursday, 3 o'clock, P.M., 7th December.

The Party of Rebels, under their Chief Leaders, is wholly dispersed, and flying before the Loyal Militia. The only thing that remains to be done, is to find them, and arrest them.

PROCLAMATION.

(11 Dec., 1837.)

F. B. HEAD.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the Twelfth day of December, instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-sixth day of October last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Tuesday, the Twelfth day of December, instant, at which time, at our City of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the Twenty-First day of December, instant, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, For the Actual Despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, Baronet, K. C.H., &c. &c. &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the First year of our Reign.

F.B.H.

By Command of His Excellency in Council.
C. A. HAGERMAN, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(11 Dec., 1837.)

£500 REWARD.

By His Excellency SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

WHEREAS it appears that DOCTOR JOHN ROLPH, of Toronto, absconded hastily from his residence on the breaking out of the Insurrection:

And whereas, from facts which have come to the knowledge of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, it appears that he has been concerned in the traitorous attempt, which has happily been defeated, to subvert the Government of this Province, the above Reward of FIVE HUNDRED

POUNDS, is hereby offered to any one who will apprehend the said John Rolph, and deliver him up to Justice, in the City of Toronto.

11th December, 1837. 31.

PROCLAMATION.

(16 Dec., 1837.)

REWARD.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

A REWARD is hereby offered, of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, to any one who will apprehend and deliver up to Justice, CHARLES DUNCOMBE —and a Reward of TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS, to any one who will apprehend and deliver up to Justice, ELIAKIM MALCOLM—or FINLAY MALCOLM—or ROBERT ALWAY—and a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, to any one who will apprehend and deliver up to Justice, ————ANDERSON, (said to be a Captain in the Rebel Forces) —or JOSHUA DOAN.

All the above persons are known to have been traitorously in arms against their Sovereign; and to entitle the party apprehending either of them to the Reward, he must be delivered to the Civil Power, at Hamilton, Niagara, London or Toronto.

16th December, 1837. 32

PROCLAMATION.

(19 Dec., 1837.)

F. B. HEAD, *Lieutenant Governor.*

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, on Thursday the Twenty-first Day of December, instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eleventh Day of December instant, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Thursday the Twenty-first Day of December instant, at which time, at our City of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid: hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that, on Thursday the Twenty-eighth Day of December instant, you meet us in Our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, For the Actual Despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary—and herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H., &c. &c. &c., Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Nine-

teenth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the first year of Our reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency in Council.
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney-General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(30 Dec., 1837.)

F. B. Head.

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act erecting the County of Norfolk into a separate District, by the name of the District of Talbot," it is amongst other things enacted, that so soon as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province for the time being, shall be satisfied that a good and sufficient Gaol and Court House has been erected therein, for securing prisoners and for accommodating such Courts as shall or may be held within the said County, it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of said Province, for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council of this Province, to declare, by Proclamation, the said County of Norfolk a separate and distinct District, by the name of the District of Talbot: And whereas, it appears to us satisfactorily that the provisions of the said in part recited Act, in respect to such Gaol and Court House have been fully complied with. Now Know Ye, that We, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, and in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and by and with the advice of our Executive Council in the said Province, Do Hereby Declare and Proclaim it to be our Royal will and pleasure, that the said County of Norfolk shall, from the day of the date of this our Royal Proclamation, be a separate and distinct District, and shall henceforth be called and known by the name of the District of Talbot: And we do hereby require all our Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and other Peace Officers, and all other loving Subjects, to take due notice of this our Royal Proclamation.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, Baronet, K.C.H., &c., &c., &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Thirtieth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven, and in the First year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(22 Jan., 1838.)

F. B. Head.

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all our loving and faithful Subjects in our Province of Upper Canada.—Greeting:

Know Ye, that taking into our most serious consideration, the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, and that it hath pleased Almighty God to deliver us from the dangers and calamities of the unnatural Insurrection and Rebellion with which we have been lately afflicted: We have resolved, and by the advice of our Executive Council, for our Province of Upper Canada, do hereby command, that a day of Public Thanksgiving be observed throughout our said Province, on Tuesday, the Sixth day of February next, so that all our people therein may humble themselves before Almighty God, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up their Prayers, Praises and Thanksgivings, to the Divine Majesty, for having removed the heavy Judgments which our manifold provocations have most justly deserved; and for beseeching God still to continue to us His mercies, favour and protection: And We do strictly charge and command, that the said day of Public Thanksgiving be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid His wrath and indignation, and upon pain of such punishment as we may justly inflict on all such as contemn or neglect the performance of so Religious and necessary a duty.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, Baronet, K.C.H., &c., &c., &c., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the First year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

By Command of His Excellency,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(27 Feb., 1838.)

By His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, and Adminstrator of the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada.

Whereas, by certain Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster the First day of July, in the Sixth year of the reign of our late Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, our said late Sovereign Lord William the Fourth did constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Archibald Earl of Gosford to be Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of Upper Canada, and in and over the Province of Lower Canada, respectively.

And Whereas, in and by the said Letters Patent, it is provided that in case of the death or of the absence of the said Archibald Earl of Gosford out of the said Province of Upper Canada, or out of the Province of Lower Canada, in either of such cases, all and singular the powers and authorities granted to the said Archibald Earl of Gosford, should be given and granted to the Lieutenant Governor for the time being, of such Provinces respectively, or of either of them as the case might be, or in the absence of any such

Lieutenant Governor, to such person or persons as might by warrant under the sign manual be authorized and appointed to be the administrator of the Government of the said Provinces or either of them, such powers and authorities to be by him or them executed and enjoyed during the Royal pleasure; but if, upon the death or absence of the said Archibald Earl of Gosford out of the said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, or either of them, no person should be upon the place commissioned and appointed to administer the Government of the said Provinces until the return of the said Archibald Earl of Gosford from any such absence, or until the Royal pleasure could be further made known, the senior military officer for the time being in command of the forces with the said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, as the case may be, should take upon him the administration of the Government thereof, and should execute in the said Provinces respectively the said commission and the instructions therein mentioned, and the several powers and authorities therein contained, in the same manner and to all intents and purposes as other the Captain General and Governor in Chief should or ought to do.

And Whereas, by reason of the absence of His Excellency the said Archibald Earl of Gosford, from and out of the said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and under and by virtue of the above provisions in the said Letters Patent contained, the administration of the Civil Government of Her Majesty's Province of Lower Canada, hath devolved upon me the said Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, being the senior officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces within the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, with all and every the powers and authorities by the said Letters Patent vested in the said Archibald Earl of Gosford, I have, therefore, with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council of this Province, thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known the same, and I do hereby require and command that all and singular Her Majesty's officers and ministers in the said Province do continue in the due execution of their several and respective offices, places, and employments; and that Her Majesty's loving Subjects, and others whom it may concern, do take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Government House, in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, the 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1838, and in the First year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. Daly, *Secretary of the Province.*

Proclamation.

(23 March, 1838.)

G. Arthur.

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, We have been pleased to appoint our trusty and well beloved Major General Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, to be Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, in the room of Sir Francis Bond Head, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit—We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, that all persons having due notice thereof, may govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the First year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A. HAGERMAN, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

(31 March, 1838.)

Copy under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland appointing the Earl of Durham High Commissioner and Governor General of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the Continent of North America, and of the Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Councillor, John George, Earl of Durham, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by Five several Commissions under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have constituted and appointed you the said John George, Earl of Durham, to be Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over each of Our Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and in and over Our Island of Prince Edward, in North America; and We have by the said several Commissions made Provisions for the Administration of the Government of Our said Provinces, and of the said Island respectively, in the Event of your Absence, by authorizing the respective Lieutenant Governors or Administrators of the Governments of the said Provinces, and of the said Island respectively, in that Contingency to exercise the powers by the said Commissions respectively granted to you.

AND WHEREAS We have, by a Commission under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituted and appointed Our trusty and well beloved Henry Prescott, Esquire, Captain in Our Royal Navy, to be Our Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Our Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies;

AND WHEREAS there are at present certain weighty Affairs to be adjusted in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada. NOW KNOW YOU, that We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in the Prudence, Courage, and Loyalty of you the said John George, Earl of Durham, have of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, thought fit to constitute and appoint, and hereby constitute and appoint you the said John George, Earl of Durham, to be Our High Commissioner for the Adjustment of certain important Questions depending in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, respecting the Form and future Government of the said Provinces; and We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said John George, Earl of Durham, as such High Commissioner as aforesaid, full Power and Authority in Our Name and in Our Behalf, by all lawful Ways and Means, to inquire into and as far as may be possible to adjust

all Questions depending in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, or either of them, respecting the Form and Administration of the Civil Government thereof respectively.

And Whereas, with a view to the Adjustment of such Questions, We have deemed it expedient to invest you with the further Powers hereinafter mentioned. Now Know You, that We do in like Manner constitute and appoint you, the said John George, Earl of Durham, to be Our Governor General of all the said Provinces on the Continent of North America, and of all the said Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland;

And We do hereby require and command all Our Officers, Civil and Military, and all other Inhabitants of Our said Provinces and of Our said Islands respectively, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto you, the said John George, Earl of Durham, in the Execution of this Our Commission, and of the several Powers and Authorities herein contained;

Provided nevertheless, and We do hereby declare Our Pleasure to be, that in the Execution of the Powers hereby vested in you, the said John George, Earl of Durham, you do in all Things conform to such Instructions as May from Time to Time be addressed to you for your Guidance by Us, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or through One of Our Principal Secretaries of State;

Provided also, and We do hereby declare Our Pleasure to be, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to revoke or to abrogate the said Commissions under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland appointing the said Henry Prescott Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, as aforesaid;

And We do hereby declare, ordain, and appoint, that you, the said John George, Earl of Durham, shall and may hold, execute, and enjoy the said Offices of High Commissioner and Governor General of Our said Provinces on the Continent of North America, and of the said Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, as aforesaid, together with all and singular the Powers and Authorities hereby granted you, for and during Our Will and Pleasure.

In Witness, &c. Witness, &c.

(Dated at Westminster, the 31st Day of March, 1838.)

The Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, G.C.B., High Commissioner and Governor General of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the Continent of North America, and of the Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland.

Proclamation.

(11 April, 1838.)

G. Arthur.

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, on Thursday, the Twelfth day of April, instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, our Provincial Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the Twelfth day of April, next ensuing, at which time, at our City of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving

subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Tuesday, the Twenty-second day of May, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the First year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(20 April, 1838.)

G. Arthur.

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at our City of Toronto, in our said Province, on the Eighth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and prorogued on the Fourth day of March following, in the Seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, the following Bills,—entitled, Firstly,—"An Act to secure the "Independence of the Commons House of Assembly of this Province and for "other purposes therein mentioned,"—Secondly, "An Act erecting certain "parts of the Counties of Halton and Simcoe, into a new District, by the "name of the District of Wellington,"—Thirdly, "An Act to naturalize "certain persons therein named,"—and Fourthly, "An Act to authorize the "erection of certain Townships and other Territory heretofore forming part "of the Newcastle District, into a new District, by the name of the District "of Colborne, with Peterborough for the District Town"—were passed in the Legislative Council and Assembly, and were at the prorogation of the said Session, on the Fourth day of March aforesaid, presented to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, for our Assent thereto, who in pursuance of the authority vested in our Lieutenant Governor, of our said Province, by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth "year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual "provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' "and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province"—and according to his discretion, then and there declared, that he reserved the aforesaid Bills for the signification of our pleasure thereon. Now Know Ye, that the aforesaid Bills having been laid before Us in Council, We have been pleased to Assent to the same—And We do by these Presents,

according to the provisions of the said Act, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, Assent thereto, of which all our loving subjects will take notice, and govern themselves, accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the First year of our Reign.

C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Earl of Durham, dated 21st April, 1838.

Downing Street, 21st April, 1838.

My Lord,

I have the Honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship the Instructions under Her Majesty's Signet Manual accompanying your Lordship's Commission as Governor of Lower and Upper Canada; you will perceive that they recognize certain Instructions addressed to the late Earl Dalhousie, which appear to have been transcribed with little Variation from the Conquest of the Province of Quebec till Lord Dalhousie's Appointment, and to have been referred to during the whole of that Period as the Rule for the Guidance of all subsequent Governors. Those Instructions, however, have in many respects become obsolete and inapplicable to the present Condition of the Canadian Provinces, and in some respects are at variance with the Law; in referring your Lordship to them Her Majesty has consequently instructed you to observe them only so far as they are exempt from Objections of this Nature.

The more obvious and as it would seem the more convenient Course being that of a complete Revision of the Instructions, in order to adapt them to the existing Law and Condition of the Canadas, I should have thought it my Duty to complete such a Revision before your Lordship's Assumption of the Government, had it not appeared that no such Change could be made at the present moment without prejudicing some of the more important Questions which await your Lordship's Investigation, and the future Decision of the Queen and of Parliament. It appears to me, therefore, in the Choice of Difficulties, that the least inconvenient Course would be that of adhering to the Practice observed ever since Lord Dalhousie's Appointment, by referring you to the standing Instructions under which he acted, so far as the Law or the actual State of the Canadas may admit of the Observance and Execution of them. Your Lordship will find that this Qualification will in may respects prevent your adopting those standing Instructions as the Guide of your official Conduct. I would especially notice Three Topics to which this Remark applies: First, the old standing Instructions are at variance with the Rules which have been followed for the last Six Years respecting the Alienation of the unsettled Lands of the Crown: those Rules as laid down by the Earl of Ripon must be considered as in full Force; Secondly, the old standing Instructions suppose the Existence of the Constitution of 1791, and therefore are to that Extent inapplicable to the present State of the Law in the Lower Province; Thirdly, the old standing Instructions

having been framed before the passing of the Law for the Relief of the Roman Catholics from the Disabilities under which they formerly laboured in this Country are in many Particulars conceived in a Spirit opposed to the Principles of Religious Toleration as now understood and practised.

It is almost superfluous to observe that to this Extent they must be regarded as obsolete.

Subject to these and to some less considerable Exceptions of the same Kind, the old standing Instructions will be found by your Lordship to be a valuable Guide upon various Topics of general and permanent Policy, to which your Attention will be called in the Administration of the Government of the Canadian Provinces.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GLENELG.

The Earl of Durham, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

(14 May, 1838.)

By His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS, the devoted loyalty of the great body of Her Majesty's Subjects in this Province, enabled the Government to suppress speedily the late wicked Insurrection, into which a number of Her Majesty's Subjects, formerly faithful and well-affected, had been misled by the artifices of unprincipled and designing men.

AND WHEREAS, in accordance with Her Majesty's most Gracious desire, and with the disposition in which Justice is constantly administered under the British Crown, the Offenders have been as mercifully dealt with as a due regard to the future peace of this Province and to the protection of its inhabitants would allow, and after a careful consideration of the charges advanced against those persons who have been imprisoned in the Gaol of the Home District charged with having been implicated in the Rebellion, and after anxiously weighing the circumstances of each case, and the former character and conduct of the person charged, I have, with the concurrence of the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, extended pardon and forbearance to many, who will in consequence be still suffered to continue inhabitants of the Colony.

I Do Now Therefore, call upon Her Majesty's good and faithful Subjects to unite with the Government in calming, as much as possible, those feelings of indignation and displeasure which the late wicked attempt has so naturally excited, and by the exercise of a kind and generous forbearance, to suffer their misguided fellow Subjects to return as speedily and entirely as may be to the peaceful and confident enjoyment of those blessings, which by their folly and misconduct they had endeavoured to destroy.

And it is earnestly hoped that all who upon this occasion have experienced the merciful forgiveness of their Government, may hereafter so demean themselves as to shew their just and grateful sense of the Royal clemency—that they may imitate in future the loyal fidelity of those by whose brave and active exertions the late Insurrection was so promptly suppressed; and that by their dutiful obedience to the Laws, and their orderly and inoffensive conduct, they may leave no occasion to their Government or to their fellow Subjects, to regret the lenient course which has been adopted towards them.

And I Do Hereby assure all the good and worthy inhabitants of this Province, that Her Majesty is deeply sensible of the excellent conduct which has so honourably distinguished them during the trials to which they have been exposed; and that if ever again their peace shall be disturbed by domestic or foreign enemies, they may rely upon receiving the utmost support of their Sovereign and of the British Nation.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Toronto, this Fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and of Her Majesty's Reign the First.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor, issued on the Fifteenth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, the Provincial Parliament stands further Prorogued until the Second day of July next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(17 May, 1838.)

G. Arthur.

Victoria. By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at our City of Toronto, in our said Province, on the Eighth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and prorogued on the Fourth day of March following, in the Seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, the following Bill, entitled, "An Act to provide for the disposal of the Public Lands in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned," was passed in the Legislative Council and Assembly, and was at the prorogation of the said Session, on the Fourth day of March aforesaid, presented to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, for our Assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and according to his discretion then and there declared, that he reserved the aforesaid Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. Now Know Ye, that the aforesaid Bill having been laid before Us, in Council, We have been pleased to Assent to the same. And We Do, by these presents, according to the provisions of the said Act, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty George the Third, Assent thereto, of which all our loving subjects will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—

Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the First year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

A Proclamation.

(29 May, 1838.)

Durham.

By His Excellency The Right Honourable John George, Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c., &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within, and adjacent to, the Continent of North America, &c., &c., &c.

The Queen, having been graciously pleased to entrust to Me the Government of British North America, I have this day assumed the administration of affairs.

In the execution of this important duty, I rely with confidence on the cordial support of all Her Majesty's Subjects—as the best means of enabling Me to bring every question affecting their welfare to a successful issue,—especially such as may come under my cognizance as Her Majesty's High Commissioner.

The honest and conscientious advocates of Reform, and of the amelioration of defective Institutions, will receive from Me, without distinction of Party, Races or Politics, that assistance and encouragement which their patriotism has a right to command, from all who desire to strengthen and consolidate the connexion between the Parent State and these important Colonies: but the disturbers of the Public Peace, the Violaters of the Law, the enemies of the Crown, and of the British Empire, will find in Me an uncompromising opponent, determined to put in force against them all the powers, civil and military, with which I have been invested.

In one Province the most deplorable events have rendered the suspension of its representative Constitution, unhappily, a matter of necessity—and the Supreme Power has devolved on me.

The great responsibility which is thereby imposed on Me, and the arduous nature of the functions which I have to discharge, will naturally make me most anxious to hasten the arrival of that period, when the Executive Power shall again be surrounded by all the Constitutional checks of free, liberal, and British Institutions.

On you—the People of British America—on your conduct, and the extent of your co-operation with Me, will mainly depend whether that event shall be delayed, or immediate. I therefore invite from you the most free, unreserved communications. I beg you to consider Me as a Friend, and arbitrator, ready at all times to listen to your wishes, complaints and grievances, and fully determined to act with the strictest impartiality.

If you, on your side, will abjure all party, and sectarian animosities, and unite with Me in the blessed work of Peace and Harmony, I feel assured that I can lay the foundations of such a system of Government, as will pro-

tect the rights and interests of all classes—allay all dissensions—and permanently establish, under Divine Providence, that Wealth, Greatness and Prosperity, of which such inexhaustible elements are to be found in these fertile countries.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the Twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the First year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,
CHARLES BULLER, *Chief Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(31 May, 1838.)

BY His Excellency SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS information has this day been received, that on the Thirtieth day of May, instant, the British Steam-boat *Sir Robert Peel,* while lying peaceably at an American Island, was treacherously attacked by a body of armed ruffians from the American Shore, set fire to and burned; the passengers, amongst whom were defenceless females, wantonly and brutally insulted; and a large amount of money and other property on board the said Boat was either plundered or destroyed: AND WHEREAS, the said robbery and outrage cannot fail to excite feelings of the utmost indignation in the minds of Her Majesty's Subjects, who may be induced thereby to resort to acts of retaliation for the redress of injury, without properly considering, that it belongs to the Government of Her Majesty to claim that redress, and to the Government of the United States to see that it be promptly rendered.

The Steam-boat *Sir Robert Peel,* with the persons and property on board, lay at a wharf on the shore of a friendly Power, in the confidence of that security which every civilized Nation extends over the Subjects and Property of Foreigners, within its territory, in times of peace, and free commercial intercourse.

The Government of the United States, it may be confidently expected, will vindicate the national honour: and feel deeply the insult which this act of savage and cowardly violence, committed in the dead of night, has inflicted upon their Nation. They will not and cannot, with any regard to National character, delay to bring the criminals to punishment, or to render to the injured Subjects of Her Majesty, redress—though it be too late, in this instance, to offer them protection.

The demeanour and conduct of the population of this Province has been that of a people resting securely upon the sanctity of Law, and the regular exercise of the power of the Great Empire of which they form a part; and accordingly, even during rebellion, and foreign invasion, this Country has not been disgraced by any scenes of individual violence or revenge, on the part of its loyal inhabitants. The character which has thus been gained to this Province, has commanded the admiration of the British people—demonstrated the proud superiority of British Institutions—and is too valuable to be sacrificed in its smallest part, for the sudden gratification of indignant feelings, however justly they may have been aroused.

I therefore express to Her Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects, my entire confidence in their dignified forbearance, and that the British Flag, which has been so nobly defended by them, will not now be stained by having outrage or insult offered to the persons or property of Foreigners within its territory, and under its protection.

It need not be said to men who understand the character and institutions of England—that injury offered to one Subject, is felt by all—and that the mutual ties of duty and affection, which bind a free and loyal people and their Sovereign together, give the strength of the whole Empire to an injured individual. This consideration is all that is necessary to restrain a loyal community within becoming bounds, and to insure their leaving to their Government that claim for redress which this unprovoked outrage imperatively demands.

Until the American Government shall have taken such measures as will ensure the lives and property of British Subjects within the territory of the United States from spoliation and violence, the utmost guard and caution is required on the part of Masters of Steam-boats, and other vessels, in entering American harbours; as it is but too plain, that at present the Subjects of Her Majesty may be sometimes placed in the power of a lawless banditti, when they imagine themselves within the protection and authority of a friendly Government.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Toronto, this Thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and of Her Majesty's Reign the First.

G. Arthur.

By Command of His Excellency,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

A Proclamation.

One Thousand Pounds Reward!

Durham. (2 June, 1838.)

By His Excellency the Right Honourable John George, Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c., &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within, and adjacent to, the Continent of North America, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas information has been received by Me, that on the Twenty-ninth day of May last, at a certain Island called "Wells' Island," in the River Saint Lawrence, within the territory of the United States of America, a body of armed men, at midnight, seized upon a certain Steam-vessel called the *Sir Robert Peel*, belonging to certain Subjects of HER MAJESTY, in the Province of Upper Canada, then moored at the said Island, to which she had resorted in the peaceable prosecution of her accustomed voyage, for the purpose of taking in fuel; and having with violence driven the passengers and crew of the said Steam-boat upon the said Island, deliberately plundered, burnt and destroyed the said Steam-boat; And Whereas, many of the said passengers were females, and were thus assailed with a total disregard of their sex and their condition at that hour of the night, thereby greatly aggravating the outrage; And Whereas, the due protection of Her Majesty's Subjects, and the demands of Justice, imperatively require that

the perpetrators of such a crime should not escape unpunished; And Whereas, with that object I am desirous of co-operating with, and giving every facility to the Authorities of the United States: Now Know all Men by these Presents, that I do hereby promise the sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, to any person or persons who shall identify, and bring to conviction, before any competent tribunal, any person actually engaged in, or directly aiding and abetting the perpetration of this last-mentioned outrage.

To allay the alarm which has again unhappily disturbed the peace of the Frontier of the Province of Upper Canada, I hereby proclaim to the Subjects of Her Majesty residing therein, my determination to secure their present and permanent protection, by the employment of every means at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government—for which purpose a sufficient Military Force will be immediately concentrated on such points as shall best protect the frontier line from all aggression on the peaceable inhabitants of these Provinces: I shall also lose no time in appealing to the Government of the United States, to vindicate its own honour, by avenging the insult which has been offered to their authority by a band of lawless pirates, and repairing the wrongs which have been inflicted on Her Majesty's Subjects.

Pending such appeal, I earnestly exhort all Her Majesty's Subjects, notwithstanding the aggravated provocation they have received, carefully to abstain from any act of retaliation which may expose them to the imputation of a disregard of their own honour, by a violation of the international rights of adjoining Powers.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the First year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command.

Charles Buller, *Chief Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(9 June, 1838.)

G. Arthur.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas the House belonging to Charles Prior, Esquire, of Goderich, in the County of Huron, in our said Province of Upper Canada, was consumed by fire, on the night of Monday the 16th day of April, now last past; and there is reason to believe that the fire did not happen accidentally, but was the work of an Incendiary: Now Know Ye, that a reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS

will be paid to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the above crime; and a Free Pardon will also be granted to any accomplice therein, not being the actual Incendiary or immediate Procurer, so giving such information.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces

therein, at Toronto, this Ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the first year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency,

C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(18 June, 1838.)

Durham.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Charles Buller, Greeting:

Whereas it is highly expedient and desirable, that the disposal of the extensive tracts of Waste Lands, the property of the Crown, in our Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and our Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, should be placed upon such a footing as may most effectually conduce to the increase of population and wealth in the said Provinces and Islands, and the general prosperity thereof, and in particular to greatly increased emigration from the Mother Country, both of capitalists and labourers, as permanent settlers, to the end that while the vast but imperfectly developed resources of the said Provinces and Islands should, as soon as possible, be made fully productive, a more intimate connection between Britain and her Colonial Empire, in North America, founded on common interests, and productive of mutual advantages, may be established and permanently secured; And Whereas, We have ordered and directed each of our Lieutenant Governors of our Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and our Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, respectively, to affix the Great Seal of our Province or Island, to which each is respectively Lieutenant Governor, to a Commission addressed by Us to you, to the like effect, and containing the like powers and authorities for inquiry, touching the Waste Lands, the property of the Crown, in each such Province or Island respectively, as are hereinafter contained: Know Ye, therefore, that We, reposing great trust in your zeal, ability and discretion, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these Presents, do nominate, constitute and appoint, You, the said Charles Buller, to proceed, with the utmost dispatch, to enquire into the past and present methods of disposing of Waste Lands, Woods, Forests, and other Domains and Hereditaments, the property of the Crown, in our Province of Upper Canada, and to collect information respecting the operation thereof, in regard to the advancement of our said Province, and in particular to the promotion of emigration thereto from the Mother Country: And our further will and pleasure is, that you, after due examination of the premises, do and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, report to Us, under your hand and seal, what you shall find touching or concerning the premises, upon such enquiry as aforesaid; and also that you shall suggest such alterations and modifications of the laws and regulations at present in force as may appear likely to promote the objects aforesaid: And for the better discovery of the truth in the premises, We do, by these Presents, give and grant to you, full power and authority to call before you, such and so many of the Officers of the Crown Lands Department, and Agents for Emigrants in our said Province of Upper Canada, and such other

Officers of the Crown, and other persons, as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed of the truth in the premises; and to enquire of the premises, and every part thereof, by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: And We do also give and grant to you, full power and authority to cause all and singular the Officers aforesaid, in our said Province of Upper Canada, or any other person or persons, having in their custody any records, orders, regulations, books, papers or other writings, relating to or in anywise connected with the premises, to bring and produce the same before you, And for your assistance in the due execution of this our Commission, We do hereby authorize you to nominate and appoint such person or persons as you shall think fit, to be Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Commissioners, for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, and to delegate to him or them such and so many of the powers hereinbefore vested in you as may seem expedient: And our will is, and we do hereby direct and ordain, that the person or persons so nominated by you, shall possess and exercise any powers and authorities so as aforesaid delegated to him or them, in as full and ample a manner as the same are possessed and may be exercised by you, under the authority of these Presents. And We do hereby further authorize and empower you, at your discretion, to appoint such person as Secretary to this our Commission, as to you shall seem proper, and to frame such temporary rules, orders and regulations, with regard to the manner of disposing of such Crown Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may to you appear expedient, and from time to time, at such like discretion, to alter and vary the same, due regard being had in all such rules, orders and regulations, to any Provincial Act or Acts, and to any Royal Instructions now in force in our said Province of Upper Canada, touching or concerning the disposal of the said Waste Lands, or any part thereof. And we do hereby further authorize and empower you, to give instructions to the several Officers of the Crown Lands Department, and Agents for Emigrants, in our said Province, as to the performance of the duties of their respective offices, subject, nevertheless, to all such Provincial Acts or Royal Instructions as aforesaid, which Instructions shall be in all respects binding upon the Officer or Officers to whom the same shall be respectively addressed.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Upper Canada to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our right trusty and right well beloved John George, Earl of Durham, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all our Provinces within, and adjacent to the Continent of North America, &c., &c., &c., at our Castle of St. Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province of Lower Canada, this Eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the First year of our Reign.

CHARLES BULLER, *Chief Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(22 June, 1838.)

By His Excellency SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS on the morning of the 21st of this present month of June, a large body of armed men assembled in the Township of Pelham, in the

Niagara District, and attacked and plundered a house in that neighbourhood, of a large sum of money, and other property, and fired upon and overpowered a small detachment of the Embodied Militia there stationed. And Whereas information has been received by me, that certain evil-disposed persons, connected with the Brigands who have of late molested and disturbed the peace of the American and British frontiers, have crossed the Niagara River, and that they lurk and secret themselves in parts of the District of Niagara, with the knowledge and connivance of some of the disaffected resident inhabitants. And Whereas it is necessary for the peace and security of the District of Niagara, that the ingress and egress of idle and evil-minded persons should be restrained and prevented, and that the perpetrators of the above outrage, and their abettors, should be brought to condign punishment. I Do Therefore strictly order and command all Officers, Magistrates, and others whom it may concern, that no person be permitted to land upon or leave the shore, on the British side of the Niagara River, coming from or going to the United States Territory, unless he shall give a full and reasonable account of himself, and shew that he is coming or going in the prosecution of his lawful affairs and business, which person shall be furnished with a passport, to secure him from further hindrance or molestation. And I Do Hereby earnestly call upon all Magistrates, Officers, and other loyal Subjects of the Queen, for their best united exertions in restoring, the peace and tranquility of the Province, in the prevention of crime and disorder, and in the apprehension of the guilty; and I assure them of every support and assistance which may be required for these purposes, to the utmost extent of the Civil and Military powers which Her Majesty has been pleased to place in my hands.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Toronto, this Twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and of Her Majesty's reign the Second.

Geo. Arthur.

By Command of His Excellency,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(23 June, 1838.)

By His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas the body of armed Rebels, under the command of one James Morreau, who, on the morning of the 21st of this present month, attacked a small advanced post of the Queen's Lancers, by whom they were most gallantly resisted, have already fled from the Militia Forces sent in pursuit of them, and are seeking to escape the consequences of disturbing the peace and tranquility of this Province, and of their infatuated and futile attempts to subvert our Institutions. And Whereas these parties have held out expectations of aid and reinforcements from the inhabitants of the United States—not reflecting that there are thousands of British-born Subjects, who, though Emigrants to that country, preserve their attachment to their native land and to their Sovereign, and who are ready, should occasion require them, to rush forward to support the Government, and put down any insurrection here. And Whereas some of these insurgents have already been taken, and from the arrangements now made, and from the spirit and

zeal displayed in their pursuit by the loyal inhabitants of the country—their escape is rendered almost impossible. And Whereas there is reason to fear that some persons, through ignorance, and others from disaffection, may harbour, conceal or assist, these fugitives in their endeavours to escape from justice; Now I do hereby offer a Reward of Five Hundred Pounds, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said James Morreau, and cause him to be brought to justice—and a Free Pardon will be given to any of his followers, not being ringleaders, nor having committed any murder, who shall arrest and deliver up the said James Morreau. And I Do caution all persons not to harbour, conceal or in any manner to assist, these Rebels and fugitives, since by so doing, they will commit a high crime, involving consequences of the most severe and penal character. And I Do further express my warmest thanks and acknowledgments to Her Majesty's loyal and faithful Subjects, whose exertions against these criminals have rendered their efforts vain, and have compelled them to flight and dispersion—hereby assuring them that I am using every power at my command for their safeguard and protection, and for the bringing to immediate justice the invaders of their Country.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Drummondville, this Twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and of Her Majesty's reign the Second.

Geo. Arthur.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. H. Draper, *Solicitor General.*

Proclamation.

(2 July, 1838.)

Whereas atrocious outrages and aggressions have recently been made by brigands from the State of Michigan upon persons and property on the river St. Clair within this Province; and whereas further and other attacks are apprehended from similar hordes of brigands at various points on this frontier; and whereas it is necessary for the peace and security of the Western District, and of the Province generally, that the ingress and egress of suspicious-looking persons should be restrained and prevented, and that the perpetrators of the above outrages, and their abettors, should be brought to condign punishment.

Now, therefore, we do hereby order all ferrymen, peace officers, and also all good subjects of Her Majesty, and all others whom it may concern, to see that no person be permitted to land upon or leave the shore on the British side of the Detroit River, or the St. Charles River, or the waters of the Western District, coming from or going to the United States territory, unless he shall give a full, satisfactory, and reasonable account of himself, and show that he is coming or going in the prosecution of his lawful affairs and business, which person shall be furnished with a passport, if demanded, to secure him from further hindrance or molestation, such passport to be signed by a magistrate, militia commissioned officer, or a peace officer.

And we do further order and require all peace officers, and the good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty, on all parts of the coast of the Western district, to seize and bring to the towns of Sandwich or Amherstburg all boats, scows, canoes, and other craft found therein, (except ferry-boats regularly and lawfully established,) so that the same may be secured, collected, and placed under military or militia guards, (the intercourse between the United States and this Province being now entirely limited to the regu-

lar ferries,) and no person is either to pass or re-pass without undergoing a strict examination.

And we do further order that this proclamation shall continue in force from this day, and until the pleasure of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be known thereon.

Given under our hands, at Sandwich, this 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord 1838, and in the Second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) John Prince, J.P.W.D. James Dougall, J.P.W.D.
Prideaux Girty, J.P.W.D. F. Baby, J.P.W.D.
J. Woods, J.P.W.D. Robert Mercer, J.P.W.D.
C. Eliot, J.P.W.D. John A. Wilkinson, J.P.W.D.
Wm. Anderson, J.P.W.D. M. Elliot, J.P.W.D.

Government House, Toronto, 9 July, 1838.

I have laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor your letter of the 3rd instant, and the Proclamation of the Magistrates of the Western district which accompanied it.

His Excellency has been pleased to express his deep sense of the zeal and activity of yourself and fellow-justices in your efforts to defend that portion of the Province from hostile incursions, and to apprehend such persons as have invaded the country, and committed acts of violence and aggression therein.

I am further directed to inform you, that measures are now in progress for bringing to summary justice such of these parties as have been taken, and also for ascertaining how those of them who have fled to the United States may be claimed, and brought back here to answer for their crimes.

These measures, added to the precautionary and defensive arrangements already adopted by the employment of an armed steamer in addition to the Thames, and of two or three gun-boats, on Lake Erie, render it unnecessary, in the opinion of His Excellency, to carry into operation the Proclamation of the Magistrates, excepting so far as taking every means to prevent the escape of any of these marauders who are still in the country, or of apprehending such individuals who may be reasonably suspected of designs dangerous to the public peace. These matters are entirely in the discretion of the justices, in the exercise of which His Excellency desires to express the fullest confidence in those gentlemen.

Should circumstances unhappily render a check upon the intercourse with the United States more pressingly necessary, His Excellency will, in the exercise of the authority entrusted to him, take the proper measure for effecting it, as this is a matter clearly beyond the authority of the local Magistrates, and resting only in the hands of the Executive Government of the Province.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) John Macaulay.

John Prince, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor, bearing date the Thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, the Provincial Parliament stands further Prorogued until the Sixth day of August next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor, bearing date the Thirty-first day of July, in the year

of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, the Provincial Parliament stands further Prorogued until the Fifteenth day of September next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor, bearing date the Eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, the Provincial Parliament stands further Prorogued until the Twenty-fifth day of October, next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(1 Oct., 1838.)

GEO. ARTHUR.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

WHEREAS the Barn and Stable, together with the Cellar under the Barn, filled with Grain, Hay, Implements of Husbandry, Lumber, Shingles, and various other articles, belonging to Charles Prior, of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, in our said Province, Esquire, were consumed by fire, and utterly destroyed, on the night of Friday, the Fourteenth day of September, now last past; and there is reason to believe that the fire did not happen accidentally, but was the work of an incendiary. Now KNOW YE, that a reward of Two Hundred Pounds will be paid to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the above crime; and a Free Pardon will also be granted to any accomplice therein, not being the actual Incendiary, or immediate Procurer, so giving such information.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this First day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the Second year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A. HAGERMAN, *Attorney General.*
JOHN MACAULAY, *Private Secretary.*

A PROCLAMATION.

(9 Oct., 1838.)

By His Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN GEORGE, EARL OF DURHAM, Viscount Lambton, &c., &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within, and adjacent to, the Continent of North America, &c., &c., &c., &c.

In conformity with one of its provisions, I have this day proclaimed the Act 1 & 2 Victoria, chap. 112, entitled "An Act for indemnifying those

who have issued or acted under certain Parts of a certain Ordinance, made under colour of an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act to make temporary Provision for the Government of Lower Canada.' "

I have also to notify the disallowance of Her Majesty of the Ordinance 2d Victoria, chap. 1, entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Security of the Province of Lower Canada."

I cannot perform these official duties without at the same time informing you, the people of British America, of the course which the measures of the Imperial Government and Legislature make it incumbent on me to pursue. The mystery which has heretofore too often, during the progress of the most important affairs, concealed from the people of these colonies, the intentions, the motives, and the very actions of their rulers, appears to me to have been one of the main causes of the numerous errors of the Government, and the general dissatisfaction of the people. Undesirable at any time, such concealment on the part of one entrusted with the supreme authority in the present crisis of your affairs, would be most culpable and pernicious. With a people from whom I have had so many and such gratifying proofs of warm and confiding attachment, I can have no reserve. And my implicit reliance on your loyalty and good sense will justify me in making you acquainted with what it most imports you to know.

It is the more necessary for me thus to act, because, when I first entered upon this Government, I explained to you, in a Proclamation issued immediately on my arrival on these shores, the nature of the powers vested in me, and the principles on which it was my intention to exercise them. Now, therefore, that I am about to return to England, I feel it to be my bounden duty to state to you, as fully and as frankly, the reasons which have induced me to lay down powers rendered inadequate to the carrying into effect those or any other principles of government.

I did not accept the Government of British North America, without duly considering the nature of the task which I imposed on myself, or the sufficiency of my means for performing it. When Parliament concentrated all legislative and executive power in Lower Canada in the same hands, it established an authority, which, in the strictest sense of the word, was despotic. This authority Her Majesty was graciously pleased to delegate to me. I did not shrink from assuming the awful responsibility of power thus freed from constitutional restraints, in the hope, that by exercising it with justice, with mildness, and with vigour, I might secure the happiness of all classes of the people, and facilitate the speedy and permanent restoration of their liberties. But I never was weak enough to imagine that the forms by which men's rights are wisely guarded in that country where freedom has been longest enjoyed, best understood, and most prudently exercised, could be scrupulously observed in a society almost entirely disorganized by misrule and dissension. I conceived it to be one of the chief advantages of my position, that I was enabled to pursue the great ends of substantial justice and sound policy, free and unfettered. Nor did I ever dream of applying the theory or the practice of the British Constitution to a country whose constitution was suspended; where all representative government was annihilated, and the people deprived of all control over their own affairs; where the ordinary guarantees of personal rights had been in abeyance during a long subjection to Martial Law, and a continued suspension of the Habeas Corpus; where there neither did exist, nor had for a long time existed, any confidence in the impartial administration of justice in any political case.

To encourage and stimulate me in my arduous task, I had great and worthy objects in view. My aim was to elevate the Province of Lower

Canada to a thoroughly British character, to link its people to the sovereignty of Britain, by making them all participators in those high privileges, conducive at once to freedom and order, which have long been the glory of Englishmen. I hoped to confer on an united people, a more extensive enjoyment of free and responsible government, and to merge the petty jealousies of a small community, and the odious animosities of origin, in the higher feelings of a nobler and more comprehensive nationality.

To give effect to these purposes it was necessary that my powers of government should be as strong as they were extensive, that I should be known to have the means of acting as well as judging for myself, without a perpetual control by distant authorities. It were well indeed if such were the ordinary tenure of government in colonies, and that your local administration should always enjoy so much of the confidence of those with whom rests the ultimate decision of your affairs, that it might ever rely on being allowed to carry out its policy to completion, and on being supported in giving effect to its promises and its commands. But in the present posture of your affairs, it was necessary that the most unusual confidence should accompany the delegation of a most unusual authority; and that in addition to such great legal powers, the Government here should possess all the moral force that could be derived from the assurance that its acts would be final, and its engagements religiously observed. It is not by stinted powers, or dubious authority, that the present danger can be averted, or the foundation laid of a better order of things.

I had reason to believe that I was armed with all the power which I thought requisite by the commissions and instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, with which I was charged as Governor General and High Commissioner, by the authority vested in me and my Council by the Act of the Imperial Legislature, and by the general approbation of my appointment, which all parties were pleased to express. I also trusted that I should enjoy, throughout the course of my administration, all the strength which the cordial and steadfast support of the authorities at home can alone give to their distant officers; and that even party feeling would refrain from molesting me whilst occupied in maintaining the integrity of the British Empire.

In these just expectations I have been painfully disappointed. From the very commencement of my task, the minutest details of my administration have been exposed to incessant criticism, in a spirit which has envinced an entire ignorance of the state of this country, and of the only mode in which the supremacy of the British Crown can here be upheld and exercised. Those who have in the British Legislature systematically depreciated my powers, and the Ministers of the Crown, by their tacit acquiescence therein, have produced the effect of making it too clear that my authority is inadequate for the emergency important which was brought under the notice of the authorities at home, has been annulled; and the entire policy, of which that act was a small though essential part, has thus been defeated.

The disposal of the political prisoners was from the first a matter foreign to my mission. With a view to the more easy attainment of the great objects contemplated, that question ought to have been settled before my arrival. But as it was essential to my plans for the future tranquility and improvement of the colony, that I should commence by allaying prosecution, and to provide for the present security of the province by removing the most dangerous disturbers of its peace. For these ends the ordinary tribunals, as a recent trial has clearly shown, afforded me no means. Judicial proceedings would only have agitated the public mind afresh; would have put in evi-

dence the sympathy of a large portion of the people for rebellion; and would have given to the disaffected generally a fresh assurance of immunity from political guilt. An acquittal in the face of the clearest evidence, which I am justified in having anticipated as inevitable, would have set the immediate leaders of the insurrection at liberty, absolved from crime, and exalted in the eyes of their deluded countrymen, as the innocent victims of an unjust imprisonment, and a vindictive charge. I looked upon these as mischiefs which I was bound to avert by the utmost exercise of the powers entrusted to me. I could not, without trial and conviction, take any measures of a purely penal character; but I thought myself justified in availing myself of an acknowledgment of guilt, and adopting measures of precaution against a small number of the most culpable or most dangerous of the accused. To all the rest I extended a complete amnesty.

Whether a better mode of acting could have been devised for the emergency, is now immaterial. This is the one that has been adopted; the discussion which it at first excited had passed away; and those who were once most inclined to condemn its leniency had acquiesced in, or submitted to it. The good effects which must necessarily have resulted from any settlement of this difficult question, had already begun to show themselves. Of these the principal were, the general approval of my policy by the people of the United States, and the consequent cessation of American sympathy with any attempt to disturb the Canadas. This result has been the most gratifying to me, inasmuch as it has gone far towards a complete restoration of that good-will between you and a great and kindred nation which I have taken every means in my power to cultivate, and which I earnestly intreat you to cherish, as essential to your peace and prosperity.

It is also very satisfactory to me to find that the rectitude of my policy has hardly been disputed at home, and that the disallowance of the Ordinance proceeds from no doubt of its substantial merits, but from the importance which has been attached to a supposed technical error in the assumption of a power, which, if I had it not, I ought to have had.

The particular defect in the Ordinance which has been made the ground of its disallowance was occasioned, not by my mistaking the extent of my powers, but by my reliance on the readiness of Parliament to supply their insufficiency in case of need. For the purpose of relieving the prisoners from all apprehensions of being treated as ordinary convicts, and the loyal inhabitants of the province from the dread of their immediate return, words were inserted in the Ordinance respecting the disposal of them in Bermuda, which were known to be inoperative. I was perfectly aware that my powers extended to landing the prisoners on the shores of Bermuda, but no further. I knew that they could not be forcibly detained in that island without co-operation of the Imperial Legislature. That co-operation I had a right to expect, because the course I was pursuing was pointed out in numerous acts of the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures, as I shall have occasion hereafter most fully to prove. I also did believe that, even if I had not the precedents of these Acts of Parliament, a Government and a Legislature anxious for the peace of this unhappy country, and for the integrity of the British Empire, would not sacrifice to a petty technicality the vast benefits which my entire policy promised, and had already in a great measure secured. I trusted they would take care that a great and beneficent purpose should not be frustrated by any error, if error there was, which they could rectify, or the want of any power which they could supply; finally, that if they found the Ordinance inoperative, they would give it effect; if illegal, that they would make it law.

This small aid has not been extended to me, even for this great object; and the usefulness of my delegated power expires with the loss of that support from the supreme authority which could alone sustain it. The measure now annulled was but part of a large system of measures which I promised when I proclaimed the amnesty. When I sought to obliterate the traces of recent discord, I pledged myself to remove its causes—to prevent the revival of a contest between hostile races—to raise the defective institutions of Lower Canada to the level of British civilization and freedom; to remove all impediments to the course of British enterprise in this province, and promote colonization and improvement in the others, and to consolidate these general benefits on the strong and permanent basis of a free, responsible, and comprehensive Government.

Such large promises could not have been ventured without a perfect reliance on the unhesitating aid of the supreme authorities. Of what avail are the purposes and promises of a delegated power, whose acts are not respected by the authority from which it proceeds? With what confidence can I invite co-operation, or impose forbearance, whilst I touch ancient laws and habits, as well as deep-rooted abuses, with the weakened hands that have ineffectually essayed but a little more than the ordinary vigour of the police of troubled times?

How am I to provide against the immediate effects of the disallowance of the Ordinance? That Ordinance was intimately connected with other measures which remain in unrestricted operation. It was coupled with Her Majesty's proclamation of amnesty; and as I judged it becoming, that the extraordinary Legislature of Lower Canada should take upon itself all measures of rigorous precaution, and leave to Her Majesty the congenial office of using her Royal prerogative for the sole purpose of pardon and mercy, the proclamation contained an entire amnesty, qualified only by the exceptions specified in the Ordinance. The Ordinance has been disallowed, and the proclamation is confirmed. Her Majesty having been advised to refuse her assent to the exceptions, the amnesty exists without qualification. No impediment therefore exists to the return of the persons who had made the most distinct admission of guilt, or who had been excluded by me from the Province on account of the danger to which its tranquility would be exposed by their presence; and none can now be enacted, without the adoption of measures alike repugnant to my sense of justice and of policy. I cannot recall the irrevocable pledge of Her Majesty's mercy. I cannot attempt to evade the disallowance of the Ordinance, by re-enacting it under the disguise of an alteration of the scene of banishment, or of the penalties of unauthorized return. I cannot, by a needless suspension of the Habeas Corpus, put the personal liberty of every man at the mercy of the Government, and declare a whole province in immediate danger of rebellion, merely in order to exercise the influence of a vague terror over a few individuals.

In these conflicting and painful circumstances, it is far better that I should at once and distinctly announce my intention of desisting from the vain attempt to carry my policy and system of administration into effect with such inadequate and restricted means. If the peace of Lower Canada is to be again menaced, it is necessary that its Government should be able to reckon on a more cordial and vigorous support at home than has been accorded to me. No good that may not be expected from any other Government in Lower Canada, can be obtained by my continuing to wield extraordinary legal powers of which the moral force and consideration is gone.

You will easily believe that, after all the exertions which I have made, it is with feelings of deep disappointment that I find myself thus suddenly

deprived of the power of conferring great benefit on that province to which I have referred; of reforming the administration system there, and eradicating the manifold abuses which had been engendered by the negligence and corruption of former times, and so lamentably fostered by civil dissensions, I cannot but regret being obliged to renounce the still more glorious hope of employing unusual legislative powers in the endowment of that province with those free municipal institutions, which are the only basis of local improvement and representative liberty, of establishing a system of general education, of revising the defective laws which regulate real property and commerce, and of introducing a pure and competent administration of justice. Above all, I grieve to be thus forced to abandon the realization of such large and solid schemes of colonization and internal improvement, as would connect the distant portions of these extensive colonies, and lay open the unwrought treasures of the wilderness to the wants of British industry and the energy of British enterprise.

For these objects I have laboured much, and have received the most active, zealous, and efficient co-operation from the able and enlightened persons who are associated with me in this great undertaking. Our exertions, however, will not, cannot be thrown away. The information which we have acquired, although not as yet fit for the purposes of immediate legislation, will contribute to the creation of juster views as to the resources, the wants, and the interests of these colonies, than ever yet prevailed in the mother country. To complete and render available those materials for future legislation, is an important part of the duties which, as High Commissioner, I have yet to discharge, and to which I shall devote the most anxious attention.

I shall also be prepared, at the proper period, to suggest the constitution of a form of government for Her Majesty's dominions on this continent, which may restore to the people of Lower Canada all the advantages of a representative system, unaccompanied by the evils that have hitherto proceeded from the unnatural conflicts of parties; which may safely supply any deficiencies existing in the Governments of the other colonies; and which may produce throughout British America a state of contented allegiance, founded, as colonial allegiance ever must be, on a sense of obligation to the parent state.

I fervently hope that my usefulness to you will not cease with my official connexion. When I shall have laid at Her Majesty's feet the various high and important commissions with which Her Royal favour invested me, I shall still be enabled as a Peer of Parliament to render you efficient and constant service in that place where the decisions that affect your welfare are in reality made. It must be, I humbly trust, for the advantage of these provinces, if I can carry into the Imperial Parliament a knowledge, derived from personal inspection and experience, of those interests upon which some persons there are too apt to legislate in ignorance or indifference, and can aid in laying the foundation of a system of general government, which, while it strengthens your permanent connexion with Great Britain, shall save you from the evils to which you are now subjected by every change in the fluctuating policy of distant and successive administrations.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1838, and in the Second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(By Command,)

CHARLES BULLER, *Chief Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor, bearing date the Twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, the Provincial Parliament stands further Prorogued until the Fourth day of December next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(22 Oct., 1838.)

GEO. ARTHUR.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

WHEREAS in cases arising out of the late unhappy revolt, and in the course of the administration of justice against persons implicated therein, it has been our anxious desire to extend our Royal mercy and forgiveness to our deluded and misguided Subjects, to the utmost limits compatible with the public peace, and the security of our loyal and faithful people: AND WHEREAS, in furtherance of our desire to extend our Royal clemency as above declared, we have heretofore granted our pardon to numerous offenders who have been convicted, and have also forborne to prosecute others who had rendered themselves, by their misconduct, liable to punishment; and we being resolved still further to extend our Royal clemency, and to make a final declaration of our will and pleasure with respect to all such of our Subjects as are, or have been in any way implicated in the said revolt, we have this day issued our several Royal Proclamations, in pursuance of an Act of our Provincial Parliament of our said Province of Upper Canada, passed in the first year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act for the more speedy "attainder of persons indicted for High Treason, who have fled from this "Province, or who remain concealed therein to escape from justice"—calling upon and requiring such of our Subjects as have been indicted for the crime of High Treason, and who have withdrawn themselves from the Province, for the causes in the said Act mentioned, to surrender themselves to justice, that their several cases may undergo legal investigation and final adjudication.

And we do now make known and declare to all our Subjects who have not been indicted for any Treason, Misprision of Treason, or Treasonable offence, or who are not now in custody, charged, or liable to be charged with Treason, invasion, or hostile incursion into this Province, or who being charged with either of the said offences, have made their escape from any of our Gaols, or other places of confinement, that they may return to their homes, and that no prosecution for or on account of any offence by them done or committed, and in any way relating to, or connected with the said revolt, shall be instituted or continued, but that all such prosecutions shall terminate and be for ever void, hereby freely offering to all those of our Subjects who may have been implicated in the said revolt, (excepting as aforesaid) our gracious amnesty, pardon and forbearance, for and on account of such offences, (excepting as aforesaid) and our Royal assurance, that, relying on their future loyalty and good conduct, they shall be received under our protection, absolved and released from all punishment or prosecution, as herein above declared.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—

Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the Second year of our Reign.

GEO. ARTHUR.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A. HAGERMAN, *Attorney General.*
R. A. TUCKER, *Secretary and Registrar.*

PROCLAMATION.

(22 Oct., 1838.)

GEO. ARTHUR.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

WHEREAS by an Act passed by our Provincial Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, on the Sixth day of March, in the First year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the more speedy attainder of "persons indicted for High Treason, who have fled from this Province, or "remain concealed therein, to escape from justice," it is enacted and provided, "That from and after the passing of the said Act, in case any indict-"ment shall be found by a Grand Jury, at and before any Court of com-"petent jurisdiction in our said Province, against any person or persons, for "High Treason, Misprision of Treason, or Treasonable practices, and when "the Sheriff shall make return to any Warrant or Capias that may issue "thereupon, that such persons, or any of them, is or are not to be found in "his District, it shall and may be lawful for our Governor of our said Pro-"vince, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, immediately upon "the making of such return, to issue a Proclamation, to be published not "less than six weeks in the Upper Canada Gazette, calling upon and re-"quiring the person or persons against whom any such indictment or indict-"ments shall have been found, to surrender himself or themselves to the "custody of the Sheriff of the District within which the Court before whom "such indictment or indictments were found was held, by a day to be "within the said Proclamation named, such day not to be less than three "calendar months from the first publication of such Proclamation in the "said Gazette; and if such person or persons should not, by the day in such "Proclamation named, surrender themselves to the custody of the said "Sheriff, and submit to justice, then and in such case, they and every of "them, against whom such indictment or indictments should be found as "aforesaid, after the day in such Proclamation named for the surrender of "them and every of them as aforesaid, should stand and be adjudged at-"tainted of the crime expressed and set forth in such indictment or indict-"ments, and should suffer and forfeit as a person attainted of such crime by "the laws of our said Province ought to suffer and forfeit." AND WHEREAS at a Special Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, begun and holden at the City of Toronto, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, *Indictments* were found by a Grand Jury of the said Home District, against *John Rolph*, late of the City of Toronto, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Physician; *William Lyon Mackenzie*, late of the City of Toronto, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Printer; *Silas Fletcher*, late of the Township of East Gwillimbury, in the

Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman: *Jacob Rymal*, late of the Township of Barton, in the District of Gore, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Richard Graham*, late of the Township of East Gwillimbury, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Jeremiah Graham*, late of the Township of East Gwillimbury, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *John Mantack*, late of the City of Toronto, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Labourer; *Joseph Borden*, late of the Township of King, in the Home District and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *David Gibson*, late of the Township of York, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Land Surveyor; *Landon Wurtz*, late of the Township of Pickering, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Labourer; *James Marshall*, late of the Township of Whitchurch, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Store-keeper; *Alum Marr*, late of the Township of Markham, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Joseph Clarkson*, late of the Township of Markham, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Dudley Wilcox*, late of the Township of Markham, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Edmond Quirk*, late of the Township of King, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Thomas Brown*, late of the Township of King, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Levi Parsons*, late of the Township of East Gwillimbury, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Jesse Loyd*, late of Loyd Town, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Aaron Munshaw*, late of the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Henry Stiles*, late of the Township of East Gwillimbury, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *William Fletcher*, late of the Township of East Gwillimbury, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Daniel Fletcher*, late of the Township of East Gwillimbury, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *David McCarty*, late of the Township of York, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Seth McCarty*, late of the Township of York, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Nelson Gorham*, late of the Township of York, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Alexander McLeod*, late of the Township of York, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Labourer: *Cornelius Willis*, late of the Township of York, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; and *Erastus Clark*, late of the Township of York, in the Home District, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman, for the crime of High Treason, committed against us, in our said Province, by them and each of them, the said Court having competent jurisdiction in that behalf: And Whereas our Warrants, in due form of law, were issued by our Justices of our said Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, commanding our Sheriff of the Home District aforesaid, of our said Province, to take the bodies of them the said John Rolph, William Lyon Mackenzie, Silas Fletcher, Jacob Rymal, Richard Graham, Jeremiah Graham, John Mantack, Joseph Borden, Joshua Winn, David Gibson, Landon Wurtz, James Marshall, Alum Marr, Joseph Clarkson, Dudley Wilcox, Edmond Quirk, Thomas Brown, Levi Parsons, Jesse Loyd, Aaron Munshaw, Henry Stiles, William Fletcher, Daniel Fletcher, David McCarty, Seth McCarty, Nelson Gorham, Alexander McLeod, Cornelius Willis, and Erastus Clark, and each of them, and bring them and each of them before our said Justices, to answer respectively to the said indictments so found against them and each of them: And Whereas our said Sheriff hath returned to our said Justices, by whom the Warrants aforesaid were in manner aforesaid issued, that the said John Rolph, William Lyon Mackenzie, Silas Fletcher, Jacob Rymal, Richard Graham, Jeremiah

Graham, John Mantack, Joseph Borden, Joshua Winn, David Gibson, Landon Wurtz, James Marshall, Alum Marr, Joseph Clarkson, Dudley Wilcox, Edmond Quirk, Thomas Brown, Levi Parsons, Jesse Loyd, Aaron Munshaw, Henry Stiles, William Fletcher, Daniel Fletcher, David McCarty, Seth McCarty, Nelson Gorham, Alexander McLeod, Cornelius Willis, and Erastus Clark, were not, nor was any or either of them to be found within his said district, and that he could not, as by the said Warrants he was commanded, have the bodies of them the said John Rolph, William Lyon Mackenzie, Silas Fletcher, Jacob Rymal, Richard Graham, Jeremiah Graham, John Mantack, Joseph Borden, Joshua Winn, David Gibson, Landon Wurtz, James Marshall, Alum Marr, Joseph Clarkson, Dudley Wilcox, Edmond Quirk, Thomas Brown, Levi Parsons, Jesse Loyd, Aaron Munshaw, Henry Stiles, William Fletcher, Daniel Fletcher, David McCarty, Seth McCarty, Nelson Gorham, Alexander McLeod, Cornelius Willis, and Erastus Clark, or any or either of them, to answer to the said indictments, as aforesaid, found against them and each of them, in manner and form aforesaid: Now Know Ye, the said *John Rolph*, *William Lyon Mackenzie*, *Silas Fletcher*, *Jacob Rymal*, *Richard Graham*, *Jeremiah Graham*, *John Mantack*, *Joseph Borden*, *Joshua Winn*, *David Gibson*, *Landon Wurtz*, *James Marshall*, *Alum Marr*, *Joseph Clarkson*, *Dudley Wilcox*, *Edmond Quirk*, *Thomas Brown*, *Levi Parsons*, *Jesse Loyd*, *Aaron Munshaw*, *Henry Stiles*, *William Fletcher*, *Daniel Fletcher*, *David McCarty*, *Seth McCarty*, *Nelson Gorham*, *Alexander McLeod*, *Cornelius Willis*, and *Erastus Clark*, that by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, in pursuance of the said Act of our Parliament of our said Province, *We do issue* this our *Royal Proclamation*, and *do hereby call* upon and require you, the said John Rolph, William Lyon Mackenzie, Silas Fletcher, Jacob Rymal, Richard Graham, Jeremiah Graham, John Mantack, Joseph Borden, Joshua Winn, David Gibson, Landon Wurtz, James Marshall, Alum Marr, Joseph Clarkson, Dudley Wilcox, Edmond Quirk, Thomas Brown, Levi Parsons, Jesse Loyd, Aaron Munshaw, Henry Stiles, William Fletcher, Daniel Fletcher, David McCarty, Seth McCarty, Nelson Gorham, Alexander McLeod, Cornelius Willis, and Erastus Clark, and each and every of you, to *Surrender yourselves* to the custody of our Sheriff of the Home District of our said Province, by the first day of February, next ensuing the first publication of this our Proclamation in the said Upper Canada Gazette, and submit to justice, hereby declaring and making known to you and each of you, that in default of your so surrendering, you and each of you shall suffer and forfeit, as persons attainted of the crime of High Treason by the laws of our said Province ought to suffer and forfeit.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the Second year of our Reign. Geo. Arthur, *Lieutenant Governor.*

By Command of His Excellency in Council,

C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*

R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation. (22 Oct., 1838.)

Geo. Arthur.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Whereas by an Act passed by our Provincial Parliament, of our Province of Upper Canada, on the Sixth day of March, in the First year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to provide for the more speedy attainder of per-"sons indicted for High Treason, who have fled from this Province, or "remain concealed therein, to escape from Justice," it is enacted and provided, "That from and after the passing of the said Act, in case any Indict-"ment shall be found by a Grand Jury, at and before any Court of com-"petent jurisdiction in our said Province, against any person or persons for "High Treason, Misprision of Treason, or Treasonable Practices, and when "the Sheriff shall make return to any Warrant or Capias that may issue "thereupon, that such persons or any of them is or are not to be found "in his District, it shall and may be lawful for our Governor of our said "Province, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, "immediately upon the making of such return, to issue a Proclamation, to "be published not less than six weeks in the Upper Canada Gazette, calling "upon and requiring the person or persons against whom any such indict-"ment or indictments shall have been found, to surrender himself or them-"selves to the custody of the Sheriff of the District within which the Court "before whom such indictment or indictments were found was held, by a "day to be within the said Proclamation named, such day not to be less "than three calendar months from the first publication of such Proclama-"tion in the said Gazette; and if such person or persons should not, by the "day in such Proclamation named, surrender themselves to the custody of "the said Sheriff, and submit to justice, then and in such case they and "every of them, against whom such indictment or indictments should be "found as aforesaid, after the day in such Proclamation named for the sur-"render of them and every of them as aforesaid, should stand and be ad-"judged attainted of the crime expressed and set forth in such indictment "or indictments, and should suffer and forfeit, as a person attainted of such "crime, by the laws of our said Province, ought to suffer and forfeit." And Whereas at a Special Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, begun and holden at the Town of London, in the District of London, of our said Province of Upper Canada, *Indictments* were found by a Grand Jury of the said District of London, against *Charles Duncombe*, late of the Township of Burford, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Esquire; *James Dennis*, late of the Township of Norwich, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Eliakim Malcolm*, late of the Township of Oakland, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Peter Delong*, late of the Township of Norwich, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Orsimus B. Clark*, late of the Township of Norwich, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Merchant; *Lyman Davis*, late of the Township of Malahide, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Labourer; *Henry Fisher*, late of the Township of Bayham, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *James Malcolm*, late of the Township of Oakland, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman, *Pelham C. Teeple*, late of the Township of Oxford West, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Norris Humphrey*, late of the Township of Bayham, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Merchant, *Jesse Paulding*, late of the Township of Bayham, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Innkeeper; *Joel P. Doan*, late of the Township of Yarmouth, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Tanner; *Joshua G. Doan*, late of the Township of Yarmouth, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Tan-

ner; *John Talbot*, late of the Township of Yarmouth, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Gentleman; *Samuel Edison*, the younger, late of the Township of Bayham, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Inn-keeper; *Abraham Sutton*, late of the Township of Norwich, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Moses Chapman Nickerson*, late of the Township of Woodhouse, in the District of Talbot, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *George Lawton*, late of the Township of Yarmouth, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *John Massacre*, late of the Township of Townsend, in the District of Talbot, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; *Elisha Hall*, late of the Township of Oxford West, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; and *Solomon Hawes*, late of the Township of Yarmouth, in the District of London, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; for the crime of *High Treason*, committed against Us, in our said Province, by them and each of them; the said Court having competent jurisdiction in that behalf. And Whereas our Warrants, in due form of law, were issued by our Justices of our said Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery, commanding our Sheriff of the District of London, of our said Province, to take the Bodies of them the said Charles Duncombe, James Dennis, Eliakim Malcolm, Peter Delong, Orsimus B. Clark, Lyman Davis, Henry Fisher, James Malcolm, Pelham C. Teeple, Norris Humphrey, Jesse Paulding, Joel P. Doan, Joshua G. Doan, John Talbot, Samuel Edison (the younger), Abraham Sutton, Moses Chapman Nickerson, George Lawton, John Massacre, Elisha Hall, Solomon Hawes, and each of them; and bring them and each of them before our said Justices, to answer respectively to the said Indictments so found against them and each of them. And Whereas our said Sheriff hath returned to our said Justices, by whom the warrants aforesaid were in manner aforesaid issued, that the said Charles Duncombe, James Dennis, Eliakim Malcolm, Peter Delong, Orsimus B. Clark, Lyman Davis, Henry Fisher, James Malcolm, Pelham C. Teeple, Norris Humphrey, Jesse Paulding, Joel P. Doan, Joshua G. Doan, John Talbot, Samuel Edison (the younger), Abraham Sutton, Moses Chapman Nickerson, George Lawton, John Massacre, Elisha Hall, Solomon Hawes, were not, nor was any or either of them to be found within his said District, and that he could not, as by the said Warrant he was commanded, have the bodies of them the said Charles Duncombe, James Dennis, Eliakim Malcolm, Peter Delong, Orsimus B. Clark, Lyman Davis, Henry Fisher, James Malcolm, Pelham C. Teeple, Norris Humphrey, Jesse Paulding, Joel P. Doan, Joshua G. Doan, John Talbot, Samuel Edison (the younger), Abraham Sutton, Moses Chapman Nickerson, George Lawton, John Massacre, Elisha Hall, Solomon Hawes, or any or either of them, to answer to the said Indictments as aforesaid, found against them and each of them, in manner and form aforesaid. Now Know Ye, the said *Charles Duncombe, James Davis, Eliakim Malcolm, Peter Delong, Orsimus B. Clark, Lyman Davis, Henry Fisher, James Malcolm, Pelham C. Teeple, Norris Humphrey, Jesse Paulding, Joel P. Doan, Joshua G. Doan, John Talbot, Samuel Edison* (the younger), *Abraham Sutton, Moses Chapman Nickerson, George Lawton, John Massacre, Elisha Hall, Solomon Hawes*, and each and every of you, to *Surrender yourselves* to the custody of our Sheriff of the District of London, aforesaid, of our said Province, by the First day of February next ensuing the first publication of this our Proclamation in the said Upper Canada Gazette, and submit to justice; hereby declaring and making known to you and each of you, that in default of your so surrendering, you and each of you shall suffer and forfeit as persons attainted of the crime of High Treason, by the laws of our said Province, ought to suffer and forfeit.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the Second year of our Reign.

GEO. ARTHUR, *Lieutenant Governor.*

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A. HAGERMAN, *Attorney General.*
R. A. TUCKER, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(22 Oct., 1838.)

GEO. ARTHUR.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

WHEREAS by an Act passed by our Provincial Parliament, of our Province of Upper Canada, on the Sixth day of March, in the First year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to provide for the more speedy attainder of per-"sons indicted for High Treason, who have fled from this Province, or "remain concealed therein, to escape from Justice," it is enacted and provided, "That from and after the passing of the said Act, in case any Indict-"ment shall be found by a Grand Jury, at and before any Court of com-"petent jurisdiction in our said Province, against any person or persons for "High Treason, Misprision of Treason, or Treasonable Practices, and when "the Sheriff shall make return to any Warrant or Capias that may issue "thereupon, that such persons or any of them, is or are not to be found "in his District, it shall and may be lawful for our Governor of our said "Province, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, "immediately upon the making of such return, to issue a Proclamation, to "be published not less than six weeks in the Upper Canada Gazette, calling "upon and requiring the person or persons against whom any such indict-"ment or indictments shall have been found, to surrender himself or them-"selves to the custody of the Sheriff of the District within which the Court "before whom such indictment or indictments were found was held, by a "day to be within the said Proclamation named, such day not to be less "than three calendar months from the first publication of such Proclama-"tion in the Gazette; and if such person or persons should not, by the "day in such Proclamation named, surrender themselves to the custody of "the said Sheriff, and submit to justice, then and in such case they and "every of them, against whom such indictment or indictments should be "found as aforesaid, after the day in such Proclamation named for the sur-"render of them and every of them as aforesaid, should stand and be ad-"judged attainted of the crime expressed and set forth in such indictment "or indictments, and should suffer and forfeit, as a person attainted of such "crime, by the laws of our said Province, ought to suffer and forfeit." AND WHEREAS, at a Special Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, begun and holden at the Town of Hamilton, in the District of Gore, of our said Province of Upper Canada, *Indictments* were found by a Grand Jury of the said District against *George Alexander Clark*, late of the Town-

ship of Brantford, in the District of Gore, and Province aforesaid, Merchant; *John Vanarnam*, late of the Township of Brantford, in the District of Gore, and Province aforesaid, Inn-keeper; *Michael Marcellus Mills*, late of the Town of Hamilton, in the District of Gore, and Province aforesaid, Merchant; *George Washington Case*, late of the Town of Hamilton, in the District of Gore, and Province aforesaid, Gentleman; *Joseph Fletcher*, late of the Township of Nassagiweya, in the District of Gore, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman; and *Angus McKenzie*, late of the Township of Nassagiweya, in the District of Gore, and Province aforesaid, Yeoman, for the crime of High Treason, committed against us, in our said Province, by them and each of them, the said Court having competent jurisdiction in that behalf: And Whereas our Warrants in due form of law were issued by our Justices of our said Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, commanding our Sheriff of the District of Gore aforesaid, of our said Province, to take the bodies of them, the said George Alexander Clark, John Vanarnam, Michael Marcellus Mills, George Washington Case, Joseph Fletcher, Angus McKenzie, and each of them, and bring them, and each of them, before our said Justices, to answer respectively to the said Indictments so found against them, and each of them: And Whereas, our said Sheriff hath returned to our said Justices, by whom the Warrants aforesaid were in manner aforesaid issued, that the said George Alexander Clark, John Vanarnam, Michael Marcellus Mills, George Washington Case, Joseph Fletcher, Angus McKenzie, were not, nor was any or either of them to be found within his said District; and that he could not, as by the said Warrants he was commanded, have the bodies of them, the said George Alexander Clark, John Vanarnam, Michael Marcellus Mills, George Washington Case, Joseph Fletcher, Angus McKenzie, or any or either of them, to answer to the said Indictments, as aforesaid found against them, and each of them, in manner and form aforesaid: Now Know Ye, the said *George Alexander Clark*, *John Vanarnam*, *Michael Marcellus Mills*, *George Washington Case*, *Joseph Fletcher*, and *Angus McKenzie*, that by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, and in pursuance of the said Act of our Parliament of our said Province, We Do Issue this, our Royal Proclamation, and Do Hereby call upon and require you, the said George Alexander Clark, John Vanarnam, Michael Marcellus Mills, George Washington Case, Joseph Fletcher, Angus McKenzie, and each of you, to *Surrender yourselves* to the custody of our Sheriff of the District of Gore aforesaid, of our said Province, by the First day of February next, ensuing the first publication of this, our Proclamation, in the said Upper Canada Gazette, and submit to Justice; hereby declaring and making known to you, and each of you, that in default of your so surrendering, you and each of you, shall suffer and forfeit as persons attainted of the crime of High Treason, by the Laws of our said Province, ought to suffer and forfeit.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the second year of our Reign.

Geo. Arthur, *Lieutenant Governor.*

By Command of His Excellency in Council,

C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*

R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(22 Oct., 1838.)

GEO. ARTHUR.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

WHEREAS by an Act passed by our Provincial Parliament, of our Province of Upper Canada, on the Sixth day of March, in the First year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to provide for the more speedy attainder of persons indicted for High Treason, who have fled from this Province, or remain concealed therein, to escape from Justice," it is enacted and provided, "That from and after the passing of the said Act, in case any Indictment shall be found by a Grand Jury, at and before any Court of competent jurisdiction in our said Province, or against any person or persons for High Treason, Misprision of Treason, or Treasonable Practices, and when the Sheriff shall make return to any Warrant or Capias that may issue thereupon, that such persons or any of them is or are not to be found in his District, it shall and may be lawful for our Governor of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, immediately upon the making of such return, to issue a Proclamation, to be published not less than six weeks in the Upper Canada Gazette, calling upon and requiring the person or persons against whom any such indictment or indictments shall have been found, to surrender himself or themselves to the custody of the Sheriff of the District within which the Court before whom such indictment or indictments were found was held, by a day to be within the said Proclamation named, such day not to be less than three calendar months from the first publication of such Proclamation in the said Gazette; and if such person or persons should not, by the day in such Proclamation named, surrender themselves to the custody of the said Sheriff, and submit to justice, then and in such case they and every of them, against whom such indictment or indictments should be found as aforesaid, after the day in such Proclamation named for the surrender of them and every of them as aforesaid, should stand and be adjudged attainted of the crime expressed and set forth in such indictment or indictments, and should suffer and forfeit, as a person attainted of such crime, by the laws of our said Province, ought to suffer and forfeit." AND WHEREAS, at a Special Session of Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery, begun and holden at the Town of Niagara, in the District of Niagara, of our said Province of Upper Canada, *Indictments* were found by a Grand Jury of the said District of Niagara, against *Alonzo Merriman*, late of the Township of Pelham, in the District of Niagara aforesaid, Merchant; *Aaron Winchester*, late of the said Township of Pelham, Yeoman; *David Jennings*, late of the said Township of Pelham, Labourer; *Chester Jillet*, late of the Township of Pelham, Labourer, and *Thomas Lambert*, late of the Township of Gainsborough, in the District of Niagara aforesaid, Labourer, for the crime of *High Treason*, committed against us, in our said Province, by them and each of them, the said Court having competent jurisdiction in that behalf: AND WHEREAS, our Warrants, in due form of Law, were issued by our Justices of our said Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery, commanding our Sheriff of the District of Niagara aforesaid, in our said Province, to take the bodies of them, the said Alonzo Merriman, Aaron Winchester, David Jennings, Chester Jillet, and Thomas Lambert, and each of them, and bring them and each of them, before our said

Justices, to answer respectively to the said Indictments, so found against them and each of them: And Whereas our said Sheriff hath returned to our said Justices, by whom the Warrants aforesaid were in manner aforesaid issued, that the said Alonzo Merriman, Aaron Winchester, David Jennings, Chester Jillet, and Thomas Lambert, were not, nor was any or either of them to be found within his said District; and that he could not, as by the said Warrants he was commanded, have the bodies of them, the said Alonzo Merriman, Aaron Winchester, David Jennings, Chester Jillet, and Thomas Lambert, or any or either of them, to answer to the said Indictments as aforesaid, found against them, and each of them, in manner and form aforesaid: Now Know Ye, the said *Alonzo Merriman, Aaron Winchester, David Jennings, Chester Jillet*, and *Thomas Lambert*, that by and with the advice of our Executive Council, of our said Province of Upper Canada, and in pursuance of the said Act of our Parliament, of our said Province, We Do Issue this, our Royal Proclamation, and Do Hereby Call upon and require you, the said Alonzo Merriman, Aaron Winchester, David Jennings, Chester Jillet, and Thomas Lambert, and each and every of you, to *Surrender* yourselves to the custody of our Sheriff of the District of Niagara aforesaid, of our said Province, by the First day of February next, ensuing the first publication of this our Proclamation in the said Upper Canada Gazette, and submit to Justice: hereby declaring and making known to you, and each of you, that in default of your so surrendering, you and each of you, shall suffer and forfeit as persons attainted of the crime of High Treason, by the Laws of our said Province, ought to suffer and forfeit.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the Second year of our Reign.

Geo. Arthur, *Lieutenant Governor.*

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(5 Nov., 1838.)

By His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

Loyal Inhabitants of Upper Canada!

Upon my arrival among you, early in the present year, bearing with me Her Majesty's Commission to administer this Government, I found you just recovering from the excitement that had naturally been produced by the then recent attempts of some infatuated and desperate individuals, both within and without the Province, to involve your Country in the horrors of a Civil War; and to subvert those long-cherished Institutions, which your conduct has proved that you prize as the first of blessings—and are ever ready to maintain, at the hazard of your lives.

The alacrity with which you came forward in defence of those Institutions, and the valour with which—unaided by any Military force—you overcame the united efforts of Treason, and of lawless aggression, have, in-

deed, nobly won for you the approbation of your Gracious Sovereign, and the admiration of your fellow-Subjects in every part of the wide-extended British Empire.

In that admiration, even when far distant from you, I participated most warmly; and it was a source of high gratification to me to be selected as Her Majesty's Representative among a people who had thus eminently distinguished themselves.

It is not my purpose to enter here into a review of the circumstances which, before my arrival, had disturbed your peace, and compelled you to defend, in arms, your dearest rights. It is necessary, however, that I should briefly advert to subsequent occurrences; in order to show you how unceasing my desire has been, whilst extending to the criminal authors of the past disturbances the utmost lenity that prudence would permit, to tranquilize your feelings, and to provide for your security.

The insurrectionary movements in this Province having been completely quelled by your activity and energy, the object of first importance that presented itself to my consideration, on assuming the charge of the Government, was the treatment to be pursued towards those who, either on their own confession, or after the most impartial trials, had been convicted of the Highest Offence of which man, as a member of society, can be guilty: and in accordance both with the humane views of Her Majesty's Government and with my own desire of tempering Justice with Mercy, I suffered the extreme penalty of the Law to be inflicted only on Two of the most prominent and guilty members of the late rebellion, trusting that such an awful example might be sufficient to impress on the crime of Treason its proper stamp: and that a graduated scale of punishment, adapted as nearly as possible to the circumstances of the several cases, might safely be resorted to in other instances.

The petitions for mercy; the assurances of contrition; the promises of amendment, and the professions of revived feelings of loyalty which poured in upon me, from or on behalf of those who had yielded to false representations, and had thus incurred the forfeiture of their lives, warrant me in concluding that this manifestation of mercy, on the part of the Executive, would have been attended with all the salutary effects anticipated from it, had not the same unjustifiable interference, by a portion of the inhabitants of a neighbouring Country, in your affairs, which had so culpably contributed to the former disturbances, partially re-kindled the flame that was about to expire, and engendered a delusive expectation that, by means of co-operation from without, a more successful effort might be made by the traitorous and disloyal, to shake off their allegiance to their Sovereign.

In pursuance of their nefarious designs, a fresh invasion of your soil was attempted by a few worthless Refugees in conjunction with a lawless banditti, whose immediate object was the plunder and devastation of the Province, whilst their ulterior hope was to rend for ever the tie which binds it to the Parent State.

Thus called on again to arm in defence of everything dear to you, your success in repelling this second act of aggression was not less signal than it had been in your quick suppression of the previous insurrection: nor were your gallantry, your loyalty and your humanity, less conspicuously displayed, than they had already been on that memorable occasion.

In the disposal of the prisoners taken at this period, circumstances presented themselves which rendered it my duty to persevere in the lenient course which Her Majesty's advisers had before prescribed: and on an occasion calling as loudly for some example of rigour, as any that has pro-

bably ever occurred in the annals of mankind, capital punishment was inflicted in One Solitary Instance only.

It might reasonably have been expected, after the repeated failure of the attempts of the confederates to effect their revolutionary objects—after the continued clemency of the Executive— and after your praiseworthy forbearance from acts of vengeance or retaliation, that not only all thought of further hostility against you would have been abandoned in hopeless despair, but that a better tone of feeling would have succeeded.

The comparative state of tranquility, which followed the last abortive attempt at invasion, did in fact encourage me to hope that peace, with general harmony and good feeling, would soon be restored to the Province. To my deep disappointment, however, I have learnt from various sources, more or less authentic, that, regardless of the friendly relations subsisting between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, and stimulated by the worst passions and motives, a number of American Citizens, along our frontier, have formed a secret combination for another invasion of these Provinces, and that preparations on an extensive scale, for carrying this unprincipled enterprize into execution are, at this moment, in active progress.

It is further stated, that the members of this unholy union communicate by certain mystic signs—that they are possessed of considerable resources—that they have amongst them some individuals of influence; and are one and all bound by an unlawful oath to plunder you of your property—to destroy your Institutions—and to sever your connexion with the Mother Country.

Though large allowances are to be made for exaggerated or interested statements; and though it is known that the traitorous within, and their partizans without, are mutually deceiving each other, and are falsely using the names of individuals of station and respectability, in order to give some colouring to their wicked conspiracy—yet I deem it proper to promulgate, that such information has reached me, as calls for the adoption of precautionary measures, for averting, if possible, an impending mischief, or for promptly defeating it, should it actually occur.

Relying on the amity and good faith of the American Government, I have made to it, through the medium of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, such representations as will, I trust, ensure its immediate and decisive interference, in suppressing these outrageous proceedings of its border citizens.

I have likewise written to the Officers of the United States Army, commanding on the frontier, whose honourable profession, and personal characters, claim our confidence, urging them vigorously to second the efforts of their Government, by the employment of every means that may be at their disposal.

It is but reasonable, also, when the base design of unprovoked aggression shall become more generally known throughout the Union, that I should look with full confidence to the great body of its respectable citizens, to rescue their country from the lasting discredit that would be entailed on it by the actual commission of the hostile acts contemplated by a licentious portion of its population, and the proceedings incident to which tend so fatally to interrupt that good understanding between the inhabitants of the two Countries, which their mutual interests, cemented by the endearing bond of a Common Origin, should lead them strictly to maintain.

But, after all, it is less to the interposition of Others than to Ourselves—supported as we are by a just cause, and protected, as we may still confidently hope to be, by a righteous Providence—that we must look for safety.

With this view I have directed, in addition to the Regular Force already in the Province, that several Regiments of your gallant Militia shall be again embodied; and that their services shall be engaged for a continuous period of eighteen months. I have further authorized the assembling, for a shorter period, of other Corps of Militia in various places: and it is with much satisfaction that I am enabled to add, that many of these brave men have already promptly enrolled themselves.

On the Magistracy, and other influential classes, I implicitly depend for that important aid which it is so much in their power, and which they have always shewn themselves so ready to afford. I exhort them to direct their attention to the channels through which information respecting the designs of our enemies may be derived; to guard against delusive statements; and to act with calmness, judgment and decision, in the preservation of the public peace. I call also upon those who have so recently experienced the lenity of the Executive, to evince their gratitude for the large measure of mercy extended to them, and to prove the sincerity of their professions of repentance for their former errors.

Nor can I let pass this opportunity of earnestly cautioning you, against the hasty adoption of opinion injurious to your confidence in the sincere intentions of the Government on the all-important subject of Religious Instruction. While I am most anxious to secure to you, and your children, this inestimable blessing, it is not my wish to see a dominant Church established over you, or the members of one religious community either rendered subject to the spiritual jurisdiction, or called upon to contribute to the temporal support of another. And I trust that any misapprehension on this subject will be removed when I declare to you my conviction, that no such result can or will flow from any measure of Church appropriation which has been hitherto made, and still less from the course of policy which it is my intention to recommend in this matter.

Apparent as it may be to every one, that our security will chiefly depend on the preservation of perfect harmony and concord among ourselves, I cannot refrain, on an occasion like the present, from offering a few observations on this all-important subject. In every community, differences, resulting from opposition of interests—diversity of taste—and conscientious scruples in matters of religion, will necessarily exist: and these when restrained within those bounds which the principles of Christianity enjoin, may exist in times of peace and tranquillity, without much prejudice to the general interests of society. It is even possible that they may, in some instances, tend indirectly to Promote them. But when the plunder of our property, and the total overthrow of our venerable Constitution, have become the "latest dream at night, and the earliest vision of the morning," with a few desperate Traitors, leagued with a numerous Banditti on our Frontier, it is the part of prudence, no less than of duty, to lay aside all differences on minor matters, and to unite hand and heart in the defence of everything that is dear to us. I do, therefore, most earnestly and most affectionately advise and recommend you, to bury as much as possible those recollections of past events, which may tend to keep alive angry feelings towards those of your fellow-Subjects, who, having once strayed from the path of duty, may now be sincerely desirous of returning to it—to avoid all irritating discussions—and to drown all differences in a common regard for the public safety. Let the only contest between us henceforth be, who shall shew himself the best man, and the most loyal Subject.

Inhabitants of Upper Canada! It is not to rouse your patriotism and loyalty—since they, I know, require no stimulant—but rather to allay any undue apprehension, or excessive excitement, which rumour may have

produced, that I now address you: and in requiring you to be prepared to repel, with steady heart, and ready hand, the first aggression on the part of the lawless Brigands, who threaten your security, I can confidently assure you, that there are ample means at my disposal for your protection.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Toronto, this Fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and of Her Majesty's Reign the Second.

GEO. ARTHUR.

By His Excelency's Command,
C. A. HAGERMAN, *Attorney General.*
R. A. TUCKER, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PROCLAMATION.

(19 Nov., 1838.)

GEO. ARTHUR.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS on the night of Thursday, the fifteenth of this present month of November, a most atrocious murder was committed upon the person of Edgeworth Usher, of Milford Lodge, in the District of Niagara of our said Province, Esquire, by some person or persons at present unknown. Now KNOW YE, that a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS,

Will be paid to any person or persons who shall cause the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime to be apprehended and brought before one of our Justices of the Peace, to answer for the same,—the said reward to be paid upon conviction of any one or more of the offenders.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed,—Witness, our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the second year of our reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency,
C. A. HAGERMAN, *Attorney General.*
R. A. TUCKER, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, the Provincial Parliament stands further prorogued until the fourteenth day of January next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(3 Dec., 1838.)

By His Excellency SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, K.C.H. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the dangerous and wicked conspiracies, and secret designs of a lawless and desperate band of traitors, and public enemies, against the peace and security of this Province, and its Inhabitants, has been, by the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, laid open and discovered, and a timely opportunity for preparation and defence has thus been mercifully afforded: And Whereas, a daring and atrocious invasion of a part of our Frontier has lately been repelled, not without the loss of valuable lives, and the suffering of a severe public calamity; but yet with the almost entire destruction or capture of the hostile Force, engaged in this treacherous and flagitious enterprise.

And Whereas so signal a deliverance from one of the greatest calamities that can befall a country, whilst it naturally excites in the breast of the reflecting and pious Christian, sentiments of the most lively Gratitude and Praise to Almighty God, for His transcendent goodness and mercies, ought at the same time to inspire him with deep Sorrow and Contrition for those manifold offences against his Heavenly Benefactor, which he will justly regard as the principal cause of our having been recently placed in a situation of such peril and danger: I Have, Therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, to appoint Friday, the Fourteenth of this month, to be a day of Public Fasting and Humiliation, to be devoutly and religiously observed and spent by all Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects in Upper Canada, in unfeigned penitence for our numerous transgressions, and in fervent prayer and supplications to the Benevolent Ruler of the Universe, for the continuance of His gracious favour, protection and support: earnestly imploring Him to guard us alike from the machinations of Domestic Traitors, and Foreign Foes; to heal all our external and internal dissensions; and for our Divine Redeemer's sake, by the guidance of His Holy Spirit, to enable us, as a religious and united People, to amend whatever had heretofore been wrong in our conduct, and to serve Him faithfully for the time to come.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at the Government House, in the City of Toronto, in the Province of Upper Canada the Third day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the Second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

Geo. Arthur.

By His Excellency's Command.
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(9 Dec., 1838.)

By His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K.C.H. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas it hath been humbly represented to me, that on Sunday, the fourth day of November, now last past, and also on Thursday, the eighth day, and Saturday, the tenth day of the same month of November, respectively, a most brutal outrage was committed on certain Property belonging to Thomas Rolph, of Ancaster, in the District of Gore, Esquire, and some valuable Mares belonging to the said Thomas Rolph, were wilfully and inhumanly mangled and destroyed, by some person or persons at present unknown: Now Know Ye, that for the better apprehending and bringing to Justice the perpetrator, or perpetrators of so heinous an offence:

I Do Hereby Offer a REWARD of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS, to any person or persons who shall cause him, her or them, to be apprehended and brought before one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to answer for the said crime: the said Reward to be paid upon conviction of any one or more of the offenders.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Toronto, this ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

Geo. Arthur.

By Command of His Excellency.
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor, bearing date the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, the Provincial Parliament stands further Prorogued until the twenty-third day of February next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(30 Jan., 1839.)

Geo. Arthur.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of February, now next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas by our Proclamation, bearing date the eighth day of January now last past, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Saturday, the twenty-third day of February, now next ensuing, at which time, at our City of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear.—Now Know Ye, that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council. to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday, the Twenty-seventh day of February, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and in the second year of our reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(2 April, 1839.)

GEO. ARTHUR.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS it hath been humbly represented to us, that it would greatly facilitate and promote the ends of Commerce, and the welfare and prosperity of our loving Subjects, if the Town of *Maria-Town*, in the Township of Williamsburgh, and Eastern District of our Province of Upper Canada, were declared a *Port of Entry and Clearance*: THEREFORE KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our said Province, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the third and fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to regulate the trade of the British Possessions abroad,"—we have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint, the *Town* of *Maria-Town* aforesaid, to be a *Port of Entry and Clearance*, for the Entry of Goods, brought or imported into this Province, from any adjoining Foreign Country.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed,—Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this second day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and in the second year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A. HAGERMAN, *Attorney General.*
R. A. TUCKER, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(4 June, 1839.)

G. ARTHUR.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our faithful and beloved Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of June, instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS our Provincial Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the thirteenth day of June, instant, at which time. at our City of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of July, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and in the second year of our reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(4 June, 1839.)

Geo. Arthur.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas it hath been humbly represented unto us, that it would greatly facilitate and promote the ends of Commerce, and the welfare and prosperity of our loving Subjects, if the Port of Port Credit, at the mouth of the River Credit, in the Township of Toronto, and Home District of our Province of Upper Canada, were declared a Port of Entry and Clearance: Therefore Know Ye, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our said Province, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad"—we have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint, the Port of Port Credit aforesaid, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, for the Entry of Goods, brought or imported into this Province, from any adjoining Foreign Country.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and in the Second year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(13 June, 1839.)

Geo. Arthur.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas on the night of Sunday the nineteenth day of May, now last past, the Barn and Out-houses belonging to Henry Miller, of the township of Willoughby in the District of Niagara, of our Province of Upper Canada, Farmer, were consumed by fire: And whereas on the night of Sunday the

twenty-sixth day of the same month of May, the Barn belonging to Henry Taylor, of the same place, Farmer, was also consumed by fire, and the Dwelling-house of the said Henry Taylor forcibly entered and robbed: And whereas there is reason to believe that the respective Fires did not happen accidentally, but were the work of Incendiaries: Now Know Ye, that a Reward of Five Hundred Pounds, will be paid in the following proportions, that is to say, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, will be paid to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties concerned in the destruction of the property belonging to the said Henry Miller: and the like sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, will be paid to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties concerned in the destruction and robbery of the property belonging to the said Henry Taylor.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and in the Second year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor, bearing date the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, the Provincial Parliament stands further prorogued until the Second day of September, next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(1 Aug., 1839.)

Geo. Arthur.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas Benjamin Lett, by whom, as there is great reason to believe, Edgeworth Usher, Esquire, was, in the month of November last, cruelly murdered, has been lately seen at or near Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle: Now Know Ye, that a Reward of Five Hundred Pounds, will be paid to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and deliver into safe custody the said Benjamin Lett, that he may be brought to trial for the atrocious Felony wherewith he is charged.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and in the Third year of our Reign.

G. A.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. H. Draper, *Solicitor General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Lett is a man about 27 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high; rather slim; sandy hair and whiskers; very red face; light skinned; very large muscular hands; round, long and very white fingers; light blue eyes, and remarkably penetrating. Had on a black fur hat, rather high crowned, and broad brim; blue coat, straight body, with black velvet collar, and a hole in the edge of the left lapelle, which shewed the lining; dark mixed pantaloons, and laced boots; dark clouded vest, with light spots on it, and figured metal buttons; and common white cotton shirt.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of August, in the tenant Governor, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, the Provincial Parliament stands further prorogued until the Twelfth day of October, next ensuing.

PROCLAMATION.

(7 Sept., 1839.)

GEO. ARTHUR.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting.

WHEREAS by an Act passed by our Provincial Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, on the Eleventh day of May, in the Second year of our reign, entitled, "An Act to limit the period for owners of lands mak-"ing claims for damages already occasioned by the construction of the "Rideau Canal, and for other purposes thereinmentioned," it is enacted, that from and after the First day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, all claims for damages which the owners of lands might, under and by virtue of an Act of the said Provincial Parliament, passed in the Eighth year of the reign of His late most gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to confer "upon His Majesty certain powers and authorities necessary to the making, "maintaining and using the Canal intended to be completed under His "Majesty's direction, for connecting the Waters of Lake Ontario with the "River Ottawa, and for other purposes thereinmentioned," prefer for injuries by them sustained, in consequence of the said Canal, Locks, Towing-paths, Rail-ways and other constructions and erections being cut and constructed in and upon the lands of such claimant or claimants, shall be for ever barred and precluded, if such claimant or claimants shall neglect or refuse to bring his or their claims to determination before the said first day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one: And whereas, by the said first-mentioned Act it is provided, that to the end and intent that all persons having or intending to prefer any such claims for damages, may be fully apprized of the provisions of the same, it shall be lawful for our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province to issue our Royal Proclamation, requiring all persons having made any such claim for damages, or intending to prefer any such claim, to prefer and prosecute the same on or before the said first day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, otherwise such claimant or claimants should thereafter be for ever barred and precluded from advancing or prosecuting such claim: Now KNOW YE, that in pursuance of the said hereinabove first-mentioned Act, We do enjoin and require all persons whatsoever having just and lawful claim for damages, sustained in consequence

of the said Canal, Locks, Towing-paths, Railways, and other constructions and erections being cut and constructed in and upon the lands of them or any of them, to prefer and prosecute such claim in due course of law, on or before the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, otherwise such claims shall, and by force of the Act hereinabove mentioned and referred to, will be for ever afterwards barred and precluded.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:— Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and in the Third year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor, bearing date the Eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, the Provincial Parliament stands further prorogued until the Twenty-first day of November, next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(15 Oct., 1839.)

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas by an Act of the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to authorize the erection of the County of 'Hastings into a separate District,'" it is amongst other things "enacted, That so soon as the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person "Administering the Government of this Province for the time being, shall "be satisfied that a good and sufficient Gaol and Court House has been "erected therein for the security of Prisoners, and for accommodating such "Courts as shall or may be held within the said County, it shall and may "be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person "Administering the Government of the said Province for the time being, "by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council in this Province, to declare, by Proclamation, the said County of Hastings a separate "and distinct District, by such name as he shall think fit:" And whereas, it appears to Us satisfactorily that the provisions of the said in part recited Act. in respect to such Gaol and County House, have been fully complied with: Now Know Ye, that We, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, and in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and by and with the advices of our Executive Council in the said Province, do hereby declare and proclaim it to be our Royal will and pleasure, that the said County of Hastings shall, from the day of the date of this our Royal Proclamation, be a separate and distinct District, and shall henceforth be called and known by the name of the District of Victoria; And We do hereby require all our Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and other Peace Officers, and all other our liege Subjects, to take due notice of this our Royal Proclamation.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and in the Third year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,

C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(4 Nov., 1839.)

Geo. Arthur.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. &c. &c. &c.

To our faithful and beloved Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of November, now next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas by our Proclamation, bearing date the Eighth day of October, now last past, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Thursday, the Twenty-first day of November, now next ensuing, at which time, at our City of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear: Now Know Ye, that We taking into our Roval consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday, the Third day of December, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, For the Actual Despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, herein fail not.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and in the Third year of our reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,

C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(18 Dec., 1839.)

C. Poulett Thomson.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas by an Act of the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "An Act to authorize the erection of the County of Oxford into a separate District, by the name of the District of "Brock," it was amongst other things enacted, "That so soon as it shall "be ascertained that a good and sufficient Gaol and Court House have been "erected therein, for the security of Prisoners, and for accommodating "such Courts as shall or may be held within the said new District, it shall "and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person "administering the Government of this Province for the time being, by and "with the advice and consent of the Executive Council in this Province, to "declare, by Proclamation, the townships of Zorra, Nissouri, Blandford, "Blenheim, Oxford (three divisions), Burford, Oakland, Norwich, and "Dereham, to be a separate and distinct District, by the name of 'The District of Brock: '" And whereas it appears to us, satisfactorily, that the provisions of the said in part recited Act, in respect to such Gaol and Court House, have been fully complied with: Now Know Ye, that we, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, and in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and by and with the advice of our Executive Council in the said Province, do hereby declare and proclaim it to be our Royal will and pleasure, that the said townships, of Zorra, Nissouri, Blandford, Blenheim, Oxford (three divisions), Burford, Oakland, Norwich, and Dereham, shall, from the day of date of this our Royal Proclamation, be and compose a separate and distinct District, to be henceforth called and known by the name of the "District of Brock." And we do hereby require all our Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and other Peace Officers, and all other our liege Subjects, to take due notice of this our Royal Proclamation.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c., at Toronto, this Eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and in the Third year of our Reign.

C. P. T.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,

C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*

R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(18 Dec., 1839.)

C. Poulett Thomson.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas a valuable House, the property of Sheldon Hawley, Esquire, situated at the River Trent, in the Newcastle District, in our said Province of Upper Canada, was consumed by fire, on the fourth day of December instant, and there is reason to believe that the fire did not happen accident-

tally, but was the work of an Incendiary; Now Know Ye, that a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid to any person or persons (not being the actual incendiary or immediate procurer,) giving such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the above crime.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c., at Toronto, this Eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and in the Third year of our Reign.

C. P. T.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary* .

Proclamation.

(18 Dec., 1839.)

C. Poulett Thomson.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas the Barn, containing a large quantity of Grain, Farm Sheds, and a great quantity of other property, belonging to William and George Portt, situate on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the Midland District of our said Province, were consumed by fire on the night of the tenth of October last past, and there is reason to belive that the said fire did not happen accidentally, but was the work of an Incendiary. Now Know Ye, That a Reward of One Hundred Pounds will be paid to any person or persons (not being the actual Incendiary or immediate Procurer) giving such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the above crime.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well-beloved the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c., at Toronto, this Eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and in the Third year of our Reign.

C. P. T.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(30 Jan., 1840.)

C. Poulett Thomson.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, holden at our City of Toronto, in our said Province, on the 27th day of February, 1839, and prorogued on the 11th day of May following, in the second year of our reign, a certain Bill, entitled, "An Act to afford further "facilities to negotiate Debentures, for the completion of certain Works," was passed in the Legislative Council and Assembly, and was, at the prorogation of the said Session, on the 11th day of May aforesaid, presented to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, for our assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth "year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual "provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, "and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,' " and according to his discretion, then and there declared that he reserved the aforesaid Bill for the signification of Our pleasure thereon: Now Know Ye, that the aforesaid Bill having been laid before Us, in Council, We have been pleased to Assent to the same: And We Do, by these presents, according to the provisions of the said Act, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, Assent Thereto: of which all our loving Subjects will take note, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:— Witness our trusty and well-beloved the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c., at Toronto, this Thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Third year of our reign.

C. P. T.

By Command of His Excellency,

C. A. Hagerman, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Provincial Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated The ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty. The meeting of the Provincial Parliament stands further Prorogued to Saturday, the Twenty-fifth day of April next ensuing.

Proclamation.

(10 April, 1840.)

Geo. Arthur.

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, by an Act of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, passed in the Eighth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to confer upon His Majesty certain powers

and authorities necessary to the making, maintaining and using the Canal, intended to be completed under His Majesty's direction, for connecting the waters of Lake Ontario with the River Ottawa, and for other purposes therein mentioned," it is amongst other things enacted, "That all persons whatsoever shall have free liberty to navigate the said Canal with any Boats, Barges, Vessels or Rafts, upon payment of such rates and dues as shall be established by His Majesty."

And Whereas, We have thought fit to alter the rates and dues thereby established, and to authorize the rates and dues hereinafter mentioned to be levied in their stead. Now Know Ye, That of our certain knowledge, mere motion and special grace, We have established, and do hereby establish and authorize to be imposed upon all persons navigating the said Canal with any Boats, Barges, Vessels or Rafts, in lieu of the rates and dues heretofore authorized to be taken as aforesaid, the rates and dues following, that is to say: from By-town to Kingston, and from Kingston to By-town—

Cabin Passengers, 4s. each.
Children under 12 years of age, 2s. each.
Neat Cattle and Horses, 4s. each.
Sheep, Pigs, and Calves, 6d. each.
Dry Goods, Wines and Spirituous Liquors, 7s. 6d. per ton.
Iron and Salted Fish, 3s. 9d. per ton.
Salt and Seal Coal, 1s. 10d. per ton.
Wheat, per bushel, three farthings.
Other kinds of Grain and Potatoes, per bushel, one farthing.
Rye and Buck-wheat, Flour and Corn Meal, per bushel, one half-penny.
Hay, passing one or more Locks, 2s. 6d. per ton.
Flour, per barrel, 2½d.
Beef and Pork, per barrel, 3½d.
Pot Ash, per ton, 2s. 3d.
Pearl Ash, per ton, 2s. 3d.
Oak, per foot, in boats or scows, one half-penny.
Pine, Elm, and all soft timber, per foot, in boats or scows, one farthing.
The same in rafts, namely—
Oak, one penny per cubic foot.
Pine, one farthing per cubic foot.
Standard Staves, 20s. per 1000.
The same in boats or scows, 10s. per 1000.
West India Staves, 3s. 4d. per 1000.
The same in boats or scows, 1s. 8d. per 1000.
Heading, per 1000, 1s. 3d.
Deals, per 1000 feet, in rafts, 2s. 6d.
The same in boats and scows, 1s. 6d.
Boards and Planks, per 1000 feet, in rafts, 2s. 6d.
The same in boats or scows, 1s. 6d.
Shingles, per 1000, 3d.
Laths, sawed or split, per 1000, 3d.
Saw logs passing from one to three Locks, 1d. each log.
Saw logs passing from four to six Locks, 2s. each log.
Ash Oars, 2½d. per pair.
Tanner's Bark, per cord, in raft, 1s.
The same in boats or scows, 4d.
Lard, Butter, Tallow, Bees' Wax and Honey, in barrels, 4d. per barrel.
The same in kegs, 2d. per keg.
Fire-wood, passing from one to three Locks on rafts, 1d. per cord.

The same on rafts, passing from four to six Locks, 2d. per cord.

The same on rafts passing through more than six Locks, 3d. per cord.

Fire-wood, on scows or boats passing from one to three Locks, 2d. per cord, and no extra charge for the scow or boat.

The same on scows or boats passing from four to six Locks, 4d. per cord, and no extra charge for the scow or boat.

The same on scows or boats passing through more than six Locks, 6d. per cord, and no extra charge for the scow or boat.

Charcoal, passing one or more Locks, one farthing per bushel.

Cedar Logs, for fencing, passing one or more Locks, one farthing each.

Bricks, passing one or more Locks, 2s. per 1000.

Floats, passing one or more Locks, 7s. 6d. per 1000.

Traverses, passing one or more Locks, 3s. 9d. per 100.

Apples, per barrel, 3d.

Tobacco, at the rate of 8d. per hogshead.

Stone from quarries, 6d. per toise.

Sand and Lime, per barrique, 1d.

Coaches, Carriages and Wagons, 1s. 3d. each.

Caleches, Gigs and Carts, 7½d. each.

Cheese, per hundred weight, 2d.

Beer and Cider, per barrel, 3½d.

All other Merchandize at the rate of 7s. 6d. per ton.

Steam Boats passing from Kingston to By-town, 10s. per trip.

Steam Boats passing from By-town to Kingston, 20s. per trip.

Steam Boats passing from Perth to By-town or Kingston and Kingston to Perth, 5s. per trip.

Steam Boats passing from By-town to Perth, 10s. per trip.

From Kingston to By-town, carrying passengers in addition to the merchandize or produce they may carry,—Barges, 5s.; Durham Boat, 3s. 6d.; large Batteaux, 2s. 6d.; small Batteaux, 1s. 6d.

From By-Town to Kingston—Barge 10s.; Durham Boat, 7s.; large Batteaux, 5s.; small Batteaux, 3s.; Boats and Canoes, for the first lock, 6d., and 1d. for each lock afterwards, in addition to the merchandize or produce they may carry.

From Kingston to first rapids, and from first rapids to Kingston; from rapids to By-town, and from By-town to the Narrows:—

Cabin Passengers, 2s. each.

Children under 12 years of age, 1s. each.

Neat Cattle and Horses, 2s. each.

Sheep, Pigs, and Calves, 3d. each.

Dry Goods, Wines and Spirituous Liquors, 3s. 9d. per ton.

Iron and Salted Fish, 1s. 10½d. per ton.

Salt and Sea Coal, 11d. per ton.

Wheat, per bushel, one half-penny.

Rye and Buck-wheat, Flour and Corn Meal, per bushel, one farthing.

Flour, per barrel, 1¼d.

Beef and Pork, per barrel, 1¾d.

Pot Ash, per ton, 1s. 7½d.

Pearl Ash, per ton, 1s. 7½d.

Boards, per 1000 feet, 10d.

Planks, per 1000 feet, 1s. 8d.

Lard, Butter, Tallow, Bees' Wax and Honey, per barrel, 2d.

The same per keg, 1d.

Stone from quarries, per toise, 3d.

Cheese, per hundred weight, 1d.
Beer and Cider, per barrel, 2d.

All other Articles to be subject to the same Toll as from Kingston to By-town; and all Articles passing one or more of the locks between Kingston and first rapids, or between first rapids and By-town, to be charged with the same Toll as if they had passed the whole distance between either of those places.

And We do hereby declare, that the said rates and dues, as the same are hereinbefore particularly set forth, shall be exacted, levied and collected, to and for our use, during our pleasure, and that no rates or dues, other than those hereby established and authorized to be imposed, shall henceforth be exacted, levied or collected, until our further pleasure shall be made known thereon. And We do strictly charge and command all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and other persons whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in causing this our Royal will and pleasure to be obeyed, and in the due protection of our Province to be thereupon accruing; of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Third year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
W. H. Draper, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(18 April, 1840.)

Geo. Arthur.

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, some evil-minded and malicious person or persons, unknown, did, on the morning of Friday, the Seventeenth day of April, instant, explode a quantity of Gunpowder under the monument of the late gallant and much-lamented SIR ISAAC BROCK, on Queenston Heights, for the purpose of destroying the Pillar erected by the people of this Province, in honour and grateful admiration of the devoted zeal and heroism in their defence, through which he lost his life, during the late War with the United States. Now Know Ye, That for the better apprehending and bringing to Justice, the perpetrator or perpetrators of such wickedness and disgraceful Outrage, a Reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS, of lawful current Money of this Province, is hereby offered, and will be paid to any person or persons (not being the principal actor or principal actors in the said Outrage), who shall discover, apprehend and prosecute, to conviction, or give such information as shall lead to the discovery, apprehension and conviction, of the person or persons by whom the said offence was perpetrated or committed.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—

Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Third year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
W. H. Draper, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the Twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, the Provincial Parliament stands further prorogued to Thursday, the Fourth day of June, now next ensuing.

By a further Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, dated the First day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, the Provincial Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday, the Fourteenth day of July, now next ensuing.

Proclamation.

Geo. Arthur. (18 June, 1840.)

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, by an Act of the Parliament of our Province of Upper Canada, passed in the Seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act erecting certain parts of the Counties of Halton and Simcoe into a new District, by the name of the District of Wellington," it is amongst other things enacted, that so soon as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, shall be satisfied that a good and sufficient Gaol and Court House have been erected in the Town of Guelph, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to declare by Proclamation, the Townships of Proton, Luther, Melancthon and Amaranth, from the County of Simcoe, and Garafraxa, Erin, Eramosa, Guelph, Nichol, the triangular piece of lands adjoining the said Tract, in the proposed District of Huron, part of the late purchase from the Indians from Gore, and part of Indian Lands, a separate and distinct District, by the name of the District of Wellington.

And Whereas, it appears to Us satisfactorily that the provisions of the said in part recited Act, in respect to such Gaol and Court House, have been fully complied with. Now Know Ye, That We, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, and in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and by and with the advice of our Executive Council in the said Province, do hereby declare and proclaim it to be our Royal Will and Pleasure, that the said Townships of Proton, Luther, Melancthon, Amaranth, Erin, Eramosa, Guelph, Nichol, Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich, and reserved Lands West of Woolwich and Nichol, the triangular piece of land adjoining the said Tract, in the proposed District of Huron, part of the late purchase from

the Indians from Gore, and part of the Indian Lands, shall from the date of this our Royal Proclamation, be and compose a separate and distinct District, to be henceforth called and known by the name of the "District of Wellington."—And We do hereby require all our Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and other Peace Officers, and all other our liege Subjects, to take due notice of this our Royal Proclamation.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Third year of our Reign.

.G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
W. H. Draper, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(23 July, 1840.)

Geo. Arthur.

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, it hath been humbly represented unto us, that it would greatly facilitate and promote the ends of Commerce, and the welfare and prosperity of our loving Subjects, if Sarnia, in the Township of Sarnia, in the Western District of our Province of Upper Canada, were declared a Port of Entry and Clearance. Therefore Know Ye, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our said Province, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the Third and Fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad"—We have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint, the Port of Sarnia aforesaid, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, for the entry of Goods brought or imported into this Province from any adjoining Foreign Country. And We Do Hereby Declare and Direct, that there be included within the bounds of the said Port Sarnia, the townships of Moore, Sarnia, Plympton, Enniskillen, Warwick, Brooke, and Adelaide, and the frontier or coast extending from the East boundary of Moore to the West boundary of Plympton, and embracing a front partly upon the River St. Clair, and partly upon Lake Huron.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
W. H. Draper, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(24 Sept., 1840.)

GEO. ARTHUR.

VICTORIA, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, it hath been humbly represented to us, that it would greatly facilitate and promote the ends of Commerce, and the welfare and prosperity of our loving Subjects, if "Bond Head Harbour," in the Township of Clarke, in the District of Newcastle, of our Province of Upper Canada, were declared a Port of Entry and Clearance. THEREFORE KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our said Province, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the Third and Fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," We have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint, Bond Head Harbour aforesaid, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, for the Entry of Goods brought or imported into this Province, from any adjoining foreign Country; And We do hereby declare, that there be included within the limits of the said Port of Bond Head Harbour, the Town-Ships of Clarke and Darlington, in the said District of Newcastle.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
W. H. DRAPER, *Attorney General.*
R. A. TUCKER, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

GEO. ARTHUR. (24 Sept., 1840.)

VICTORIA, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, on Thursday, the 10th instant, an attempt was made, by some person or persons at present unknown, to Burn and destroy the Church lately built by S. S. Wilmot, Esquire, in the Township of Clarke, in the Newcastle District, of our said Province, by heaping rails against the said Church, and setting fire thereto. NOW KNOW YE, that a Reward of Fifty Pounds, will be paid to any person or persons (together with a Free Pardon, if such information be given or made by the accomplice or accomplices), not being the actual Incendiary or Incendiaries, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said wicked, diabolical and malicious attempt.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
W. H. Draper, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

Geo. Arthur. (22 Oct., 1840.)

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, the Barn (containing a large quantity of Grain), belonging to Samuel Street Wilmot, Esquire, in the Township of Clarke, in the District of Newcastle, of our Province of Upper Canada, was consumed by Fire, on the night of the Twenty-fifth day of September, now last past, and there is reason to believe that the said Fire did not happen accidentally, but was the work of an Incendiary. Now Know Ye, that a Reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS,

of lawful money of our said Province, will be paid to any person or persons (not being the actual Incendiary or immediate Procurer), giving such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the above crime.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency,
Wm. H. Draper, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Provincial Secretary.*

Proclamation.

Geo. Arthur. (22 Oct., 1840.)

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, at a Session of our Legislative Council and Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at the City of Toronto, in our said Province, on the Twenty-seventh day of February, in the Second year of our reign, and prorogued on the Eleventh day of May, then next ensuing, a Bill entitled, "An Act to provide for the Payment of Costs, in

"certain Cases of Information, at the Suit of the Crown, and for other pur-"poses therein mentioned," was passed before the said Legislative Council and Assembly, and was, at the prorogation of the said Session, as aforesaid, presented to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, for our assent thereto; who, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to repeal "certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's "reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for "the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to "make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and according to his discretion, then and there declared, in our Name, that he assented to the said Bill. Now Know Ye, that an authentic copy of the said Bill, entitled, "An Act to provide for the Payment of Costs, in certain "Cases of Information, at the Suit of the Crown, and for other purposes "therein mentioned," having been laid before Us, in Council, We Have Thought Fit to declare our Disallowance thereof. And We Do hereby declare (in further pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of the late King George the Third), our Disallowance thereof, and that the said Bill shall henceforth cease and determine, and be of none effect; whereof all our loving Subjects, whom it may concern are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency,

Wm. H. Draper, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

Geo. Arthur. (22 Oct., 1840.)

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, holden at our City of Toronto, in our said Province, on the Third day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, and prorogued on the Tenth day of February following, in the Third year of our reign, a certain Bill, entitled, "An Act to ascertain and provide for the payment of "all just claims arising from the late Rebellion and Invasion of this Pro-"vince," was passed in the Legislative Council and Assembly, and was at the prorogation of the said Session, on the Tenth day of February aforesaid, presented to our Governor General of our said Province of Upper Canada, for our assent thereto, who, in pursuance of the authority vested in our Governor General of our said Province, by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty

King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and according to his discretion, then and there declared that he reserved the aforesaid Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. Now Know Ye, that the aforesaid Bill, entitled, "An "Act to ascertain and provide for the payment of all just claims arising from "the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province," having been laid before us in Council, We have been pleased to Assent to the same. And We Do, by these presents, according to the provisions of the said Act, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, Assent Thereto, of which all our loving Subjects will take note, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,

W. H. Draper, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

(31 Oct., 1840.)

Geo. Arthur.

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, it hath been humbly represented to us, that it would greatly facilitate and promote the ends of Commerce, and the welfare and prosperity of our loving Subjects, if Port Darlington, in the District of Newcastle, of our Province of Upper Canada, were declared a Port of Entry and Clearance. Therefore Know Ye, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our said Province, and in pursuance of the authority of an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, in the Third and Fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," We have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint, Port Darlington aforesaid, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, for the Entry of Goods brought or imported into this Province, from any adjoining foreign Country; And We do hereby declare, that the limits of Port Darlington aforesaid, shall comprise and be co-extensive with the Township of Darlington, in the said District of Newcastle.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our

Forces therein, at Toronto, this Thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
W. H. Draper, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

Geo. Arthur. (12 Dec., 1840.)

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, it hath been humbly represented to Us, that on Monday, the 26th day of October, now last past, a most brutal and atrocious Assault and Rape was committed upon the person of Elizabeth Johnson, the Wife of Alanson Johnson, of the Township of Wilmot, in the District of Wellington, of our Province of Upper Canada, Labourer, by an Indian of the name of Ka-Kas-Sep, otherwise called Jacob Cook-A-Din-Na. Now Know Ye, That for the better apprehending and bringing to Justice the perpetrator of so heinous an offence, a reward of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, of lawful money of our said Province, will be paid to any person or persons, who shall cause the said Ka-Kas-Sep, otherwise called Jacob Cook-a-din-na, to be taken into custody, and brought before one of our Justices of the Peace, to answer for the said Crime.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

Geo. Arthur. (29 Dec., 1840.)

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, at a Session of our Legislative Council and Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at our City of Toronto, in our said Province, on the Twenty-seventh day of February, in the Second year of our reign, and prorogued on the Eleventh day of May, then next ensuing, a Bill was passed, entitled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada."

And Whereas, in pursuance of the directions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first year of the reign of the late King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Pro-

vince of Quebec in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," an authentic copy of the said Bill was duly transmitted to one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and was by him received at our Department of State for the management of the affairs of our Colonies, on the Fifteenth day of August next ensuing the passing thereof, as by the Certificate under the hand and seal of the Right Honourable the Lord John Russell, our Principal Secretary of State for managing the affairs of our Colonies, doth fully appear. Now Know Ye, that the said Bill, entitled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada," having been laid before Us, in our Privy Council, We have thought fit, by our Order in Council, bearing date at our Court at Windsor, the Ninth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine, to declare our Disallowance thereof. And We do hereby declare our Disallowance of the said Bill, and that the same shall henceforth cease, determine, and be of none effect; whereof all our loving Subjects whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency,
Wm. H. Draper, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

Geo. Arthur. (30 Dec., 1840.)

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

Whereas, a Store-House situate on Yonge Street, in the City of Toronto, in the Home District, in our Province of Upper Canada, usually occupied by James M. Strange, Auctioneer, was broken open, on the night of the Twenty-first day of this present month of December, and Forty Boxes of Tea were stolen therefrom. Now Know Ye, that a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, of lawful Money of our said Province, will be paid to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the above crime; and a Free Pardon will also be granted to any Accomplice therein giving such information.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Thirtieth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency,
W. H. Draper, *Attorney General.*
R. A. Tucker, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

(15 Jan., 1841.)

GEO. ARTHUR.

VICTORIA, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, the Saw Mill, Fulling Mill, Dye House, and the appurtenances thereunto, belonging to Abner Matthews, in the Township of Burford, in the District of Brock, of our said Province of Upper Canada, were lately consumed by Fire, and there is reason to believe that the said Fire did not happen accidentally, but was the work of an Incendiary.

AND WHEREAS, the Inhabitants of that part of the Province have raised and offered a Reward of Forty Pounds, or thereabout, for the discovery of the persons who committed the said offence. NOW KNOW YE, that a further Reward of Forty Pounds, of lawful Money of our said Province, will be paid to any person or persons (not being the actual Incendiary or immediate Procurer), giving such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the above crime.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
W. H. DRAPER, *Attorney General.*
R. A. TUCKER, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

SYDENHAM. (5 Feb., 1841.)

VICTORIA, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all our loving Subjects whom these Presents may concern.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, for the good Government of our Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and for the security of the rights and liberties, and the preservation of the interests of all classes of our subjects within the same, it is by an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the Fourth year of our reign, intituled, "An "Act to Re-unite the Provinces of Upper Canada, and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Us, with the advice of our Privy Council, to declare, or to authorize the Governor General of our said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada to declare, that the said two Provinces upon, from and after, a certain day in such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within Fifteen Calendar Months, next after the passing of the said Act, shall form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada, and thence-

forth the said Province, shall constitute and be one Province, under the name aforesaid, upon, from and after, the day so appointed as aforesaid.

And Whereas, in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in us by the said recited Act, we did on the Tenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, with the advice of our Privy Council, authorize the Governor General of the said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to declare by Proclamation, that the said two Provinces upon, from and after, a certain day in such Proclamation to be appointed, such day being within Fifteen Calendar Months, next after the passing of the said Act, should form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada. Now Know Ye Therefore, that our right trusty and well beloved Councillor, Charles, Baron Sydenham, our Governor General of our said two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, hath in pursuance of the Provisions of the said recited Act, and under and by virtue of the power and authority by Us granted to him as aforesaid, determined to declare, and it is by this our Royal Proclamation declared, that the said Provinces upon, from and after, the Tenth day of the present month of February, shall form and be one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada, of which all our loving subjects and all others concerned, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our right trusty and well beloved the Right Honourable Charles, Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over our Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same. At our Government House, in our City of Montreal, in our said Province of Lower Canada, the Fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

By Command,
D. Daly, *Secretary of the Province.*

Proclamation.

Sydenham.

Province of Canada. (15 Feb., 1841.)

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To our well beloved and faithful, the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects whom these Presents may concern.—Greeting:

Whereas, We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our said Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, We do hereby make known Our Royal will and pleasure to call a Provincial Parliament, and do further declare that, by the advice of Our Executive Council, We have this day given orders for issuing Our Writs in due form for calling a Provincial Parliament in Our said Province, which writs are to bear teste on Friday the Nineteenth day of February, instant, and to be returnable on Thursday, the Eighth day of April next.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed.—Witness Our right trusty and well beloved the Right Honourable Charles, Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, at Our Government House, in Our City of Montreal in Our said Province of Canada, the Fifteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, and in the Fourth year of Our Reign.

S.

THOMAS AMIOT, *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Canada — SYDENHAM. (15 Feb., 1841.)

VICTORIA, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of Our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects whom it may concern.—Greeting:

KNOW YE that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our said Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, summon and call together the Legislative Assembly, in and for Our said Province, to meet at Our Town of Kingston, on Thursday, the Eighth day of April next, then and there to have conference and treaty with the great men and Legislative Council of Our said Province.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed.—Witness Our right trusty and well beloved the Right Honourable Charles, Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, at Our Government House, in Our City of Montreal in Our said Province of Canada, the Fifteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, and in the Fourth year of Our Reign.

S.

THOMAS AMIOT, *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*

PROCLAMATION.

Province of Canada. — SYDENHAM. (6 April, 1841.)

VICTORIA, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Our well beloved and faithful, the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of our said Province, summoned and called to a meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at Our Town of Kingston, on the Eighth day of the present month of April, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you.—Greeting:

Whereas, for divers urgent and arduous affairs, Us, the state and defence of Our said Province concerning, We did summon and command you, on the day and at the place aforesaid, to be present, to treat, consent, and conclude upon those things which in Our said Provincial Parliament should then and there be proposed and deliberated upon; We, for divers causes and considerations, Us to this especially moving, have thought fit to prorogue Our said Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-sixth day of May next, so that You nor any of You on the said Eighth day of the present month of April, at Our said Town to appear, shall in no wise be held or constrained; for We do will that You and each of You be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated; commanding and by these presents firmly enjoining You and every of You, and all others in this behalf interested—that on the said Twenty-sixth day of May next, at Our Township of Kingston, personally, You be and appear for the Dispatch of Business, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our said Provincial Parliament, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed.—Witness Our right trusty and well beloved the Right Honourable Charles, Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, at Our Government House, in Our City of Montreal, in Our said Province of Canada, the Sixth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, and in the Fourth year of Our Reign.

S.

Thomas Amiot, *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*

Proclamation.

Province of Canada. Sydenham. (30 April, 1841.)

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Our well beloved and faithful, the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at Our Township of Kingston, on the Twenty-sixth day of May next, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you.—Greeting:

WHEREAS, for divers urgent and ardent affairs, Us, the state and defence of Our said Province concerning, We did summon and command You on the day and at the Township aforesaid, to be present, to treat, consent and conclude upon those things, which, in Our said Provincial Parliament, should then and there be proposed and deliberated upon: We, for divers causes and considerations Us to this especially moving, have thought fit to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament, so that You nor any of You on the said Twenty-sixth day of May at our Township of Kingston to appear, are to be held or constrained; for We do will upon that You and each of You, be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated; commanding and by the tenor of these presents firmly enjoining You, and every of You, and all others in this behalf interested, that on the Fourteenth day of June next, at Our Township of Kingston aforesaid, personally You be and appear for the Dispatch of Business, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our said Provincial Parliament, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed.—Witness Our right trusty and well beloved the Right Honourable Charles, Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, at Our Government House, in Our City of Montreal, in Our said Province of Canada, the Thirtieth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, and in the Fourth year of Our Reign.

S.

THOMAS AMIOT, *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.*

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Fourteenth Report

Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario

J. J. Kelso,
Superintendent

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

To the Honorable Wm. Mortimer Clark, K.C.

Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honor:

The undersigned has the honor to transmit herewith the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario for year ending December 31, 1906.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, February 15th, 1907.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OUR FRIEND.

OFFICE OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF ONTARIO.

The Honorable W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary.

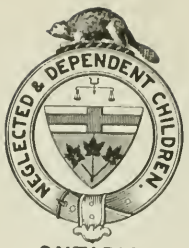
SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the Fourteenth Annual Report of the work of this office, under the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, being for the year ending December 31, 1906; also Reports on the Industrial Schools of the Province, and Juvenile Immigration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO,
Superintendent.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO.



ONTARIO.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TORONTO, Feb. 2nd, 1907.

To interest all classes in the social uplifting and betterment of neglected and dependent children, to mediate between parents and children and between judicial officers and youthful offenders with a view to bringing about reformation without the stigma of imprisonment, to provide homes in respectable families for homeless children, and generally to advocate all measures calculated to improve the home surroundings and add to the happiness of young people, is the special work for which this department stands. This is now The Fourteenth Annual Report and it is a pleasure to note that there has been progress in all directions. The work is one that carries an irresistible appeal to the heart of every true man and woman, and there has been no lack of willing helpers wherever the opportunity for this highest kind of social service has occurrred. There are now fifty-eight branch Children's Aid Societies and these organizations alone represent a volunteer force of some six or seven hundred persons. In addition there is among our officials, clergy and benevolent workers throughout the rural districts, many who are themselves Children's Aid Societies, giving freely of their time and interest to improve the conditions of neglected children and to reason with indifferent parents, who by their careless conduct and improvident drunken habits are robbing children of their rightful heritage. There is still much to be done, indeed one is often depressed with the remembrance of things left undone, and yet there is much that is encouraging and inspiring in the steady progress that is being made.

The Children's Aid Society is an organization which in itself cannot accomplish the whole work; there must be harmonious co-operation with other organizations and the constant investigation and studying of social conditions if the best work is to be done. Instead of blindly receiving homeless children or being satisfied with the rescue of children from vicious surroundings we should go farther back and seek to remedy the social evils that create dependency and neglect of child life. If we desire to help the child in an effective manner we must advocate and endorse all movements on the part of muni-

cipal authorities and charitable organizations that aim to provide decent and sanitary homes for working classes, employment for those out of work, the limitation of the liquor traffic, playgrounds for children, the aiding of widowed mothers to properly care for and maintain their families, the prompt punishment of all who aid or abet children in wrongdoing and the creation of such a system of friendly visiting as will bring the lowest into loving and sympathetic contact with the best in the community. United effort along these lines could hardly fail to preserve and accentuate the sacredness of family life and thus benefit thousands of children now the innocent sufferers from broken and disorganized homes. While much can be done in this direction there will still remain, unfortunately, a large number of children who will require the prompt and efficient aid, guardianship and supervision of the Children's Aid Society, and there should, therefore, be in every community an organization ready to protect the interests of such children and to give advice and assistance whenever called upon.

WORK OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

While the direct work of this office has been to diffuse information as to the best methods and to encourage a deeper interest in the child-helping movement, assistance has been asked and where at all possible given, in all branches of philanthropic work. Nearly all the requests for advice and assistance are from the small towns and country districts, where effective organization is almost impossible. The following items covering a period of about six weeks, will give some idea of the daily routine:

Received a communication that a girl of seventeen in a country town had got beyond the control of her parents, associated with loose characters, stayed out late at night, etc. Communicated with the local authorities and had the girl committed to my care, got her a situation with good people and she is now doing exceedingly well.

Boy of ten in a northern village arrested for theft. Mother a cook in a hotel—no time to look after him—growing up without education and control of any kind. Received and provided for him temporarily but afterwards allowed him to go to his mother, who grieved over his absence and promised to have him properly cared for.

Colored girl—sent to foster home—ran away and was wandering about from place to place. Had the usual characteristics of her race. Obtained control and placed her in an institution.

County clergyman called to say that his wife would like young girl for companionship and that a friend in the same neighborhood would also like to get a girl to assist her around the house. Took two sisters out of a public institution and placed them in these homes.

Clergyman wrote that a member of his church would adopt a boy two or three years of age. Found a suitable boy in one of the city refuges and sent him to this home.

Girl of 13 in foster-home. Stole a number of articles from the house and gave them away. Had her brought back, tried her in another home but

finding that she had strong propensities toward theft placed her in a reform school.

Received several boys from the Superintendent of Industrial School and sent them to situations.

Parents called to ask for release on parole of boy from Industrial School. Some 30 similar applications received during the year. Made investigation in each case and acted according to circumstances.

Boy from Reformatory after two years in the country asked to be allowed to work in the city to learn a trade. Made arrangements for employment and a suitable boarding place.

Father called to say that he had married again and would like to get his daughter back from her foster-home. Found that his reputation was not good and that his wife simply wanted the girl for work. No action taken.

Officials of Salvation Army called to secure Government permission to bring over and place English boys on farms. Necessary arrangements made and authority granted.

Judge in county town wrote concerning the eight year old child of an immoral woman. Received the guardianship and a week later placed her in an excellent home.

Received and approved of some sixty reports made by visitor. Over 2,000 of these reports were received during the year, carefully considered and the necessary action taken.

Received girl of 14 from public institution and placed her with a respectable family.

Gave addresses at gatherings of persons interested in child-saving work. About 56 addresses were delivered during the year in explanation and advocacy of child protection.

Girl of 16 called at office to enquire for her brother. Said she had been given permission by foster-parents to come to town for this purpose. Found next day that her story was incorrect, that she had run away and that while not at all bright mentally she was cunning and untruthful. Had her located and placed in a home for feeble-minded girls.

Deputation of ladies called re Industrial School matters.

Received a deserted boy of 11 who was drifting from place to place and after a short probation placed him in a foster-home.

Wrote large number of letters to children in foster-homes encouraging, exhorting and warning; according to the special conditions existing.

An excellent family in Northern Ontario applied for a boy about six or seven years of age. Communicated with one of the Societies and within two weeks had a homeless boy permanently located.

Visited several towns for the purpose of meeting with persons interested in Children's Aid movement.

Received phone message that two girls had run away from Provincial Refuge and wished me to come and get them. Promised if given an opportunity in another district they would show their gratitude in a good life. Both were placed out. One has done exceedingly well and the other fairly so.

Sent an assistant with three children to foster-homes in the one neighborhood.

Boy who ran away from foster-home brought to city by an official. After a short time placed him in a home in another district, where he has settled down.

Father, a widower in the north-western part of the country, asked to have his daughter placed in a Christian foster-home, as she needed some motherly oversight. A suitable home provided.

Magistrate wrote from an outlying town asking if a girl of 13, who had been found in very bad company, would be received and cared for. Placed her for a short time in the Children's Shelter and she is now in the home of a well-to-do citizen and his wife, who are spending a good deal of money on her education.

Gentleman wrote of a small boy who was deformed. Secured his admission to Children's Hospital for special treatment.

Magistrate wrote asking if anything could be done for a youth of seventeen convicted of house-breaking; did not wish to send him to prison and thought that possibly he might be still saved to good society. Received him and got him employment. Leading an exemplary life and writes grateful letters.

Farmer wrote that the boy he had was no good—not worth feeding, etc. Had him returned and placed him in another home. No further complaints.

Society in the east wrote asking if girl of 16 could be received and placed out in a good home so as to get her away permanently from the influence of an immoral mother. Received and is doing exceedingly well.

Boy who had been in Reformatory called to say that he was out of work, out of money and completely discouraged. Took care of him and got him employment. Is now a clerk in a large store.

Received letter from the country about a little waif found on a door-step. Made arrangements for its adoption by a worthy family.

Girl of 17 drifting about the country. Had an official bring her to Toronto, and in short time placed her in charge of a respectable family.

Girl placed in a foster-home ten years ago. Now married. Called with her baby to tell how well she was doing.

Girl of 19, formerly in the Refuge—Returned as unsatisfactory. After a short time placed in another situation and encouraged to do better.

Received many visitors who wished to know the law, especially with regard to the adoption of children, methods of dealing with delinquents, etc.

Quite a number or parties called to ask protection against parents from whom they had adopted children and who now interfered with them. It is always a mistake for those adopting children to either take the child direct from the parents or allow them to have any knowledge of their address.

Mayor of one of our towns asks if two boys could be provided with homes in another part of the country. Mother dead, father a drunken loafer, whose profanity and laziness were ruining the boys. Received and placed in foster-homes where they see each other frequently.

Sent an officer to the States to bring back a wayward girl who had run away from her foster-home and was found in bad company, etc. Placed her in a school of correction.

Arranged for the transfer of a feeble-minded girl to a Provincial institution.

Received two troublesome girls from a children's home. Sent one to an industrial refuge and the other to an excellent family in the country.

Gentleman and wife called wishing to get the guardianship of a relative's child who was being brought up in destitute circumstances. Gave them advice how to proceed.

Received two babies from a public institution and sent them to excellent homes in the country.

Then there is the daily correspondence with the fifty-eight societies; the supervision of over three thousand children in foster-homes with all their faults and failings, and the frequent return of boys and girls on account of delinquency or some physical defect.

PENETANG REFORMATORY.

It is now three years since the work of emptying the Penetang Reformatory was undertaken, and the results have more than justified the experiment. Of the ninety-five boys, fourteen to twenty years of age, the following can be taken as a fairly accurate summary of their present status: Fifteen remain in the same situations to which they were originally sent; eighteen were changed to other places, some of them several times; thirty-five went direct to relatives or owing to age were allowed to select their own places after the first year; six were lost track of the first year and twelve the second; four were sent to the Industrial School owing to defective education, and two because of restlessness and laziness; one was arrested the first year for a slight misdemeanor and discharged; three got into the Central Prison the second year and one quite recently. Not one has during the entire time been committed to the Penitentiary to my knowledge.

At the time of writing there are only three known to be in any public institution; two in the Industrial School and one in the Central Prison. The two former were placed there by me for special training. About half of those who disappeared in the first twelve months have been located or heard from in most unexpected ways, and always to their advantage, several stating that they wished to shake off the discredit of having been a reformatory boy. The young man, twenty years of age, committed recently to the Central, did well for over two years previously. The two boys who were formerly in the prison have not repeated their offence thus far.

There are now only twenty-two under supervison as these are still young enough to require friendly guidance. To have kept up a surveillance over the others, the majority of them over eighteen years of age, would have been hurtful in the extreme. Those who failed and those who have given trouble and caused anxiety were heavily handicapped—poor birth, bad early training, mental and physical defects, absence of the stimulating and elevating influence of good relatives and comfortable homes—in fact they were boys to be greatly pitied rather than blamed.

No better idea of how the ex-Reformatory boys have readjusted themselves to good society could be given than by the following incident: One of the boys whose home surroundings were most undesirable was sent to a farm home in an entirely different direction. He remained there for about a year and then disappeared. No word was heard from him until this fall, when one of the visitors of the department engaged a livery to visit a number of children and almost immediately recognized in the driver the young man who had left his place. His excuse was that he thought he was old enough now to start in the world for himself and was receiving good wages, and his statement that he was doing well seemed to be amply borne out by circumstances.

Several other lads who in the early days left their situations without permission have since been found to be doing well and have given no cause for apprehension. In fact, some of them have done far better by running away than they would had they remained where placed, since the mere fact of having taken their careers into their own hands made them anxious and determined to live respectably and honestly. Starting in this independent way, they were able also to bury the past, their new employers not knowing where they came from and giving them in consequence a fairer wage and more considerate treatment. For no matter how much or how wisely we may help these unfortunate children, still the mere fact that they have once been in a reform school marks them as objects of suspicion and frequently prevents their doing as well as they otherwise might. Of course, there is always the danger that a boy running away from the restraints of a selected situation may drift back to the city and get into crime. This has only happened four times in my experience with these particular boys—therefore, it might without exaggeration be said that the policy of kindness and friendly and sympathetic interest in dealing with wayward youth has been demonstrated to be a complete and gratifying success.

While revising the copy of this report a letter was received from an ex-Reformatory boy who had left his situation without permission, and was lost sight of for nearly two years. He has been at work steadily, has saved his wages, refers to the kindness shown him, and states that with his earnings he is planning a trip to the Old Land—and so the facts accumulate, demonstrating clearly that it pays every time to help and encourage boys and girls. At the present time the boys who would formerly have been committed to the Reformatory are provided for in the Industrial Schools, but with the continued growth of the country the time is not far distant when an institution will be needed for the special discipline and training of youths from sixteen to twenty. For in spite of our excellent Children's Aid and Industrial School system there will always be some who will escape these good influences and engage in criminal warfare against society.

REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Eighteen months have elapsed since some forty-five girls from fifteen to twenty years of age were received from the Ontario Refuge and placed in homes and situations. This work also may be considered as highly successful. Fourteen went to relatives, thirty to situations in various parts of the Province, and six to custodial institutions as defectives. Five of those in situations managed to secure husbands in a surprisingly short time, and eight are now married. Of those sent to situations, four were brought back and placed in institutions as weak-minded; five became immoral, and of these three were committed to the Reformatory. The great majority have, however, done well in spite of many drawbacks, and, as in the case of the boys, the few who failed were confronted with almost insurmountable obstacles.

DOMINION LEGISLATION.

Owing to the fact that application has been made to the Dominion Government to pass a Juvenile Delinquent Bill providing a special children's court and probation system for all Canada, some misconception has arisen with regard to this subject in so far as it applies to Ontario. Those who have followed our work here at all closely will remember that in the Ontario Legislation of 1893 a complete system was outlined for separate trial and detention of youthful offenders and that we have had children's courts in this Province since 1894. We are now seeking to extend this good work to other Provinces, and also to increase the efficiency of our own methods. We pride ourselves on having been able to give a good deal of information to our friends in the United States on the desirability of special children's courts during the years 1893 to 1898, and among the many cities who claim to have originated the idea we are entitled to a prominent place, but, however that may be, the fact remains that a forward step is urgently needed at the present time. In a city like Toronto we should have had a special children's judge long ago, for it is quite impossible for the regular city magistrate, dealing with thousands of criminal cases each year, to give the necessary time or sympathetic consideration to the work of saving young and inexperienced children from the consequences of criminal acts. It is comparatively easy to find a child guilty and dismiss him on suspended sentence or commit to a reformatory, but this is not the true solution, as the continuance of these young offenders in crime has frequently demonstrated. We have not taken full advantage of the probation system whereby the causes of the wrongdoing may be removed by the friendly intervention of a probation officer without the removal of the child from his or her home. It is true that some attempt has been made at probation, but the machinery thus far provided is totally inadequate to meet the need that exists. By having the various mission and philanthropic workers of the city properly organized it is possible

to give continuous individual attenton to each child or family concerning whom a complaint has been made, and a thorough inquiry into the home conditions would often lead to the prosecution of adults for encouraging children in wrong-doing. For instance, if the peddlars and junk dealers who buy lead pipe from boys were more vigorously followed up the boys would

CHILDREN'S COURT—THEIR FUTURE IN THE BALANCE.

be unable to sell such articles and much of the temptation to steal such material would be removed. This is only an illustration of the various ways in which those who permit or encourage children to go astray could be reached through a well-organized and equipped children's court. There must, however, be a good deal of enthusiasm for child saving in the administration or

the proceedings will become mechanical and therefore ineffectual. Only a man of strong optimistic tendencies and with a full appreciation of the frailties of youth could hope to administer such a law with any degree of success. The mere enforcement of law does not reform, and the jail, while it may be useful as a place of incarceration, too often contaminates instead of uplifting and inspiring to better things. Why should it be considered undignified for a children's judge to get down to the child's level and seek to awaken in the youthful breast hopes and aspirations that will crowd out the evil tendency and perhaps lead to achievements in right living that will mean much in world betterment?

The mission worker sent by such a judge into the home with the power and authority of a probation officer, may by kindly advice and practical aid remove the causes of wrong-doing and encourage the parents as well as the child to improve their habits and surroundings. Children should never be treated or spoken of as criminals, but should be studied and dealt with in exactly the same way that a sick or defective child is handled. Wherever there is an offence there is a cause behind it and our children's court and probation system should be able to reach that cause and by some means or other remove it for the safety and protection of the children in the home. This is not only possible, but it has in these later years been amply demonstrated as eminently practical. We ought, therefore, in all our towns and cities to get the probation system more fully established and, even if the proposed Dominion law is not granted at present, we can still advance under present legislation.

In Ottawa during the past year two paid probation officers, both ladies, were appointed by the Children's Aid Society to assist the secretary and the police officials in more fully investigating the home life of delinquent children. These ladies, who were selected because of their special qualifications for this class of work, pay frequent visits to the home and endeavor to bring about some improvement in the surroundings of the child. This example should be followed by other societies, and in addition the city or town should be divided into districts and volunteer probation officers appointed to co-operate in securing the best results. Where nothing is done the children drift along in bad surroundings and with petty offences accumulating until their arrest by the police for some large offence calls attention to the neglect that has been going on. The harm is then for the most part done, and it is to deal promptly with these cases in the incipient stages that the best efforts of the society should be directed.

The great difficulty has been that Children's Aid Societies have not been able to secure sufficient financial support to appoint a secretary or agent who could devote all his time to the work. This difficulty has been a source of great discouragement and has retarded the movement very seriously. There has, however, been a considerable advance during the past year. In Guelph the Society has taken the courageous step of appointing Rev. P. C. L. Harris as agent and inspector for the city and County of Wellington, while in Sarnia

the Society has decided to appoint Mr. John Wilkinson to devote all his time to the prosecution of child-saving work in that district. Societies such as Toronto, London, Ottawa and Brantford have had paid agents for some time, while in other districts the societies have been able to secure the partial services of good men at small outlay. In fact, in all parts of the Province there has been some splendid self-sacrificing work on the part of good men and women who, through their desire to help the children, have given unsparingly of both their time and means—and often in the face of many discouragements. Such services cannot be too highly commended or appreciated. In cities like Toronto and Hamilton, where so much is spent on a large police force, two or three additional salaried probation officers directing volunteer help would soon effect a saving far in excess of the expense involved.

CHILD LABOR.

The subject of child labor has engaged a great deal of public attention during the past year and there is a general feeling that there should be still further restrictions with a view to minimizing the attendant evils. Briefly, my views are as follows:—

Truancy laws are not enforced with sufficient thoroughness. In many of the smaller towns especially, the duties of a truant officer are supposed to be nominal and the aim of the municipality has been to get the work done as cheaply as possible. The importance of this work should be more fully recognized. Children's Aid and other kindred organizations could give valuable assistance. Ladies would in many cases make efficient truant officers.

Boys leaving school: There are quite a large number of boys who leave school at twelve or thirteen after very irregular attendance, but do not take up any regular occupation, and at fifteen or sixteen frequently get into crime because unoccupied or only occasionally employed as unskilled helpers. These boys are frequently the sons of widows or deserted mothers, or of fathers who are drunken and indifferent. Would recommend a stringent regulation by which all boys under sixteen who are over school age must go to some definite trade or business or else return to school.

The apprenticeship system of the Old Land turned out skilled mechanics, and its more general adoption in this country would probably have a beneficial effect on the industries, as well as being in the best interests of the boys themselves.

Children in shops: There is a growing tendency to employ young girls in large stores to carry messages, wrap parcels, etc., and it might be well to bring this class of occupation under the general factory law as to age. Considering the subject from the standpoint of physiological law, the time will doubtless come ere long when it will be illegal to send girls under sixteen to work in factories or stores.

Newsboys: There are in all large cities a class of boys who make newspaper-selling a pretence for idling on the streets, evading school and the learning of some useful trade or industry. Our aim should be to gradually eliminate this class of business altogether, placing the street selling of newspapers in the hands of men who are incapacitated for regular employment and insisting upon boys either attending school or learning a trade. This, of course, would not interfere with boys who wished to assist their parents or pursue their studies by carrying routes in the morning or evening.

Children at theatres: There is at present no regulation prohibiting children from attending theatres without their parents or guardians. In the cities many lads, mere children, are frequent attendants at the cheap shows and this is almost invariably injurious to character. Numerous instances have occurred where boys forming this habit have contracted the kindred habits of idleness, cigarette smoking, theft, late hours, etc. It would probably be in the public interest to prohibit any child under sixteen from attending such entertainments, excepting, of course, Sunday school and other social gatherings that are designed to provide innocent amusement and moral instruction.

HOME-FINDING.

Since the inauguration of this work the settled policy has been to encourage and assist in every way possible in having dependent children placed without undue delay in family homes. This is now generally conceded to be desirable from every standpoint, but there are still many children in public institutions who could with advantage to themselves and the community be transferred to family homes. It is rather a curious condition of affairs that we should have nearly 3,000 children in orphanages while every Children's Aid Society in the Province is turning away applicants who would gladly give a child the advantages of their home. So great is the demand for children that homes were provided without difficulty during the past year for 2,443 dependent children from Great Britain. Surely, therefore, the managers of our Children's Homes should be more willing to co-operate in this matter, instead of deciding, as some have done, to completely stop the work of placing out. The best interests of the children rather than of the institution should receive consideration and yet very often the fact that there is a large institution in existence effectually prevents children from enjoying the privileges and undoubted benefits of life under normal conditions where friendships may be formed and influences absorbed that would help them all through life. Our provincial system of visiting and supervising children placed out under the auspices of this Department is about as nearly perfect as can be devised. The reports brought in daily by trained visitors indicate that the children are well treated, are growing up honorably and usefully and that they receive fair

opportunities for making the best of what talents they possess. Greater co-operation on the part of friends interested in the orphanages would be gladly welcomed and there are facilities under the Act for transferring children to the Children's Aid Societies in order that homes may be found for them. Such children would also be visited and reported upon from time to time without expense to the institution interested.

Number of Children Placed.

During the past year there were 380 children placed in homes for the first time through the various Societies and this office. This does not indicate the total number provided for as some Societies are forgetful in the matter of reporting their wards and it would be quite safe to say that at least fifty to seventy-five others were sent to homes, in addition to children transferred from one relative to another.

Of the 380, the number reported by Children's Aid Societies as having gone to Protestant homes was 187 and to Catholic homes 83, while there were 110 children placed through this office for the first time.

This does not by any means represent the entire work of home-finding that is carried on, for there was a total of 325 children received back during the year and replaced in other homes for various reasons. Thus it can readily be seen that there were at least 900 foster-homes provided through the united efforts of this Department and the Societies and it would be safe to say that had there been a large number of children on hand at least 500 others could have been similarly provided for.

Large and Growing Family.

Adding the 380 first placements to the number of children placed in homes in past years, the total number now on the books would be 3,880. Although many of the young people placed out in the early years of the work have grown up and do not require much supervision, only a few names have been removed from the records, except where death has occurred. It has been found interesting to make occasional enquiry concerning even those who have got married and started homes of their own and enquiry of this kind, when made as a matter of friendship, is not at all resented.

Girls Predominate.

Of those placed for the first time it may be interesting to note that according to sex the figures read as follows:—164 girls and 135 boys. The reason that more girls have been taken in charge and placed in foster-homes is because there is usually greater concern felt for girls who are exposed to special dangers and temptations.

It might be noted also that the two special ages when children were in demand were babies from one to three years and boys and girls eleven years and upwards. The figures are as follows:—Under 3 there were 49 baby girls

adopted and 21 boys, the great demand being for girls. Between the ages of 3 and 6, another popular age, the total number was 53; between 6 and 10, 54; from 10 to 12, 92; 12 years and over, 111.

Of the 187 children placed by Societies, Hamilton stood first, with 32 children reported: London second, with 26; Toronto, 25; Ottawa, 24; Peterborough, 21; and Brantford, 14.

While foster-homes are scattered in all parts of the Province the larger number of the children went to the following Counties:—Middlesex, 21; Wentworth, 18; Peterborough, 12; Brant, 11; Grey, 10; Oxford, 8; Lambton, 8; Carleton, 6; York, 7; Victoria, 6; Leeds, 5; and Simcoe, 4.

Very Few Deaths.

As in past years, the number of deaths was exceedingly small. Out of nearly 4,000 children only 6 passed away and 5 of these were infants that had been neglected before going to foster-homes. Many who were pale and thin became stout and strong and this is one of the outstanding features of the work—that it converts the neglected, poorly nourished children of the cities into strong, healthy and robust boys and girls whose appetites are always good and who rarely have any serious illness.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN PROVIDED FOR.

During the year Mr. William O'Connor has continued to look after the interests of children of Roman Catholic faith, and it is pleasing to note an increasing interest and confidence in this branch of the work.

In 1905 the number of Roman Catholic children placed in foster-homes was more than double what it was in 1904. This ratio was not maintained during the year 1906, but there was a fair increase in the number placed, showing that the interest is being kept up and that the majority of the Children's Aid Societies are in a healthy state of activity.

In 1905 seventy-four children were placed in foster-homes, and in 1906 there were eighty-three children placed.

The Societies placing these children were: Ottawa, thirty-nine; St. Vincent de Paul, Toronto, fifteen; London, four; Brantford, four; Sault Ste. Marie, three; Kingston, two; Hamilton, one; Provincial Inspector, fifteen.

Their ages were: Under two years, seven; two to eight years, twenty-four; eight to twelve years, twenty-nine; twelve to sixteen years, twenty-three.

The parentage of the children placed out during the year was as follows: Father living, twenty; mother living, eighteen; both parents living, thirty-seven; illegitimate, eight.

During the year there were returned by foster-parents, thirteen; removed by Children's Aid Societies, five; left foster-homes, thirteen; discharged from supervision, seven; replaced, twenty-two; died, two.

Including the wards of orphanages there are now about 650 children on the list. About 600 children were visited last year, and in doing this work 6,000 miles of railroad were traveled, besides a good deal of driving through the country.

It is comparatively easy to obtain homes for children in need of them, especially the oder children, but after they are placed the work is not all done. Some of the children do not fit in properly in the homes where they are placed, and it is necessary to make a change, sometimes several changes, so that the child and the home may suit each other. One boy was placed in four different homes last year. He was first placed in March, returned in April; placed in May, returned in June; placed in June, returned in December; placed in December, and no complaints have been heard from the last home yet. This boy returns from each placement with the most innocent look on his face, and usually has a good story to tell of the unreasonableness of the people he was living with; but this is only one in a year out of 600, and we have not given him up yet.

The following are selections from the Department history of some children who have been under supervision more than six years:

No. 1.—Boy—Placed when ten years of age. Remained in foster-home eight years. Is now a waiter in a restaurant in a large American city.

No. 2.—Girl—Placed when twelve years of age. Remained in foster-home eight years. Is now married to an honest, industrious man, and is quite happy.

No. 3.—Girl—Placed when eight years of age. Has been in foster-home eight years, and apparently has no desire to leave at present. Has passed high school examination. This is a case where the parents were thought to be more than ordinarily degraded, but this child showed no more signs of inherited evil tendencies than the telling of a few lies at one period.

No. 4.—Boy—Placed when ten years of age. Returned by foster-parents in six months. Replaced, and has remained in second home seven years. His record, as gleaned from papers on file, is that he has been truthful and industrious, but rather too fond of fighting at school.

No. 5.—Girl—Placed when eleven years of age. Has remained in home nine years. Was not considered a prize by neighbors, but foster-father had great affection for the child, and has promised to remember her in his will. Foster-mother died a short time ago, and this girl has now full charge of the house.

No. 6.—Girl—Placed when two years of age. Has remained in foster-home eight years. Is a nice looking child, and remarkably clever at school. Foster-mother died, but foster-father determined to retain child, and she does not yet know that the name she bears is not her own.

No. 7.—Boy—Placed when eleven years of age. Remained in foster-home six years. Was independent and free spoken. Foster parents wished to retain him on account of his industry, but resented his impudence, as they called it. Hence, there was a good deal of jarring, and complaints were made to Inspector by both parties on occasions of his visits. Boy hired for wages during his last year at foster-home, then worked for farmers in the vicinity and at railroad construction. Left neighborhood last year. Was then nineteen years of age, and was reported to have $300 in the bank.

The visiting of the children is an important part of the work. There is no doubt that the knowledge on the part of some foster-parents that the child under their care will be visited regularly and its treatment enquired into tends to keep that treatment good. Another benefit of visiting is that knowledge of the whereabouts of the child is kept up to date. In earlier days when children were placed from institutions with those who were presumed to be good people no special record was kept of the after-history of these children. In some cases the first guardians of the children tired of them or were moving to another part of the country, and simply traded them off to neighbors. The result was that the most of them, after a few years, were lost sight of, and relatives who made enquiries about these children a few years later were fortunate if they could obtain any trace of them. There are a few foster-parents who object to the children in their care being visited, but as a general rule the objections are not so much on behalf of the children as on behalf of themselves, that they may be free to use the children as they consider fair. Visitors have to use tact and discretion in performing their work, and when a child is taken young and really adopted as a member of the family there is no needless interference, and the rare visits that are made are not known to be for the purpose of supervision by the child nor by the neighbors. In many instances foster-parents welcome the visits as much as the children do. Every effort is made to help foster-parents in dealing with the children, and often the children will inform the visitor of little difficulties that they will not tell to foster-parents for fear of being misunderstood. Then when a fair discussion is had in the presence of a third party who is known to be anxious to serve the interests of both the others, little difficulties are easily settled. Indeed, there are not more difficulties to be settled in these foster-homes than are met with in ordinary homes between children and their own parents.

In many a home where there is no young child the coming of a little foster-child has changed the atmosphere of the home entirely. The foster-mother, perhaps advanced to middle-age, has a litle child again to be proud and fond of, the grown-up sons and daughters have a little sister or brother to prepare surprises for at Christmas, to fondle, to tease and to love. As one adopted mother said, when the hope was expressed that she would be rewarded in the future for the care and affection she was lavishing on her little foster-child: "They do not understand that I am being rewarded every day by the generous love and confidence given me by my little boy."

SUPERVISION.

The supervision of a large family of children in foster-homes still continues to be an important branch of the work. During the past year there were visited and reported upon, or supervised in some way, a total of about four thousand children. These young people are of all ages, from the infant recently provided with a home to the young man or woman who as a boy or girl was placed in a foster-home ten or twelve years ago. There have been many changes of address from various causes, such as unsuitability of the home, unfavorable conditions in the home, sickness or the development of some physical defect, the death of a foster-parent, transfer to another home at wages, leaving the farm to take employment in the city, getting married and general restlessness. It is no light task to keep track of these thousands of children scattered in all parts of the country, and yet in going over the books at the end of the year there were not more than about seventy-five or one hundred who have been completely lost sight of. Even those who were reported some years ago as "whereabouts unknown" have turned up in most unexpected ways and places—some met accidentally by a visitor, others reported by a former foster-parent, and others still calling themselves to tell how they had been getting along.

No less than sixty different societies and committees have had a share in this home-finding work, and time has demonstrated the great value and importance of having the children reported to this office for future supervision. Some of these committees have passed out of existence, in others the secretaries or agents have been changed several times, and had the children not been so reported and recorded they would long since have been lost sight of, and there would have been no possibility either of helping or encouraging them or of knowing whether they were well or badly treated. It was under the old system of careless home-finding work that abuses crept in, for under a proper system of supervision and friendly interest the danger of children being unfairly used is reduced to a minimum.

It is again worthy of comment that there have been exceedingly few deaths in this large number during the year. In fact, a death among the foster-children under this Department is a rare occurrence, and this emphasizes the advantages of country life for young people. As nearly all are in farm homes, they go to bed early, there are none of the noises and other disturbances that create a nervous condition, they are much in the open air, and they have plenty of plain, wholesome food and fresh milk. It is the frequent testimony of visitors that the children who look pale and prematurely aged before going to these foster-homes are now strong and healthy, with ruddy countenances and a hopeful, confident manner. The early hour of rising and the little chores about a farm so repugnant to a city mind have no terrors for the country-bred lad or lassie, who, under right conditions, probably enjoys life far more than the town child.

The following individual reports made by visitors will be read with interest. The aim has been to have each child visited at least once during the year; oftener when circumstances warrant or necessitate more frequent attention. The reports submitted to me by these visitors have on the whole been satisfactory. In some eight or ten cases there were indications of harsh treatment—not intentional, but under the plea of discipline, and the punishment administered, if mistaken, was at least well meant. There have been more frequent complaints of non-school attendance, and this is a matter that gives more concern than anything else. Every possible effort is made to induce foster-parents to send their wards regularly to school, but there are in some districts objections, owing to the long distance of the school from the home and family circumstances that make it difficult to send a child every day. Even in these extreme cases, however, many of the children are taught to read and write at home, so that it does not follow from the fact of their not attending school that they are growing up illiterate. Visitors have instructions to see a specimen of the child's hand-writing in such cases, and it is very seldom that a well grown boy or girl is totally unable to read or write.

VISITING IN FOSTER HOMES.

Mrs. Harvie Gives an Interesting Review of Her Visits to Country Homes.

In order that some idea may be gained of the homes in which the children are placed and of the methods pursued in supervising this large and scattered family, the following report was prepared by Mrs. Harvie:—

In all seven hundred and twenty calls were made in homes, or about sixty per month. In some of these homes the visits were short, not exceeding half an hour, others extended over several hours, and in a few cases visitor has remained over night. It can easily be understood that a protracted visit is often necessary, especially where there are investigations to make or difficulties to adjust. Again, where the home is not well known, or some of the conditions are supposed to be unfavorable, a stay of a few hours or an evening gives the opportunity of judging as to the quality of the home life, whether it be helpful and wholesome or not. Frequently visitor is urged to stay a day or two or even a week, and in some instances, were time not so limited, this might be a helpful arrangement.

Recently, when visiting a home about fifteen miles north of a large town, both foster parents urged that the livery rig be sent back to the town with driver and that visitor should remain over night, promising if this were done that they would see that she reached this point early the following day. Evidently these good people thought nothing of the drive of thirty miles involved in this arrangement, if they might have the privilege of entertaining one who was interested in the welfare of their boy.

The territory covered by this work of visitation extends from North Bay to Ottawa, and from Windsor to Niagara Falls, including much of the intervening space. The only counties omitted from visitors' touring list were Grey, Bruce, Manitoulin Island, and Algoma, also the counties of Brant, Oxford, Norfolk, and parts of Kent and Essex. For these districts other arrangements for inspection were made by the Provincial Superintendent.

Not much regular visiting has been done in large cities, as homes in these populous centres can easily be reached by benevolent friends, or members of the various Children's Aid Societies. It is to be regretted that local visitation of this nature is not more general. A few judicious visitors carefully selected from the boards of management of the Societies, whose duty would be to visit the children or older boys and girls in districts contiguous to the central point of the Society's operations, would doubtless greatly increase the good results of child saving work. A few of the older and larger Societies have to some extent adopted this plan with advantage. Frequently the visitor is called upon to answer questions like the following: "Have you seen Mr. A—— lately?" meaning the secretary of the Society. "Is he well? He is a nice man, but he has not written to me lately, and he never comes to see me." Or, "Do you know Miss B—— or Mrs. C——?" meaning the matron of the shelter or one of the ladies of the board, who had been kind to this particular child; "please give her my love." The normal child mind is usually very tenacious with regard to its friendships, has strong sympathies, and is so responsive to kind and considerate treatment that friends are not soon forgotten. The visitor does everything possible to strengthen these attachments, and where a reproachful statement is made to the effect that the Department or the Secretary has not written for a long time, kindly excuses are made and the matter set right if possible. In addition to the visits made about one hundred and twenty reports as to welfare of children, where calls were not actually made, were presented to the Provincial Superintendent. These reports related to children in homes where frequent visiting was unnecessary, were based upon letters received or on statements made by relatives of the family or from friends in the vicinity of the home.

Any observant person who has had the least experience with children is aware that they vary in temperament, and mental and emotional characteristics, just as they do in features and facial expression. Some of our children are finely organized, sensitive, highly strung; others are coarse, degraded, stupid, with inherited evil tendencies well developed, and the results of bad training, or the want of training, very apparent. Some, again, are bold, and forward, with destructiveness and combativeness largely in evidence, while others are timid, shrinking and over cautious. A percentage—not a large one—are defective, either morally, physically, or intellectually, while a few have drifted into delinquency. It is safe to say that the normal child, with even very little training, restraint, or instruction will seldom develop criminal tendencies; but should a child, whether above or below the average, commit a crime, society should be much more concerned about the culprit himself or herself, how he or she is to be helped over the hard places of life and brought into conformity with the law, civil and moral, than with the crime committed and its punishment. In passing, it may be mentioned that the patience and long-suffering of many of our foster parents in dealing with wayward, stupid and even delinquent children are truly marvellous. During the year a foster mother said to the visitor, and with reluctance, "Yes, I have had my two adopted boys (the boys are brothers) six years, and during

all that time they have been guilty at times of both lying and stealing, but this last year they have been doing much better, and they have counterbalancing good qualities. Last winter at some special meetings they professed to be changed, and we really think they are trying to be consistent." Another will say, "Yes, my boy is stupid about his lessons; indeed it seems almost impossible for him to learn anything out of books, but he can work well, and is kind and affectionate in his disposition. We love him, and while we would have liked to make a good scholar of him, we are contented to just take him as he is; indeed, we often think we are well off, because a clever boy might have been wilful or saucy." Or a third mother will remark, "Mary is a wilful, headstrong child, and naturally troublesome, and at times saucy; but we can see a great change in her as the time passes, and if she goes on as she is doing now, in a year or two she will be all right."

With this almost infinite variety of children to be placed in "homes," the effort is to locate each one in the environment most suited to its peculiar characteristics. Consequently there are many kinds of homes, which may be classified as follows: Good, better, best, or good, bad, and indifferent. However, in this brief record they will be spoken of as good, fair, and poor. A good home is one where all the conditions, the surroundings, and the facilities for both secular and religious education are well nigh perfect. A good home is also one where the atmosphere of love pervades the entire household, and where every phase of the training is conducive to the welfare of the child. It is also a home, not necessarily of affluence, but one where the means will allow of some of the comforts of life. There may be deviations from this high standard in some homes, which may be spoken of as good, as for instance the school may be two or three miles away, or there may be Sunday school only in the summer, or the child may be overindulged or its every want anticipated, which is not always a good thing; or, sad to say, a condition of things may exist which is rarely, but sometimes, found in a good Canadian foster-home, namely, the father may be careless about religious matters, or he may be lacking in self-control, which is manifested in occasional fits of drunkenness.

The following illustrations will convey to the reader what is meant when a home is spoken of as being a good one: Picture a roomy, well built house, in the centre of a country village, comfortably furnished and equipped in every respect. There is a pretty lawn in front, and at the west and south a fine garden, with a background of mountain, and an outlook towards Lake Ontario, not many miles distant. There are no other children in the house and foster parents are middle-aged people. The financial position of family is good, and the facilities for religious training and education are the very best. The adopted daughter is now entering her fifteenth year, and her foster mother is spending the winter with her in the nearest city in order that she may take a business course at one of the colleges there. A few days ago the visitor received a typewritten letter from———, creditably executed, and a note accompanying it from the foster mother, stating that Pearl was doing splendidly at stenography. So far this young girl has been a comfort to her parents and a blessing in the home, and it is needless to say they have kept her welfare ever before them.

This time the reader is asked to travel with the visitor through a populous district in central Ontario, and there in a specially pretty village will be found an old-fashioned comfortable-looking parsonage, with the ivy-covered church near by. In walking up the gravelled pathway with the pleasant object in view of calling on the minister and his wife, three children may

probably be observed playing on the verandah, one an attractive girl of about eleven years of age, the other two, a boy and girl, are younger. Ruth, the eldest, as we may call her, is an adopted child, and was taken years ago, before the others were born. She is quite clever, as she is already in the Fourth Book, though she is not yet twelve years old. She does not know her early history, and she has blossomed out into a beautiful girl in the pure atmosphere of this Christian home. By and by, when she is older and able to understand it, her kind mother will tell her the story of her life.

In driving through a particular district, in the southern part of the County of Lambton, a large brick house, with fine out-buildings and large herds of cattle, horses, etc., grazing in the pasture fields, is very noticeable. Upon inquiry it is ascertained that this is the home of a little boy, a ward of one of the Children's Aid Societies of the Province, who is now about five years old. There is one other child in the home, about the same age, and the foster parents, fearing that Freddy would grow up a spoiled and selfish boy if brought up alone, decided to adopt little George. The boys are the opposites of one another, Freddy being a forward, fearless child, while George is gentle, persevering, and of a religious turn of mind, and very industrious. The mother is a Sunday school teacher in the country church where they worship, the father is a steady, upright man, very well off, and both the little lads are very near their hearts; inded when the mother enlarges on the good and bad qualities of her sons she rather favors George.

Again, we will try to transport the reader to a fine homestead in a well cultivated country district. The house is equipped with all modern conveniences, furnace, bath-room, etc., while the furniture is suggestive of intelligence and refinement, and includes pictures, a piano, and expensive ornaments. There never were any other children, so Eva holds undivided sway in the hearts of her parents. The mother is a superior woman from every standpoint, but the foster-father, though an intelligent, respectable man and a good provider, gives away occasionally to drunkenness. Eva is a clever and attractive girl, plays the piano nicely, is fond of elocution, and has, for her age, a good education. Eva has a wonderful influence over her father, and when the visitor left the home at the time of the last visit the mother said, "What would we do without Eva? She is the only one who can do anything with father when he is in his time of trouble." Perhaps she may yet win him to a better life.

In a thriving town in southern Ontario there is a happy, prosperous home. The foster father is a physician with a large and growing practice, and the foster mother is an intelligent, refined woman. They have no children of their own, and after due consideration they decided to adopt both a baby boy and a baby girl. The boy is the eldest, by probably two years, and is now about five years old. He is a precocious child, and the little girl is a bright and winsome little fairy. The opportunities for education are of the best, and every advantage necessary to their welfare is, and will be, unless unforeseen circumstances arise, forthcoming. These foster parents are devoted to their children, and fully realize the responsibility resting upon them as parents.

Away in the wilds of northern Ontario is a somewhat isolated home. The foster father is a struggling farmer, who in the winter, like many other farmers in that vicinity, goes to the lumber camp to work. They have two or three small children. Hearing that the Provincial Superintendent had a boy under twelve years of age who had been sadly neglected, he sent for him, and there, after four years, he still remains. Boy has improved greatly

and is invaluable in the home in the winter time when the foster father is away. The chief difficulty in this home is that it is more than three miles to the schoolhouse, and both church and Sunday school are equally far away. In summer time he attends Sunday school, and when the days are not too stormy he goes to school in winter, and when it is impossible to get out he receives some instruction at home.

The following incidents are descriptive of what may be called our fair homes. In these homes the conditions are not always the most desirable, but frequently they are as suitable as the child, who may probably be below the average in some respect, can command. Or, there may be some carelessness with regard to schooling, or a want of attention to church privileges, etc., but if the foster parents are willing to receive and act upon suggestions for the improvement of the conditions and privileges of education, no recommendation for removal is made.

Last autumn, on a cold and gloomy day, the visitor had been driving for several miles (locations are not always fully or correctly specified), hoping to find a particular family. At length after inquiring at several places, their comfortable farmhouse was fortunately found. Upon entering the little boy we had driven so far to see was discovered playing with and endeavoring to amuse two healthy, sturdy children of tender years, while the foster mother, who appeared delicate in health, was attending to the household affairs. After a time, inquiry was made as to whether Jack, the adopted boy, then ten years old, went to school or not. The reply was in the negative; there had been no special mention of school when the boy was taken; consequently though he had been in the home nearly sixteen months, he had not been sent. Knowing, from something said previously in the conversation, that the foster mother was a professing Christian, the visitor said, "And what about the Golden Rule? If your children," pointing to the little ones playing about the floor, "were alone in the world, would you not like to think that the friends who had them would love them and send them to school?" Not another word was needed; this good woman saw the point, overlooked in the pressure of her home duties, and promised that Jack should be sent to school very soon.

Not many miles north of a smart manufacturing town, resides a thrifty farmer and family. The visitor called there a few days ago. The foster parents were away, but the girl upon whom the call was made was at home, busy in the large, airy kitchen preparing dinner for the grown-up son of the house, who was busy outside at work. She seemed pleased to receive a visit, said she liked her home very much, that the foster parents were kind and considerate, and that she was happier in this home than in the one she was formerly in. The usual inquiries were made as follows: Did she go to school? No, was the reply, accompanied with the explanation that she was now nearly fourteen years old, and that she could read in the Fourth Book, and that she thought was all she required. Had she a comfortable room? Oh, yes, indeed, and she had received a lot of Christmas presents, and the foster mother had bought her some nice new clothing—and with considerable pride she conducted the visitor to the parlor to see the Christmas tree which was provided especially for her, as she was the baby of the household. Next the visitor inquired if she received wages. "No!" was the reply in a most decided tone of voice, "I do not want wages; I am one of the family." The last question touched upon the one weak spot in all this beautiful home life. "Do you go to church and Sunday school?" "No," was the answer, somewhat reluctantly, "we do not go often to church, we either go visiting on

Sunday or have company." She had been at Sunday school a few times with a girl companion, but not regularly. An earnest conversation followed, and she was urged to begin at once to go to Sunday school regularly; also a message for the foster mother was left, to the effect that the Society, whose executive officer had placed this young girl in her care, expected that she would be sent to church and Sunday school.

Recently the homes of two steady, hard-working men of the laboring class were visited. Their wives were thrifty, tidy housekeepers. Both these homes were childless, until one family took a fine boy of two years of age, the other a baby girl. These children are both tenderly loved, and are a delight to their parents. Their advantages may not be as great as in some homes, but the indications are that they will be well trained and grow up good citizens.

Our poor homes are not numerous, yet still they exist, and sometimes peremptorily, and again after fair warning, the visitor recommends the removal of the children. During last visiting trip one of these homes was found, which it may be well to describe: Miles before the home was reached the visitor was told that the boy, who is about thirteen years of age, and not very bright mentally, was not kindly treated, and consequently there was time to plan a course of action. The farm consisted of one hundred and fifty acres of good land and the house was a large brick, with good outbuildings, but the foster parents were hustling, money-making, hard working people. The foster mother was first seen, and she stated that James would never make a farmer; that he was so stupid that he could neither learn anything at school nor anywhere else; that they had to whip him a good deal, and that they were not particular about keeping him. The visitor replied by saying that probably it would be well to remove him from the farm and find him some more suitable employment. The boy was then seen, and his quiet joy at seeing a friend was touching. The tears rolled down his cheeks when he told how he had been watching for weeks for the visitor to come, and when the Christmas cards did not arrive he was so lonely and disappointed. He said he thought he was forgotten entirely, and his foster parents teased him and told him "certainly he was forgotten by everybody, and he must get along by himself now." "Yes," he said in a listless sort of way, "he was whipped a good deal and it seemed as though he could not be good. The visitor assured him that he was not forgotten, and that he must be a good boy and that when she went back to Toronto she would tell the Provincial Superintendent about him and doubtless he would make some better arrangement for his future.

During the year, when in a country town, I went to the residence of a laboring man and his wife, who a few years ago had adopted a baby girl. Upon inquiry I ascertained that they had moved to another town. I followed them there and found that they had moved again, nobody knew where. Homes of this kind, and there are probably four or five of them, may be called poor, as parents are usually of the thriftless class, rolling stones, who will probably never be in a comfortable position anywhere. It may be reasonably asked, how do children find their way into homes of this kind? In some cases placements are made hurriedly without due inquiry. People, respectable in appearance, and indicating by their correspondence or conversation a certain amount of intelligence, make application for children, giving names of prominent people in the vicinity as reference, and it is assumed that they are all right. Again, ministers and others are not always sufficiently guarded in recommending homes as suitable. In cases of this kind, the visitor's work,

if conscientiously performed, is invaluable, and the careful inspection authorized by the department is the means of correcting these, to some extent, unavoidable mistakes.

The removals this year recommended by the visitor have not been many. Only in cases where there is great incompatibility of temper; or where school or home teaching is impossible; or where there are unfavorable conditions, which cannot be overcome by suggestion or persuasion, is this extreme step taken. The visitor's experience is that it is better always to be slow in transplanting a child to new surroundings, unless the home is really a poor one. It is like digging up and re-setting a tender plant. In the process the little rootlets are torn and broken, and sometimes either injury or death is the result. And so with the children, by too frequent placements their affections and sensibilities are disturbed, unsettled, or hardened, as the case may be, and progress in the formation of character is hindered. Complaints are sometimes made regarding the treatment of children and young people in their foster homes, which upon investigation prove to be almost or even entirely without foundation, and can be traced to ill-will, jealousy, or envy existing in the minds of neighbors. We present a case in point: Complaints had reached the Provincial Superintendent regarding the treatment of a certain boy in his foster home. The home was a long distance away, but in due time it was reached. The boy, about twelve years of age, was interviewed, and he stated that he had plenty to eat and to wear, that he was kindly treated and regularly attended school and Sunday school. Certainly the foster parents were not in affluent circumstances, but were struggling along, as many other good citizens are obliged to do, in an isolated and sparsely settled district. Upon being informed that persons in the community had complained about the way in which he was treated, he said he did wish people would mind their own business and let him and his home alone. Of course there was nothing to be done, the boy was satisfied with his home, and there he remains.

It is usually wise to remove a girl over twelve years of age from a home where the mother has been taken away by death, unless a woman of mature years is employed as housekeeper. In cases where a young girl is left alone to battle with circumstances of this kind, she is either over-burdened by the cares and responsibilities of her position, or she goes astray through lack of the wise counsel and loving tenderness, which we naturally expect will come from the lips and heart of a mother at the most critical time in a young girl's life.

The visitor in the course of her work has called upon many children, not actually wards of the department or of the Children's Aid Societies. Indeed, whenever or wherever a child is heard of who is without a proper guardian, or whose surroundings are not inspected, or who is subjected to cruelty, the rule is to make inquiry and report the case. The children of various institutions in Ontario have been visited, also a number of the wards of the Industrial schools, and the girls who were inmates of the Provincial Refuge for Girls, and placed in homes. It is gratifying to be able to report that a large majority of these young people are doing well. They require much attention and encouragement, both in the way of letters and visits; but the reward is ample, and truly it is a matter of rejoicing to know that these young men and women are many of them becoming good and industrious citizens.

Occasionally the visitor offers a reward to a child to encourage in the correction of an evil habit, or to inspire a proper ambition with regard to attention to lessons, etc. This is found to be helpful as the following illustrations

will prove. In the course of visitation last summer, I found a boy who was doing well in every respect but one, and in sorrow his foster father complained that he was saucy to his kind foster mother and the grown-up daughters in the house. He was spoken to earnestly, and promised one of those watch's that the boys like so well if in four months he could, with the approval of his foster father, write and say that he had overcome this habit. At the appointed time a letter came stating that Robert had not spoken a saucy word for a month nearly, and that, in the opinion of all, he had earned his watch. Another boy could not apparently acquire the multiplication table, and he was promised a book or a knife when he could write and say he knew the "tables" all by heart. Some months after a letter was received stating that now he could say the multiplication table pretty well, and that he thought he would like a book with a nice story, as he might lose the knife if he had one.

The following extracts from letters received by the visitor are characteristic of the children, the homes, and of the regard in which they hold the kind friend who visits them from time to time: "I take great pleasure in writing to you to tell you that we are well, and we hope you are too. It is a long time since I heard from you, and at this the beginning of the new year I thought I would write. We were speaking of you to-day, and that put me in the notion of writing. I go to school most of my time, but will complete my course in the summer. I did really finish last summer, but I wanted to take another subject more thoroughly. We enjoyed the Christmas season greatly this year. We did not have a tree, but we sent our collections to missions. I took up the books of the Old Testament in the teachers' training class and got a second class certificate last winter. I intend to write on the life and times of our Lord Jesus Christ this year. Pa and Ma wish to be remembered to you. I try to do what I can to help Pa and Ma, but often fail, but I can try again."

The next extract is from a young girl ho has been many years in her home, and is now growing into young womanhood. "I have neglected writing you this summer, as we have been very busy. I got the string of beads you sent me, and I like them very much—a thousand thanks for them. I enjoyed my visit to the country, and the rest did me good. We are going out now to the dressmaker's, as I am getting a new suit and blouse. Uncle and auntie (foster parents) have both had bad colds. I am going to keep the beads to remember you by, though we hope to see you often yet. To see your face or to think of your coming always makes me happy."

The following is from a dear little girl who, with her three sisters and one brother, have excellent foster homes in the Province:—

"I promised to write when our gas well was finished and tell you if we had gas. The well is finished, and is a very good well. They have not piped it yet, so we will not have the gas to use for a few weeks yet. I received the pretty little Testament, and was greatly pleased with it, the print is so plain (the little girl has weak eyes). I wish to thank you for it. We are all well, but Mamma has been sick. I expect to start to school on Monday, if the roads are good, and to Sunday school on the first of May. I have fifteen dollars in the bank."

Visits have been made to the poor houses in the various counties, for the purpose of ascertaining how many, if any, children have found their way into these institutions; also calls have been made at a number of the British dis-

tributing homes in the Province. These have been interesting, suggestive and helpful, in the way of broadening the viewpoint with regard to methods and the application of these to practical work.

The work of visitation throughout the country has been greatly assisted by the courteous co-operation of the executive officers and members of the various Children's Aid Societies. Upon reaching a centre where there is a society, the first step is to interview the President, or Secretary, and ascertain from them what work in connection with their particular society is necessary in the vicinity, and also the best way of accomplishing it. These consultations are always helpful and encouraging, indeed without them the visitor would be at a great disadvantage, and the work often unnecessarily duplicated. Personally, the visitor cannot refrain from expressing her deep sense of loss the work generally has sustained through the calling away of Rev. Jas. Lediard, Secretary and Agent of the Society in Owen Sound. His work for helpless and friendless children was well and ably done, and his endearing and cheerful personality will not soon be forgotten by his co-workers.

Eleven years' experience has impressed the visitor with the fact that no philanthropic work is more fruitful of good results than this preventive work of child saving.

L. J. Harvie.

MR. O'CONNOR'S REPORT ON FOSTER-HOMES.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,

Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children's Department.

Dear Sir,—In accordance with your request that I furnish you with a report on the character of the foster-homes generally in which our children are placed, I desire to submit the following, which is founded on six years' experience, during which time I spent about six months in each year visiting wards of Children's Aid Societies and Orphanages.

I have found that people generally are kind to these children. In the country homes where most of the children are placed they are on a level of equality with those with whom they are placed; they sit at the same table and partake of the same food as the rest of the family; they wear the same kind of clothes, and in general they enjoy the same advantages. The children may have to work hard in the country, but that is the general condition, and these children are no worse off in that respect than the farmers' own children. Indeed, it is an evidence that they are not overworked, in that almost without exception the children grow stouter and stronger after being placed in the country. I have been in more than 500 foster-homes during the past year, and did not meet with one well-authenticated case of cruelty to a foster-child. Complaints were made that one little girl aged twelve was whipped severely. This case was investigated, and it could not be definitely settled whether the complaints were justified or not. An examination of the school register showed that the child had attended school from 130 to 150 days each year for several years. This was considered fair, and the attendance at school can usually be taken as a criterion of treatment in other respects. Besides, the child was growing exceedingly stout and looked strong and healthy, therefore the rumored whippings were not

harming her physically. However, the rumors continued, and it was thought best, in the interest of the child, that she should be returned to the Children's Aid Society. On her return she was comfortably clothed, had improved one hundred per cent. in physical appearance since her placement, and decided, so far as outward indications would show, was not an object of pity.

Another case that came nearer to being proven was that of a girl of fifteen years of age, who had not been sent to school regularly, and, as she was dull and slow of intellect and very strong physically, she was kept at outside work most of the time. It was also said that this girl was whipped severely, but this was not fully established. This girl was removed, and is now doing well in another foster-home.

These were the only cases out of over 600 children placed in foster-homes, and in neither case could it be said that cruelty was practised. Both these girls were taken in charge by Children's Aid Societies because their parents were unable to care for them and were incompetent to care for themselves. They were not only liable to be whipped severely in their own homes, but they were subjected to evil influences that would probably have prevented their becoming respectable, self-supporting members of society.

To counteract these cases there are dozens of instances where children are receiving in foster-homes as good treatment as the foster-parents could give to their own children. Many cases of boys and girls passing high school examination and attending high school could be cited; in some instances pianos have been purchased by foster-parents for little girls placed in their care, and in all instances the homes are of an average degree of respectability.

Visits are made about once a year to each home where a child is placed. Enquiries are made as to the contentment of the child and the satisfaction he or she is giving to foster-parents. Wherever possible, the school register is examined to ascertain whether the child is attending school according to the agreement. When a suspicion exists that a child over ten years of age is not being fairly treated, that child is spoken to in private by the Inspector, and, while unnecessary discontent and dissatisfaction is not encouraged, attention is paid to the child's report of its home, and an effort is made to smooth out difficulties. If this is unsuccessful, a new home is found and the child is removed.

It should be kept in mind with regard to the homes in which these children are placed that though there may be a little strain at times between the foster-parents and children, and an apparent lack of appreciaion of the efforts both are making to get over the difficulties that arise, these difficulties arise all over the land, in the very best homes, between parents and their own children; and in the case of our children, they are, without exception, more comfortably clad, better fed, and better cared for physically than they were in their own homes, and, in addition, are not subjected to the evil influences that threatened to destroy their young lives and make of them sources of contamination to others; but, instead, they are assets of value as self-supporting citizens in this new country, which sorely needs them.

W. O'Connor.

Large grounds given over to children.

Working off surplus energy.

Athletic training in the heart of a great city.

Usefully and happily employed.

Chicago's provision for boys—absolutely free.

Play—organized and healthful.

A place for girls as well as boys.

Open air gymnasium in New York.

MR. THOMSON'S REPORT.

Called Without Previous Notification on Eighty Children and Found All Doing Well.

During the past year Mr. S. M. Thomson, of Brantford, in addition to his duties as Secretary and Agent for the Children's Aid Society, of Brantford, has given a great deal of time to outside work, encouraging friends to organize branch societies, investigating reports of serious neglect of children and visiting and reporting on the progress of children in foster-homes. He is full of contagious enthusiasm that has been a great boom to the Children's Aid movement, and his services have been much appreciated. Referring to his visits to children, he says:

One of the pleasing duties that has fallen to my lot has been visiting many of the foster-homes where children had been placed. These visits were quite unexpected, and the people were nearly all strangers to me, and except one or two cases the children also were unknown. Over sixty visits were made, about eighty children seen, yet in no case had a child's removal to be recommended, the foster-parents being pleased with the children, and the children evidently pleased with and suited to the home. It was gratifying, indeed, to be told as we frequently were that just as soon as the boy or girl was old enough to be at school another one would be adopted. In one case that comes to mind two children are already in the home; one is attending school, the other creeping about the floor, and the good lady assured me that her husband and herself had resolved that as soon as this little one is able to go to school they will apply for another. Surely this is a worthy ambition, and one that if followed would bring joy and sunshine into many homes that are cheerless and desolate. This home is not by any means a rich one—just the home of a respectable working man and wife, whose wealth consists in the great love they have to better the lives and smooth the way for helpless little ones. The lady said that when she first spoke to her husband about adopting a child he rather opposed the idea, saying, "What would they do bringing up other people's children?" She reminded him that if a worthy and good couple had not adopted her in infancy she would not now be in his house.

It is sometimes said that adopted children are not loved in the home like their own children are loved by parents, but experience teaches me that a willingness to sacrifice for the love they bear each other exists on both sides.

At a home where a visit was paid the adopted boy had lived until he is now a young man. On making myself and my business known, every mark of kindness was shown me, an invitation to spend the night at the home included. Before leaving, G—— showed me a very handsome gold watch that had been given him as a present by the good people to show their appreciation and esteem for a young man who had proved himself in all respects worthy.

MR. RICHARDSON'S REPORT.

Has Visited Over One Hundred Children in the Northern Part of Ontario.

The lamented death of Mr. Lediard left a large field of operations in Northern Ontario vacant. The growth of home-finding work has made it necessary to have sufficient helpers to visit every child periodically and also keep in touch with the volunteer workers of the various sections of the Province. Mr. M. K. Richardson, of Flesherton, was selected to take up the work in this district, and he has shown himself to be a worthy successor to a good man. He commenced the regular visiting of children in August last, and the following report, written by him, will be read with interest:

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,

Superintendent Children's Department.

Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in acceding to our request for a statement of my impressions of the work in which I have been engaged as agent and visitor since July last.

I have visited a hundred and fifteen children placed in homes under supervision of your Department in the Counties of Grey and Bruce and in the Manitoulin and St. Joseph's Islands and in Algoma. In my several reports sent in I have endeavored to comply strictly with your instructions to report in each case, impartially, the exact conditions I have found.

In reviewing my work it is to me very pleasing and satisfactory that I can recall but a very small percentage of the homes I have visited where the most satisfactory and harmonious relations do not exist between children and foster-parents or guardians. Nearly all the children are placed in comfortable homes and some in homes of affluence. The largest number are with farmers in good circumstances, where, in healthful surroundings, they are growing up in habits of industry and usefulness.

It has been most gratifying to me to hear the expressions of affection from foster-parents for the child or sometimes for the children they have adopted, for in five of the homes I found two adopted children in each; and the frequent testimonies given to me of the joy and life and brightness brought by little children into homes which had not been so blessed before only needs to be more widely known in order to open the hearts and homes of hundreds more.

There are exceptions to these generally happy conditions. Some children have been difficult to manage. Where there has been unsuitability of temperament between guardian and child, a change of home has been made, and difficulties have in this way been overcome. Some people become careless as to school attendance and other obligations to their wards. A visit and careful enquiry as to child's health, habits, conduct, and progress in education helps to remedy any relapse into indifferentism. It gives both the child and guardian a knowledge that careful supervision is being maintained, and that progress is expected, not only in school education, but in all useful home work. I have met with few cases of dissatisfaction, and these few have arisen principally from the purely selfish motives with which a home has been opened. Where the aim is to get as much as possible and give as little as possible in return, failure is certain, children are often

handicapped by prejudices arising from notions of their possible low origin and inherited evil propensities; these prejudices lead to suspicions often groundless, and to harsh and unkind judgments. I am more than ever satisfied that a healthful environment, good example, and good habits, kindly taught and enforced, have more influence—immensely more—in the formation of character than heredity. A little talk with foster-parents on this line often helps to dispel the bugaboo of heredity and brightens the child's prospects.

Wherever it has not seemed objectionable, I have made friendly acquaintance with the children visited, and the sheaf of letters I have received from them this Christmas has been to me a gratifying experience. The following are extracts from my diary of expressions heard from foster-parents. One lady said to me: "When I applied for a little girl I never dreamt or expected I would get one so amiable, so lovely, and so beautiful as mine seems to me." Another said: "I could never have believed before I got these children (they were brother and sister) that I could ever love children so fondly as I love these. To me they seem faultless." Another said: "I love this child as I love my life. I could not part with it for anything." And many others expressed their satisfaction in similar strains.

I went to a farm house where a boy of fourteen was placed. I was told he was in a back field near the bush making his first attempt to plough. I went and found the boy busy alone with his team. I looked over the furrows he had turned, and noticed the gradual and steady improvement in his work. I had some conversation with him about his work and his school, where he had been a diligent and ambitious student. He expressed his regret that he could not commence school with the close of the holidays and his fears that he might fall behind in his class before he could get back to school, but said: "We have got fifty acres more land to cultivate this year, and I want to get all the ploughing done that I can before winter sets in." With a few words of encouragement I left him gladdened and cheered by this, another evidence of the type of good Canadian citizenship and true manhood that is being garnered and evolved from the boys that come under the care of your Department, and this is only one of many such examples I have met.

I am, yours respectfully,

M. K. Richardson.

WIDOWS WORKING OUT.

Have No Time or Opportunity to Train Their Children—Many Go Astray in Consequence.

A problem that daily confronts those who work among the poor is how to help widows who are left with families, and who are compelled to neglect them all day while absent at work trying to make enough money to support them. A mother writes: "Dear Sir,—Can you tell me what to do in the following circumstances: I am the mother of four children—two boys, aged twelve and three, and two girls, aged ten and eight. I have to leave them all day to go out to make a living for them. As they get older they are

learning bad habits, and are wandering about the streets when I am not there to look after them; in fact, I am afraid that if things go on as at present they will be beyond my control entirely in a short time."

In this particular instance a mission worker assisted her to get the children into three different institutions, as no institution cared to take them all. By this arrangement the mother and children are separated, to the great detriment of both, and the community has to pay for the care of the children a sum sufficient to have kept the little family together and to have enabled the mother to devote all her attention to their care and training. If kept together the boy would in another year or so be able to support the family, and it would not be long before they would all be entirely independent of outside help, while the family would have been preserved, with all that this relationship means in the sum total of human happiness and social well-being.

As if to give emphasis to the claim of the widow upon public attention, while writing the above a woman called to ask my advice about a wayward son. Her statement in brief was: "My son, who is nearly sixteen years old, has given me great trouble by staying out at nights and getting into bad company. I am afraid he will be arrested, and I want to know where he can be put for a few months so that he can be under control. He has never had a man over him. I am a widow and have to work out all day to support my children, and the boy has grown up to do just as he pleases, although I have talked and prayed with him and have wept many bitter tears over him."

Within an hour after writing the above, in looking over a batch of ten reports concerning children just committed to the Industrial School, I found that three were committed because their mothers were widows working out by the day and therefore unable to control them, the boys drifting into crime through this neglect. In one case there were two boys of one family, who at different times were committed by the Magistrate to the Industrial School. The report in explanation says: "Mrs. R. was left a widow with six children, and she has had a hard struggle to get along." In another report three children of one family were stated to be in Reform Institutions owing to the fact that the mother had been deserted by her husband, was compelled to work out, and on account of this and her inclination to drink, the children grew up without the slightest moral restraint.

Another of these fatherless families was broken up as follows: Baby adopted out, two children placed in Shelter, one in a girls' institution, and the eldest in the Industrial School. In fact, if any study were made of the causes of dependency it would be clearly established that the children of hard-working widows and deserted wives populate to a large extent the orphanages and reformatories of the country. If kept together by a little regular financial help, the wisdom and economy of the plan would soon be demonstrated.

Speaking on this subject, Sir John Gorst, in his admirable book "The Children of the Nation," says:—

"To bring these children up the mother must work herself almost to death; it is amongst such women that you find the noblest examples of courage, industry, self-devotion, and patient endurance of poverty. They have a pittance of outdoor relief; they get something from the religious charities of their parish; some are befriended by richer neighbors; and these sources of income they supplement by unremitting and often ill-paid toil. They thus drag up a family of 'valuable national assets' in the best way they can. If Guardians treated a widow as responsible for bringing up one or two of her children, and the rest as State children, for whom the public was liable; if they paid her a weekly sum for maintaining and taking care of these children, subject, of course, to all necessary supervision; the present oppression of the fatherless and widows would cease, and the children would be better fed and better clothed, and would be fit to profit by public education, and grow up into better men and women."

NECESSITY FOR PLAYGROUNDS.

What can the children of cities do
The children deprived of wholesome sport,
The children that live all summer through
Mid the noisome smells of a narrow court.

The value of play in the development of sturdy moral character and healthy physique is becoming more fully recognized as the growth of large cities force children into congested districts where they have but little opportunity to work off their surplus energy in a natural way. Land is also becoming so valuable that there is a danger of the children's rights in the matter of playing spaces being overlooked, especially in the central districts. Parks and public gardens are of little use to children—in fact they often tantalize by their prohibiting signs, and create a rebellious spirit in the minds of young people who long for the privilege of engaging in healthy sport. To give some idea of what American cities are doing, some photographs of playgrounds are reproduced here and from a circular issued by the Washington Committee on playgrounds, some of the following ideas are taken.

The Playground system of every city should represent a plan which would provide a playground within reasonable walking distance of every child. Play under proper conditions is esential to the health, as well as the physical, social, and moral wellbeing of the child. Hence, they are a necessity for all children—as much as schools. If they are a necessity, they must be so located that all the children can reach them.

Public education is now recognized as a proper function for public support, playgrounds are a necessity for the wellbeing of children, therefore, they should be on land owned by the city, and also should be operated at the expense of the city. There should be at least one public playground in each of the school districts.

The experiments which have been carried on in recent years indicate that the largest usefulness of these playgrounds cannot be reached without the existence of suitable buildings. In view, however, of the necessity of the adaptation of these buildings to particular local conditions, it would probably be wise to design such building according to the special need that exists.

It has been found practically impossible to care for the older boys on the same grounds on which the little ones are cared for. Boys and young men require athletic fields; small children require small specially equipped playgrounds.

The Playground Building.

The playground building to be operated in connection with the playground, should contain, on the first floor a playroom for the small children,

toilets and shower and tub baths. The second floor a branch of the public library, a small reading room, an auditorium which could be used for any sort of neighborhood meeting or for social purposes, and three or four club rooms. The top floor could be devoted entirely to a gymnasium.

To group thus in one building a public bath, a public comfort station, a library, an auditorium, a play room and a gymnasium, has these advantages: It secures a great saving in the cost of sites and buildings over the erection of these features separately. The operating expenses are much less.

Each feature of the building contributes to the popularity of the others, as shown by the experience of Boston and Chicago where they are used to the fullest extent. It is more convenient for the people to have these utilities together than to have to pass from building to building to make use of more than one of them. By bringing the people of any community together thus in a common centre, not only are they kept away from the saloon and evil influences, but a strong incentive is given to the forming of neighborly and community feeling.

Alderman, school trustees, philanthropic workers, public spirited citizens should see to it that the cities and towns of Ontario have these play centres before the land becomes more valuable. Better have these playgrounds numerous, rather than large. Children cannot plead their own cause therefore, all who realize the need should speak and work for them.

Supervised Playgrounds.

From an article which appeared the other day in The Boston Weekly Transcript, it appears that the Children's Playground League of Rochester, N.Y., and a number of organizations allied for the purpose, are working for a system of supervised playgrounds, similar to that now being advocated for Boston by the Massachusetts Civic League, and its supporters. What is asked for Rochester is vacation schools, playgrounds, and neighborhood use of the public schools. Hitherto in Rochester, as in Boston, play has been directed partly by the school department and partly by the park department. The control has been spasmodic, and what is now urged is the establishment of a uniform system under the direction of the school department. This, it is thought, will better promote the educational and physical development of the children—the need of the neighborhood being met by the provision of reading-rooms, game-rooms and gymnasiums.

"The Rochester people," says The Transcript, "fail to see why young men and boys should be regularly driven away from the school buildings, as they are by the police, when no other place where they may meet under proper conditions are provided. They say that the city takes care of the young people after they have gone to the devil, but that it fails to make any provision whatever for them before this happens, except in so far as they may be attending school and then only during school hours. They urge the value of supervision as bringing out the essential values of play to young

children. Without supervision the physical values are exaggerated and the ethical values are worse than lost. Parents are too seldom able to give the proper supervision themselves, and, when they do give it, it is the result of an unreasonable expenditure of time and effort. The city may do it for all economically, uniformly and effectively.

"There is an essential value in the use of school buildings for these purposes over anything secured in settlements or other charitable institutions. The schools belong to the people. Their use of them does not pauperize. It tends to the development of the best instincts of citizenship at the same time that it makes for physical and educational development. For these reasons the people of Rochester propose to ask the common council to allow them to tax themselves for playground supervision. They believe that it will pay and that it will make the millions they have already put in school buildings and school grounds a paying investment. There seems to be no room for doubt as to the soundness of their beliefs.

INFANT PROTECTION IN TORONTO.

Under the provincial act regulating the management and conduct of private maternity and boarding homes for infants, Dr. Harley Smith is inspector for the Toronto health department. The following is a copy of his eighth annual report:

During the year 1906, there have been nursed in our 22 licensed Baby Homes, 70 children under the age of three years. Of these, 25 were under our care at the beginning of the year, and 23 remained in the Homes on December 31st, 1906. The death rate has been lower than usual. The deaths were as follows: January 0; February 2; March 1; April 1; May 1; June 2; July 2; August 3; September 2; October 0 November 0; December 1; total 15. This is a comparatively small number, when one considers the fact that some of them are almost moribund when taken from their parents. It is especially gratifying to note the smalll number of deaths during the hot months, when so many children under one year of age, especially those who are bottle fed, are carried off by intestinal and other diseases. In eight years 697 children have been nursed in our licensed Homes. In our ten Maternity Homes we have cared for 99 patients, of whom 11 were already in the Homes on January 1st; 7 left before being confined and 17 remained in the Homes at the end of the year: 75 infants were born. Of these 9 died on account of premature birth, convulsions or other complaints; 2 children were still-born. Only 1 miscarriage occurred. This was due to criminal treatment by a city doctor before the patient came into the Home. One patient died from septic poisoning. Three of the infants were adopted, making a total of 76 thus adopted in eight years; 1 went to the Infants' Home; 3 to the House of Providence; 2 to an Ottawa Institution; 3 to our Licensed Baby Homes; 2 were still-born; 9 died; the rest went away with their mothers or other relatives. In eight years, 903 patients have been in the Maternity Homes and 787 infants born. Three new Baby Home licenses were issued, fourteen re-newed. Three new Maternity Home licenses were issued and seven re-newed. There were 27 investigations of complaints and examinations of premises.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HARLEY SMITH, M.D.
Inspector.

SOME GENERAL THOUGHTS ON CHILD-SAVING.

ARE NEWSBOYS INDISPENSABLE?

Instead of establishing fancy clubs for newsboys, with reading-rooms, brass band, etc., would it not be much better to take the boy out of the business altogether and put him in the way of learning a useful trade. Newspaper-selling is not a desirable occupation for young lads, as it usually unfits them for a life of steady, plodding industry and leads them into habits that too often end in the police court. Selling newspapers on the streets is a business that could be very well relegated to old men, cripples, etc., many of whom could be happy and self-supporting in a business of this kind.

There has always been a great deal of sentiment attaching to the life of a newsboy that has been destructive of industrious habits. Many people think they are doing a wise and charitable thing when they give little fellows the extra coppers when buying a paper. Then too, many kind hearted magazine and newspaper contributors make the newsboy the hero of their tale, surrounding his life and calling with pathos and leading sentimental readers to shed tears of sympathy. A lady writer called on me not long ago with several stories about news children and submitted them with every expectation of approval and commendation. After glancing through them I was compelled to tell her that though beautifully written the stories would do much harm to neglected children and might even help in the perpetuation of evils that practical workers were earnestly trying to put down. She agreed in principle and rather reluctantly said that she would suppress the stories. Newsboys are quick to realise the advantages of their position and will not hesitate to take advantage of their opportunities to acquire charitable contributions. If the business is to be continued, citizens generally should unite to eliminate the charity features and thus give the boys at least a fighting chance of becoming useful, respectable men in the community. These remarks do not of course apply to the lads who deliver papers before and after school, but to the class who make it their sole business and are to be found constantly around hotels, theatres and stations.

Street Life Bad for Boys.

The report of the Commissioners of Prisons of Great Britain, recently issued, states that there was a diminution of 2,603 in the total number of prisoners compared with the previous year; also that the number of juvenile offenders—those under sixteen years of age—received into prison was the lowest on record, being 1,032, as compared with 1,191 in the previous year.

Referring to the causes of crime, it speaks of the danger of allowing so many children to sell newspapers and small-wares on the business streets. Most of the juvenile offenders come from the ranks of the street hawkers, the

vast majority of whom, says the Chaplain of Wormwood Scrubs, have nothing before them but a vagabond life. He says, "In my opinion, not one under fifteen or sixteen years should be allowed to live the life they do, but be taken from the streets and put into some institution, to which they should be committed by a magistrate for so long a time as will enable them to learn a trade and be given a chance to earn their living."

The Chaplain of Warwick Prison says—"Street hawking is exceedingly bad for young lads. The little paper-seller especially is almost doomed. He becomes, in the nature of the case, an inveterate little gambler, and from his knowledge of the latest betting, he often does a small business of his own as a tipster; he degenerates into a wastrel, frequents the race-courses, and usually settles down as a race-course thief, varying his charges for thieving with minor commitments for travelling without a ticket—from my positive knowledge this is the history of many a youngster. We have rescued lads of this class, but they need constant shepherding for some time, and are always peculiarly liable to lapse."

All Boys Should Learn a Trade.

Our school law in Ontario makes it compulsory for boys to attend up to the age of fourteen, but after that age there is no law requiring a boy to go to work to learn a trade or otherwise support himself. Many of the boys who get into crime are those who at fourteen or fifteen refuse to go to work and through idleness soon drift into wrong-doing. They are usually the children of deserted or widowed mothers who are unable to control them or who, with mis-placed affection, are willing to toil and struggle to keep them in money for cigarettes, etc. There is quite a number of boys of this class who should be apprenticed to some trade whether they are willing or not.

YOUNG PEOPLE MOVE WEST.

A notable event of the past year has been the large number of Children's Aid wards who have gone to the North West with the hope and expectation of becoming land owners before very long. Probably thirty or forty of the older children have gone off in this way and as is usual in such cases they are the progressive ones, who have the determination and ability to succeed. Although it does not seem right to encourage young people to leave their native province, still in view of their early history it was really better in many instances that after having attained years of discretion they should try to hew out a career for themselves in a new country, untroubled by associates of earlier years. It is interesting to note also that several young people, who settled in the North West years ago, were the means of inducing relatives to follow their example. One young girl of twelve adopted by a wealthy and successful farmer in Saskatchewan persuaded

her foster-parents to send for her two brothers, while another interesting case that comes to mind was that of a young woman, who got married and provided homes and respectable livelihood for no less than eight relatives. who for years had been a burden to this province. She sent for a brother who was in a reformatory and he is now settled on a homestead and is doing well. A sister also in a reformatory was sent out and she is now respectably married and has good prospects—while to crown all, the father who had spent most of his time in Ontario alternatively in jail and the poor house is out there working contentedly for his son-in-law.

MOTHERLESS.

The history of five girls, who were committed to Institutions for improper conduct during a short period of ten days, was investigated and in four instances the mother was dead, while in the fifth the father was dead. In other cases separations have taken place, which practically is the same thing. Had these girls been under proper home influences the strong probability is that they would have grown up respectably. Surely this illustrates the importance of having Children's Aid Societies actively at work helping and befriending such children before they are lead astray or get into reformatories!

TURNED FROM THE ERROR OF HER WAY.

If our philanthropic endeavor could be so planned that each good man or woman would extend practical friendship and sympathy, not to a class, but to just one particular, erring or handicapped boy or girl, then almost every wanderer who is not an imbecile might be reclaimed. As an example take the following letter from a girl to a friend, who was earnestly seeking to guide her through a period of special waywardness and temptation:

If I got away from here I would have a better chance of being a better girl and I pray earnestly that God will lead me in the right path. I do not yet feel that my sins are all forgiven. I would like to have another talk with you very much. I have only been down in the village once since you were here, except on Sundays to go to school. I do not want to go into town again until I am stronger. Please excuse the blots as it is in tears I am writing this letter. I am going to tell you a secret, one I have never told to anyone before, my own mother was a very wicked woman. She used to drink and swear and do everything that was wicked. God had pleaded with her to give her heart to Him but she would not listen and he sent his death angel to carry her away. Dear friend now that I know what is right my heart yearns to love God and to work for Him and my earnest prayer is that I may see more of His grace and love."

HOW HE BECAME DEAF.

A young man of nineteen called at this office to tell his grievance: About six years ago he had been an inmate of a public institution and had contracted scarlet fever there from a new inmate who was placed next to him in the class-room. The fever left him with an affection of the ears that ultimately resulted in deafness. With growing manhood he realizes his great loss more keenly every day and has a very resentful feeling toward the institution, claiming that if he had received proper medical care at the time he would not now be deaf. He admits that something was done but claims that a greater effort should have been made to bring about a complete recovery. The institution cannot, of course, be held entirely responsible, but does not the incident show the need for thoroughness and close attention to even the slightest detail in order that these young people may not later on feel that they have been wrongly treated? Listening to this young man's story, told with the tears welling from his eyes, one could not help but feel deeply sympathetic and anxious to secure for these children in early youth all possible care and protection so that they may not feel that they have been unfairly handicapped in the race of life.

COMPENSATIONS OF MOTHERHOOD.

In the street car the other day there sat near me a woman, who in her face and general appearance wore the traces of toil and poverty. Judging from all the outward indications, her life could hardly be said to promise much of happiness—but she had a baby—and when she looked upon it her care-worn face lighted up with a radiance such as an artist might depict on the face of the Madonna. Life, after all, could not be utterly hopeless so long as she had this little tender form on which to pour out all the rich treasures of an affectionate heart. An All-Wise Providence sends some compensation with every affliction, some blessing to take away the sharpness of toil and suffering. The rain falls on the just and the unjust, and often the richest gifts are withheld from those in position and power, and freely bestowed upon the poor.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

While the principle of suspended sentence is all right, it fails to achieve its good purpose in the absence of any kind of control or supervision. The boy, repentant and tearful, is discharged with good advice and many promises on his part, he returns to his old surroundings and companionships, and it is not very long before he forgets his good resolutions and is again doing the very things that led to his downfall. If there had been a

wise probation officer to visit him from time to time, if necessary to remove him to a new neighborhood, he would in all probability have been kept from falling a second time.

CHAINED TO OLD CRIMINALS.

Recently a case occurred of a youth belonging to a good family, who as a punishment for several small thefts was sentenced by a Magistrate to a term of four months in the Central Prison. An official who happened to be present writes: "It was very distressing to see this young man publicly chained to a gang of old criminals with whom he will have to be in such intimate association during the trip to the prison and also during his detention there." This levelling-down process is an evil long complained of by prison reformers, for as a rule the degradation to which he is subjected has the effect, not of reforming, but of hardening and searing a youth who might by a different method have been restored to good society. In taking convicts to prison from various parts of the Province they are gathered into gangs at central points for reasons of economy in transportation.

A TRUANT'S FATE.

A lad who was strong, healthy, and clever in his way persistently refused to attend school. After several warnings he was convicted, at the request of a somewhat weak and vacillating mother, to an Industrial School. Not liking the routine of that institution, he twice ran away, and was sent to a Reformatory. Here he could not run away so easily, and after a discipline of three years the roving spirit was completely crushed. He even lost ambition to do right, and after so much bad companionship, he soon drifted into criminal ways. When last heard from he was in prison.—Study the truant carefully and patiently and don't put him in prison. Often he has nobler qualities than the plodder, but, like a high-spirited horse, needs special care and science in the handling.

A FAMILY'S WRETCHED CONDITION.

A neglected family in an isolated country district is described as follows: "Visited this place yesterday and found a serious condition of affairs. There is a father, mother, and eight children, from a baby up to a boy of fifteen, all living and sleeping in a hut 10x9 feet. There is only one small bed for the ten persons, and they all lie around the floor. They are in rags and filth indescribable. They live and sleep in these rags, and not one of them have ever been washed, for fear, as the mother says, they might catch

cold. The father and oldest boy go out trapping and hunting, and this is their sole means of existence. The mother is a low type of woman, much disfigured by goitre. The children are all ill-looking and brutish, and would require a lot of patient care and training to make anything of them. Father is idle a good deal, and drinks when he has money." These children were committed to the Children's Aid and are now properly cared for.

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

All youthful offenders or homeless children should be removed entirely from the jurisdiction of the regular Police Courts in large cities and be dealt with by a specially organized Children's Court. In connection with this Court there should be probation officers to investigate charges of youthful wrong-doing and homelessness, etc., and submit to the Judge a report of each case. Children charged with petty offences should be placed temporarily under the care of these officers, some of whom may be volunteer mission workers, and who would supervise the home life, help to procure employment, or take whatever steps might be necessary to remove the cause of offence. The home surroundings and early training of children are all-important factors in determining their subsequent career. When children get into conflict with the law it is rarely their fault, and their failing should be studied in a kindly, parental way by persons whose love of childhood is greater than their sense of so-called justice. In addition to the delinquents, all cases of neglected and dependent children would be dealt with in such a Court. In fact, it would soon develop possibilities of usefulness at present almost unknown.

FATHER'S STOCK-IN-TRADE.

There is a good deal of discouragement about some of the cases that come before a Children's Aid Society. Parents or guardians who for many years have been leading reckless and abandoned lives do not easily alter their ways, and children will continue to be neglected and mistrained so long as they remain with them. Not long ago three children were taken away from a father who never worked, but existed entirely on the beggings of the youngsters. The mother was dead, and there was no good influence of any kind brought to bear on the developing lives of the girls. The father reluctantly parted with them, for his entire income would go with them, but the children themselves had no such regrets. After a short time the man made up to a woman in the neighborhood who was as bad as himself and was in addition the fortunate possessor of several children who could at once resume the begging business. These youngsters are now just as badly off as the others were.

CHILDREN WHO NEED A FRIEND.

When a child leaves an institution where it has been carefully trained and sheltered for a period of years there should be a close and sympathetic supervision maintained by those responsible for its welfare. In such a child the character is not so well established as in the case of those brought up in the ordinary family home, and after being under a certain amount of restraint he is not so well fitted to withstand temptation, and is in danger of getting into wrong surroundings and habits almost immediately. This danger may be overcome if some person interested in the child is always at hand to advise and direct, and many of the failures of such children can be traced to the lack of this supervision. Responsibility does not cease when a child leaves an institution; fortunately this is becoming increasingly recognized and acted upon by those having the care of dependent children.

Motherless Group.

MADE STRONG THROUGH SUFFERING.

A mother was sent to me by some friends to find out what the law was with regard to the guardianship of children. Her husband, she said, was a confirmed drunkard and profligate, and for years had been a source of great sorrow to his family. Now the children were growing up the father was constantly threatening to take them from her, she having left him a short time ago. There were five children, three of them being old enough to

work and help support her, so that she was now independent of a husband's aid. She was assured that the father would get very little sympathy or encouragement from anyone if he attempted to interfere with the children, and that she need not have any anxiety on that point. When sympathy was expressed, she said: "Well, it has been a hard struggle, but it is going to make fine men and women of my children. My two boys are thoughtful and self reliant beyond their years, they give me all their wages with great pleasure, and they are happy in the thought of being so helpful. It has saddened their lives, but it has developed qualities in them that will be useful in later years."

NEGLECTED CHILD OF A NEGLECTED MOTHER.

If people generally understood more fully the need there is for child-saving there would be no lack of funds to meet all the requirements. One of the Societies reports having received the guardianship of a baby girl whose mother was herself a neglected child, allowed to grow up without education or moral home influences. The report says: "The mother of this child, although quite young, has been a vagrant for years, and has a bad Police Court record. She used to drift from place to place, sleep in empty freight cars, barns, etc., and appears to have no moral sensibility. She has just been married to a man somewhat like herself, a weak-minded, thriftless fellow, without means and without any trade or calling by which he can earn a proper living."

FOSTER-HOMES FOR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

With a little persistent effort free foster-homes can be found for many defective children, who in the past have been allowed to drift on for years in poorhouses and orphanages because of the belief that it was no use trying to do anything for them. Not long ago I had a boy who had a bad scar on the face following a surgical operation. Quite a number of parties applying for children were written to about him, but they all declined to receive him when told of this defect. Then another plan was tried, when an application was received from what appeared to be a first-class home, instead of writing, the boy was sent along, with an assistant to explain and plead his cause. The result was that the people agreed to take him on trial, and they now write that he is one of the best boys they ever saw and that they have fully decided to adopt him. Quite a number of other cases of this kind might be given, and the community as a whole has been saved thousands of dollars per annum by the placing out of just such children.

DEGRADED RELATIVES.

There are some children so cursed with degraded relatives and friends that the only hope of their doing well is to place hundreds of miles between

them and their former friends. Even when this is done some undesirable acquaintance is apt to locate in the same place and cause annoyance and trouble. Quite a number of cases have occurred where boys and girls fifteen to seventeen years of age have been dragged back to an indolent, shiftless, and sometimes criminal life by chancing to meet an acquaintance or relative of poor character. The young people, not having sufficient strength of character and being at a restless age, were easily influenced to throw up their employment and get back to the lower level where they could drift along without doing much work, depending on chance and charity for their living. Too often the very charities that are supposed to help the poor do a real and permanent harm by placing a premium upon laziness and lying stories of adversity and destitution.

BABY'S INFLUENCE.

How lonely I, had I not known
This little life within my own!

How loveless I, did I not rest
This little head upon my breast!

How restless I, but for the home
That baby makes, since he has come!

How selfish I, were I not given
This little soul to train for heaven!

How hopeless I, should I not share
With baby, blessings over there!

How humble, I, dear Lord, give grace
And fit me for a mother's place.

CARE OF DEFECTIVE GIRLS.

In the course of this work it has been demonstrated upon several occasions during the past year, as well as in previous years, that there is a class of girls who, while not exactly feeble-minded, are what might be termed moral imbeciles or sexual perverts. While good workers and of fair education, and to all appearances healthy and normal, they are totally unable to protect their own interests or to live respectably outside the walls of a shelter or public institution. When such girls show these inclinations in a marked manner there should be some method of taking charge of them for their own protection, as well as for the protection of society. Some twenty of these young people have been placed under permanent custodial care in the past year, but others have been let go on in wrong-doing because of the lack of a suitable institution. It is hoped that before long

this defect will be remedied, for under proper conditions these young women can, through their labors, become almost entirely self-supporting, while if at large they are a public menace.

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF THE WORK.

Report concerning a girl who was once the Society's despair: "This child is much improved; she has rather weak eyes and wears glasses. The foster-home is one of the best, the training and care and example all that could be desired. Result: A child from a half-witted and wholly worthless family is now an exceedingly attractive, lady-like girl. This is one of the triumphs of our work. She attends school regularly and makes good progress, also goes to Church and Sunday School. She is well clothed, always neat and tidy. Foster-mother greatly pleased."

A CHILD'S SMILE.

There's nothing more pure in heaven,
  There's nothing on earth more mild,
More full of the light that's all divine,
  Than the smile of a little child.
The sinless lips are parted
  With breath as sweet as the air;
And the light most gladly seems to shine
  In the gold of the sunny hair.

O, little one, smile and bless me,
  For somehow—I know not why—
My soul is sure when a baby smiles
  The angels are passing by;
And I feel that the gates of heaven
  Are nearer than e'er I knew;
The smile so bright, brings hope and light:
  Those unseen portals through.

NEW INSTITUTIONS—ENLARGEMENTS.

There is a constant tendency to build new charitable institutions and to enlarge those already in existence. Now, a charitable institution, no matter how good the motive, is always a menace to the home—the more institutions there are the farther do we get away from the ideal of family care for all who are dependent or unfortunate. The enlargement of an institution is usually an indication that the best kind of work is not being done, although on the surface it may appear otherwise. Good people start an institution, and very soon they are clamoring that the Government should support it, while special collectors make life a burden to the average business man. Before any new institution is permitted there should be the sanction of a government or municipal department of charities who from a wide knowledge of conditions could decide whether or not the proposed building was an absolute necessity.

MARRIED AND GONE TO THE NORTHWEST.

Ontario is constantly supplying the Northwest with bright, clever, and ambitious young people, full of determination to win for themselves a home, and at least some small share in the wealth to be procured by thrift and industry in a new country. Nine years ago a girl of twelve was committed to the Society because friendless and "growing up without salutary parental control and education." She was sent to a foster-home in another part of the province, and the sequel can be read in the visitor's report:

"Emma is now Mrs. R. W. She was married from the home of her foster-mother, and the young couple have gone to reside in the Northwest. The husband is a steady, industrious young fellow and likely to do well. E. corresponds with her foster mother, and speaks hopefully of their prospects."

HOW HOMES ARE FOUND.

It is interesting to note the various ways in which people become acquainted with this work and are led to make application for a child for adoption. In a letter received during the year a lady writes that while visiting a home in the country a discussion took place regarding child-saving work, and she was encouraged through the information there received from the friend to apply for the care of a young child. The same day a gentleman wrote that while attending a Sabbath School Convention some child-saving literature was distributed, and he thus became acquainted with the movement to provide homes for homeless children. In quite a number of instances correspondents state that their interest was awakened by a newspaper item. In this as in a business enterprise the public must be made acquainted with the work if their co-operation is desired.

WHAT BEFELL A WIDOW AND BOY.

About a year ago a boy of twelve was sent to a foster-home with a widow. Recently the widow got married to a friend in the neighborhood, and the boy's description of how they were both treated is set forth in the following letter, received last week:

I am in another home now. The people that I was with first was as good as they could be to me. Then the lady that I was with got married to a cruel, bad man. Then she went to her husband's home. When I first went ther this man was real good to us for a while. Then he turnd up his nose and humpt his back and showed his red hot firy temper. I ranaway from his cruel claws, but he came after me and brought me back to his home, and was real good to me for a 2 or 3 days and then let lose his temper again and used me like a dog and as if I had no feeling at all. His wife had to go away from him. The man that I am with now raised a boy ever since he was 7 years old, and now he is a good man. The people that I am with are like father and mother to me. We live on the shores of the lake."

ENQUIRY ABOUT PARENTAGE.

Now that the boys and girls who were rescued in infancy are growing up to manhood and womanhood they naturally want to know something about their early history, and if possible to find their parents. This information is usually not favorable and it is sometimes very painful to have to put the young people off with vague uncertainties rather than reveal the actual facts. For some time past a young man has been writing wanting to know about his parents, and another letter came from him to-day. He is a bright, clever young man, well thought of by foster-parents and associates, and there is nothing about his appearance or conduct that indicates low parentage, and yet the mother has for years been leading a dissolute life, has been arrested and convicted numbers of times, and the young man who writes was born in a public institution while the mother was undergoing a term of imprisonment.

FRANCOIS THE WAIF.

In the story of "Francois the Waif" George Sand describes how a foundling boy succeeded in life in spite of the popular prejudices against such children. On reaching manhood the boy told his employer something of his birth, and the latter started back in amazement, at which the youth exclaims. "You saw that I was a good fellow, and you could not believe that a waif could be like that. It is true, then, that nobody has confidence in waifs, and that there is a prejudice against them. It is not just or humane; but since such a prejudice exists, everybody must conform to it, and the best people are not exempt." Later it was suggested to the youth that he should marry, and his reply was: "I am young and have time before me. There is but one woman in the world for me, and that is my foster-mother Madeline, who never despised me for being a waif, but brought me up as her own child."

SOURCES.

I passed a stagnant marsh that lay
  Beneath a reeking scum of green.
A loathsome puddle by the way;
  No sorrier pool was ever seen.
I thought: "How lost to all things pure
  And clean and white those foul depths be."—
Next day from out that pond obscure
  Two queenly lillies laughed at me.

I passed a hovel 'round whose door
  The signs of penury were strewn;
I saw the grimed and littered floor,
  The walls of logs from tree-trunks hewn.
I said: "The gates of life are shut
  To those within that wretched pen;"
But lo from out that lowly hut
  Came one to rule the world of men.

—*Strickland W. Gillian.*

TO INTEREST HER HUSBAND.

In the work of home-finding there are often many interesting phases of human existence brought to light, and one is frequently given an inkling of the joys and sorrows of the home. A young woman called to apply for a child whom she could adopt, and in the course of conversation explained the motives that prompted her. These were, briefly, to fill up a lonely spot in her heart caused by bereavement, but more particularly to interest her husband in his home and thus lead to his giving up outside company of a hurtful character. She obtained a bright little boy, and this proved satisfactory to her husband, for he was fond of children, and for over a year the home life has been exceedingly pleasant.

THE BETTER WAY.

"A generation ago punishment was the first thought suggested by crime; but now, with our more modern ideas, it's reformation. Most philanthropists consider the hardened criminal to be rare. They find that the wisest plan is to develop the good there may be in the worst of characters, rather than merely to chastise the evil. The good becomes, therefore, a counter-agent to the bad. Right-thinking acts on wrong-doing like remedies upon disease. I should suggest, first of all, gentle measures rather than severe ones. I should go to him, if the case were left to me, and I should talk to him. I should try to arouse his conscience and let that act. I think it would. It might require a litle time, but in the end, I believe, the boy would be his own best reformer."—From "Steps in Honor," by Basil King.

HIS OWN SANTA CLAUS.

Some years ago a lady, talking to her Sunday School class, asked the boys who had hung up their stockings on last Christmas Eve to hold up their hands. One little chap was very anxious to be noticed, so at last the teacher turned to him and said: "Well, Johnnie, you didn't forget about the stocking?"

"Oh, no, teacher," he replied, with a bright smile.

"And what did you find in it on Christmas morning; eh, my laddie?"

"Please, teacher, a ha'penny," he cried, delightedly. But after a moment's pause he continued: "I put it in myself the night before, because Santa Claus generally forgets me."

"O poor little child, so pinched with cold!
O poor little child is there none to fold
And hold you close? And your ceaseless wail,—
Is it just for a mothering, sweet, you ail?
Then share with my little one here at rest
The shelter, the food, and the warmth of my breast.
There's love enough, sweet, in my heart for you,
For God gives all mothers enough for two."

THE BOYS' DORMITORY.

A gentleman who had a year's experience as instructor in a public institution for boys wrote of "the dormitory" as follows: "With no mother to appeal to, no father to counsel with at the bedtime hour, no permission for laughter or tears, many of the tenderest and sweetest emotions and affections of the heart perished in those dormitories. There the iron had entered too deeply into the boyish spirit to heal without a scar; there, in the great sleeping-hall, sensitive hearts went to sleep and never fully wakened again. The highest and holiest affections toward home and heaven were stifled and destroyed, the needed utterance rendered unutterable by the blight of the public herd."

LOVE BETTER THAN COERCION.

These words of Sir Arthur Helps are applicable to the government both of prisons and families:

"Coercion is but a small part of government. We should always be most anxious to avoid provoking the rebel spirit of the will in those who are entrusted to our guidance. We should be careful that we do not destroy the germ of spontaneousness. God has allowed free will to man for the choice of good or evil; and is it likely that it is left to us to make our fellow-creatures virtuous by word of command? We may insist upon a routine of proprieties being performed with soldier-like precision, but there is no drilling of men's hearts. Rule not founded upon truth and love is nothing better than a despotism. We should be very kind to any attempt at amendment. An idle sneer or a look of incredulity has been the death of many a good resolve."

A JEWISH FATHER'S EXHORTATION.

A Hebrew, with only a limited command of English, called one day with a decided grievance. His son, a lad about thirteen years of age, had been before the Magistrate for some offence and had been committed to the Industrial School. He was not enjoying the advantages of the Jewish faith there, and the father was much troubled about this. He asked that the boy should be allowed home again, and as this appeared to be the best solution of the difficulty an arrangement was effected to this end. A few weeks later the father returned with the lad and asked for his re-admission to the school. He had returned to his old habits of staying out at night and in a general way was breaking his mother's heart, she being burdened enough with some five or six other children. The father's parting injunction to his hopeful son was very amusing. "Abraham," he said, "if you will only be a good boy I don't care if you become a Christian—no, not ever if you become a Methodist preacher."

POWER OF HUMAN SYMPATHY.

Not seldom it is in the power of human sympathy to interpret the Divine. An incident which happened in New York may illustrate this. In one of the hospitals of the city a fallen girl was dying. During her illness she had been visited by a city missionary, who had led her to cast her soiled and despairing soul on Christ. On his last visit the girl said: "I am dying. I shall never see you again. Would you be willing, sir, to stoop down and kiss my forehead?" Reverently and tenderly the Christian man did so. "Thank God!" the poor creature exclaimed; "if man on earth can so forgive, why should I not trust my Father in Heaven." Before she expired she begged that the place might not be washed when her body was prepared for burial. "I could not refuse her," said the nurse. And with that tender seal of human pity on her brow she was committed to the grave.

How many strayed souls have been won by sympathy and kindness! Referring to a poor creature whom he had picked up in one of the streets of London, the truly noble Lord Shaftesbury said: "One night I found a stranded bit of driftwood. She seemed heartbroken, and I started her in business with a cress and coffee-stand. Her fidelity and service of love among the poor in the years since her reform have made her a veritable angel of mercy in the tenement district where she lives. During a long life I have proved that not one kind word ever spoken, not one kind deed ever done, but sooner or later returns to bless the giver, and becomes a chain binding men with golden bands to the throne of God."

HISTORICAL.

A period of twenty years has now elapsed since the writer took up the cause of neglected children. In the year 1886 some months were spent in publishing through the newspapers stories of neglected child life as revealed by Police Court records, and in January, 1887, an invitation was received to address the Canadian Institute on the subject. This meeting, held on Feb. 19, 1887, was important, in that it was the first step in the formation of the Toronto Humane Society, the Children's Fresh Air Fund, the Children's Aid Society, and ultimately the Ontario Legislation creating the present Department.

The report, as taken from the published proceedings of the Canadian Institute for 1887, is as follows:

Toronto, Feb. 19, 1887.

Mr. J. J. Kelso read a paper on "The Necessity of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty in Toronto." He pointed out that there was no society of the kind at present in existence in Toronto, and he proposed the establishment of one as a general humane association, having before it the following, among other objects:

To stop cruelty to children; to rescue them from vicious influences and remedy their condition. The protection of animals. To introduce drinking fountains; secure better laws; get humane literature into schools and homes. To induce children to be humane; everybody to practice and teach kindness. As a humanizing, educating

and refining influences, he believed there was no better society in existence than this would prove. Its foundation would rest upon a religious but undenominational basis. It would include in its membership young and old, rich and poor, Catholics and Protestants, and all could unite in the unselfish and enobling work of alleviating and removing human and animal suffering.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Houston, seconded by Dr. P. H. Bryce, it was resolved, "That in the opinion of the Institute the formation in this city of a society for the prevention of cruelty would be conducive to the interests of the public morality, and this meeting desires to express its sympathy with the object contemplated."

ORIGIN OF ENGLISH FRESH AIR FUND.

It is an interesting fact that the great work done in Britain in providing fresh air outings and holiday homes for poor children had its origin in Toronto. During the summer of 1890 Mr. John Kirk, secretary of the Ragged School Union of London, visited this country, and while in Toronto attended some Fresh Air excursions, which were entirely new to him. Speaking of the work as it is now conducted in England, he wrote as follows:

"Sunday School excursions were no novelty to me long before I paid my first memorable visit to Canada and the States in the year 1890; but I confess that my experience of the working of the Fresh Air Fund in Toronto, under Mr. Kelso, came to me as an inspiration, which was further deepened as I passed south, and saw what was done in the other great cities. I realized that the press were able and willing to do great things for the children, and that with the funds provided, those specially interested and working amongst the slum children could get them out of the congested districts in the fresh air either by the lake or seaside or in the open country.

It happened on my return that I met Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, who got the idea of starting a Fresh Air Fund in his newly established "Weekly." He asked me if I would prepare some simple scheme for giving effect to it.

The English F. A. F., thus inaugurated fifteen years ago, and which may be said in its particular form to have received its inception on board the splendid steamer sailing around Lake Ontario, has been the means of giving a day's holiday in the country to no less than a million and a half of children from the crowded courts and alleys of the thirty-six biggest cities of the United Kingdom.

"All lovers of the little ones will rejoice in this fact, and, personally, its significance is increased from knowing that the experience gained by my friend, Mr. Kelso, has in subsequent years been turned to good account for the benefit of the waifs and strays of the whole Dominion of Canada. Child-life on both sides of the Atlantic is the happier and better for his work, the training for which was gained by the young journalist among the neglected littles ones of Toronto."

HOW CRIMINALS ARE MADE.

Sometimes in public gatherings when social problems are being discussed an argument such as this is heard: "These criminals are born that way. They cannot help it. Therefore there is no use trying to do anything for them except to increase the jail accommodation and send them down for

good, long terms." Unfortunately these expressions often come from the lips of men occupying prominent positions who undertake to discuss a question of which they have a very imperfect knowledge. If they could be induced to look a litte further into the problem of crime and its causes, they would without doubt find that the great majority of those who go to make up our criminal population have been born into the world with all the ordinary gifts and endowments, but had subsequently been so neglected and mistrained that they, as they grew older, inevitably drifted into a mode of life that places them outside the ban of good society.

The chief difficulty in arriving at a right conclusion is that so few public men are in a position to look carefully into the early life of those who fill the jails. Often if the testimony of the convicts themselves were taken it would be readily ascertained that early neglect was the cause of their downfall.

In the hope of interesting some who have not yet realized the importance of child-protection work from an economical standpoint, the following cases might be mentioned:

Particulars were sent me of a girl of twelve placed under the care of a Children's Aid Society in the hope of reclaiming her from the evil course on which she was starting. She was the youngest of four children belonging to one family; the eldest, a girl not yet eighteen years of age, became a mother recently, and the two boys were both committed at different times to Reform Institutions for stealing. The youngest girl, as already stated, had to be placed under the guardianship of the Society in the public interest. There was nothing defective about the children, and there was absolutely no reason why they should all go astray in this manner except that they had been permitted to remain under the guardianship of a drunken and immoral mother, who had persistently thwarted any desire they might have had to lead a respectable life. Not only was the home life lacking in anything good or elevating, but the children were never properly clothed or sent to school, and they lost any benefit they might have gained from a teacher's influence.

In another case a number of children were living in very degraded surroundings, with parents who, uneducated themselves, were determined to prevent the children from gaining any instruction, either moral or intellectual. The oldest in the family—a girl of sixteen—unable to read or write, was the prey of all the loose characters in the neighborhood, while the other children were in various stages of neglect and wretchedness. Action was urged to remove the children from such misery for the sake of the community if not for the direct benefit of the children themselves, but none of the local officials felt disposed to initiate proceedings. Later on enquiry was made as to what had become of the children, and it was learned that the oldest girl had drifted off no one knew where; the boy had been sent to the Reformatory; while, if she "still kept on," it was the intention to send the next girl to the Mercer. This is a policy too often pursued, until finally

he child gives evidence of crime and is then sent to prison, instead of taking them a little younger, when the prospects of doing them some permanent good would be infinitely greater.

Attention was directed on another occasion to a family of seven children, four of whom were in Reform Institutions, one had been given away to a neighboring family, and two were at home. The father and mother, both uneducated and weak-minded, had been committed to the County Jail, and the two remaining children thus left unprovided for. As it turned out, however, they were really the best off, as they were placed under the guar-

Neglected feeble-minded girl and offspring.

dianship of a Society and removed to another part of the country, where they are now doing exceedingly well in foster-homes. The older children are not lacking either in bodily health or in intellect, but were simply driven by their environment and wrong-training into a settled evil life.

A letter gives particulars of a girl of fifteen and a boy of nine, who through various vicissitudes, were taken charge of by a man recently discharged from prison to whom they are not in any way related. Neither of these children have received any mental or moral instruction, but have simply grown up in the midst of profanity and vice of every description.

Instances such as these might be multiplied, and although not pleasant reading, it is necessary that some idea of the conditions that prevail should be made public, in the hope that increasing effort may be made to rescue children who cannot with any degree of justice be held responsible for the state they are in.

If simply looked upon as a matter of dollars and cents, the economy of preventive work can readily be demonstrated. At present nearly one-third of the revenue of the Province is expended in maintaining the dependent and criminal classes, one of whom may cost as much as five or ten thousand dollars, whereas a child removed at an early age from bad environment can be not only saved from a criminal career, but permanently added to the industrious class, and all at a trifling cost.

Study the Individual Life.

The better the school teacher understands the home life of the child and the nearer she gets to him in thought and sympathy, the better will she teach him. This knowledge of the child's home-life and relations is all-important, and if wisely applied may prevent much of child-neglect, truancy, and delinquency.

REFORMATORY INMATES.

A Well Known Superintendent Advocates Foster-Homes as Superior to Orphanages or Reform Schools.

The Indiana State Reformatory for young men, located at Jeffersonville, contains at the present time 1,100 young men under twenty-five years of age. The statement was recently made that 98 per cent. of these young fellows were of three classes—absolutely homeless boys, institution boys, and boys from the slums. Only 2 per cent. were reared in good average homes of industry and thrift.

To gain more information on this important point Mr. W. H. Whittaker, Superintendent of the Reformatory, was asked as to the correctness of the statement, and the following reply was received:

"I have just completed a census of the 1,116 inmates of this Reformatory and the information that they themselves have given me is as follows:

"Of the 1,116 inmates 57 have been in Orphanages, 32 in Juvenile Houses of Refuge, 154 in Reform Schools, making a total of 234 out of the 1,116 who have been in one of the other of those training schools.

"Personally, I am very much opposed to Orphanages and Houses of Refuge. As to Reform Schools, I think if they are conducted along proper lines they can be made beneficial, and I believe many of them are doing a good work. I am quite certain that instead of having our Orphans' Homes and places where we congregate children, there should be one State institution used as a Detention Home for gathering up the wayward and delinquent children of the State, and these children should be found good Christian

nomes, where they could have the training of good foster-parents. There is no question in my mind that more of them would be saved by this system than by permitting them to grow up in Orphans' Homes and Reform Schools. It is along this line we are working in this State, and hope to be soon carrying out this policy."

I am a great believer in juvenile courts and probation officers, and I am advocating that this State provide juvenile court officers with as many probation officers as necessary in every county in the State, so that the delinquent child or the child who is not being properly educated or cared for by his parents can be taken in hand by the State and given the necessary training to bring it into good citizenship.

INDUSTRIAL DAY SCHOOLS.

For Boys who do not take Kindly to Mental Instruction.

Some time ago Miss A. M. Machar, the well-known writer and philanthropic worker of Kingston, wrote the following strong plea for the healthy, restless and truantly-disposed boy who does not take kindly to geography, grammar or the higher mathematics, but who would delight in making things, and in developing the muscular side of his nature. If boys cannot go to work between twelve and fourteen, then some such plan as is here proposed should be part of the school system:

Dear Sir,—I should like respectfully to bring under your notice the needs of a class of boys existing in our cities and large towns, for whose peculiar circumstances and drawbacks some special provision is, I believe, required, if we are to save their lives from wreck and train them into good and useful citizens. I refer to the large number of children who come from ignorant and uncultivated families,—children of careless parents unable to train them wisely or give them any supervision as regards their lessons. Such children are often most undeveloped in mind, and are frequently indisposed and unresponsive to intellectual teaching above the most elementary kind. For such children our ordinary public school system of teaching is too complicated and difficult. It is almost impossible for such children to succeed in mastering the lessons required to be learned at home without home assistance, which in the nature of the circumstance they cannot get. They naturally dislike the tedium of long hours over half-understood lessons,—generally get behind with the prescribed studies, and disgusted with school-training. The natural consequence comes to be confirmed truancy, with the evil influences of the street, through which they often become loafers, and in due time, idlers or "toughs," and more or less a burden on the community. In all our charities—and our corrections too,—we come into contact with the results of this process. What I think might be of the greatest service to this class of children, who will certainly have to earn their living with their hands if they earn it at all—should be the establishment of elementary Industrial Schools, into which the duller children and those most inclined to be truant should be

carefully drafted,—and in which they could receive the elementary English Education, aiming only at a fair knowledge of the "Three R's" simply taught,—combined with the daily training of the hands to the use of tools, in the first instance miniature ones, such as Parents of a higher class often give to their boys at home, and gradually in the use of ordinary tools, such as a Hammer, Plane, Hatchet, Saw, Spade, Turning Lathe, etc., so that straight on from the Kindergarten they should be trained to enjoy Manual work, and the interest of making something, and that when they leave School instead of being unfitted and rather disinclined for Manual work with any of the above tools, they should have the aptitude which of itself removes the dislike to toil. By such means, by judiciously alternating hand work with head work, I believe the boys would not only be much more willing to attend such a school, but also their mental faculties would develop all the better, through not being, as now, overtaxed, and through having the frequent relief of a change of occupation. Several hours of continued mental strain generally fags the mature brain, how much more must it do this where the brain is undeveloped and unfit for much continued effort?

I am aware that now the children learn a little drawing; and after a time the boys do a little wood-carving in most City Schools; but this is more of the nature of recreation, and, while so far good, is hardly practical enough to give them much real hand training, especially with the tools which the great majority of boys have to use sooner or later. I believe much of the abject poverty we meet with every winter comes as much from "Handlessness" on the part of the men as from any other cause. A little kitchen gardening might be learned in a very small plot of ground, and this alone would teach the laboring men of the future what would often make a great deal of difference in the comfort of their families. On trying to introduce the garden-allotment plan, we have found the utter inaptitude of men in this direction a great obstacle to success.

By such an arrangement, and by empowering teachers or school trustees to draft into such schools as I have suggested all boys who do not seem to have ability or inclination for the receiving of a more complex education, and sending them to such schools, not in any way as a disgrace, but simply as more expedient for them, I believe we might save from idleness, truancy, and subsequent ignorance and demoralization, many boys who while not "bright" at head work could accomplish a sufficient amount of it to their needs, and secure training which would best develop other faculties which now lie dormant for lack of cultivation. In many cases this would be an extension of the Children's Aid Work, as it would save from neglect and ignorance, and partially counterbalance the vicious surroundings of many children who cannot, as things are, be removed to parental care, and if a little knowledge of the simplest principles of morality, and such elementary laws of the community most often transgressed by boys, were introduced into such schools, as I believe these should be into all schools, they would constitute a still stronger lever to raise that class which is fast adding to the number of our "Submerged Tenth".

Respectfully, A. M. Machar.

CHILDREN OF THE NATION.

An Extract from the Recently Published Book by Sir John Gorst.

Amongst the children of parents who are too poor to perform their parental duty, or who wickedly neglect it, the cruel havoc wrought by starvation, by unsuitable food, by the conditions in which they live, not only in their homes, but in many of the public elementary schools, by accident, and by preventible disease, is now thoroughly well known. Many are killed; this in the eyes of those who believe Great Britain to be overpopulated may be no economic loss. But many more survive and grow up into damaged men and women, who fill our hospitals, our prisons, our work-houses and infirmaries, who remain a lifelong burden to society, and whose cost in care and maintenance to the community in mature age vastly exceeds the sum which, judiciously expended on them in their youth, would have turned them into useful members of society. "There are some folks," said a working man at a discussion of this subject, "whom society has got to pay for either at the beginning or end of their lives; and it is much cheaper to pay at the beginning." But the moment any proposal is made to deal with this diseased and neglected portion of our growing population, the cry of "Socialism" is raised by a class of philosophical philanthropists among the rich, and any attempt to treat this festering sore is denounced as "undermining parental responsibility." That the objection is in many cases only an excuse for doing nothing and leaving the children to perish is shown by the fact that few of those who are loudest in raising this objection make any effort to enforce in the children's interest that parental responsibility the sense of which they regard as more important than bread to the hungry. It is now established beyond controversy that under our laws children have a legal right to be maintained by others until they are of age to maintain themselves. Maintenance includes food, clothes, lodging and care in sickness. The obligation to fulfil this right rests in the first instance upon the parents; but it does not stop with them; it is one of the elementary duties of civilized society to protect the rights of every citizen, big and little, and to secure the performance of the corresponding duty. But in case of default by the parents, whether from poverty or neglect, the child has a further right of recourse to the State, and a legal claim to be maintained at the public expense. This is not "Socialism": it is a description of the law of the land.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES.

SUMMARIZED REPORTS FROM THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY should seek to enlist the co-operation of every official, church, and philanthropic organization within its district. This is a movement in which much help can be given by kindred organizations, especially in the matter of reporting children who require the Society's intervention. The difficulty now is that children are allowed to be neglected for years and nothing is done until some serious offence is committed, whereas, if the matter were taken hold of in the earlier stages, a warning to the parents or perhaps the removal of the children to the Shelter for a few days would keep the home together and remove any cause for complaint. This is a most important part of the Society's work, and if the assistance of the churches, etc., is secured every neglected family may be brought under good influences. By doing more of friendly visiting among the poor the Society will remove the false impression that it exists merely to break up families. Its work is to aid and encourage parents just as much as children, and it should, if judiciously managed, secure the good-will of all concerned.

What is the proper course to pursue when cases of neglect are reported? The first thing should be a careful study of the family and the taking down on a printed form, provided for the purpose, of a full history statement, especially giving the exact age of each child and other particulars that may be useful later on. Then the people concerned should be seen at once and their side of the story heard. This visiting is also necessary in order that the agent may properly understand the conditions. If the mother is dead and the father is a worthless, drinking character, then the children should be secured, if possible; or if the father is dead and the mother is leading an openly immoral life and showing indifference toward her children, proceedings should be taken at once. In other cases an explanation of the law and a warning is usually a sufficient step as a preliminary. Then in the course of a month or six weeks if there is no improvement the people should be summoned before a Magistrate or Judge and at least two or three witnesses brought forward to show the character of the home and the neglected condition of the children.

If on enquiry it is found that the people are well meaning but poor or careless, then the church and benevolent societies should be asked to encourage and assist them to do better. Sometimes helping a family to get

a house in a better neighborhood will set them on their feet again, or getting a man a situation and encouraging him to show himself worthy of confidence will give him new heart and courage. In these various ways the children are benefited and an immense service is rendered to the community.

But even if the children are not taken under the guardianship of the Society there should be no hesitation about frequently interviewing the family and letting them know that the Society is interested and determined to see that the children are properly cared for and trained. There will of course be many special cases that will require careful thought and consideration, but increasing experience will lead to increased knowledge, as to the best means of bringing about the desired end.

Societies should send to the Central Office particulars concerning the various children dealt with, full address of foster-homes, etc., and where at all convenient the picture of the child should be taken and sent with the history. These records are exceedingly important and will insure proper supervision. Any special bequests to the Society, newspaper items, or other matters of interest should be reported, for in this way there will be a closer bond of unity established between the Society, the Central Office, and other Societies. Frequent correspondence is specially requested, since it is most important that the Superintendent should be well acquainted with the work that is being carried on.

There is a great educational work necessary in order that the clergy, church workers, officials, and other persons in authority should become thoroughly acquainted with the principles of child-saving and that the organizations may be complete in every detail for the immediate help and protection of each needy child. Our prisons, crowded with the product of early neglect, are a standing disgrace to our Christian civilization, and the time is not far distant when public opinion will more fully support the Children's Aid Society in its efforts to stop the criminal supply.

It is impossible to do much for the hardened criminal, but we can prevent children from becoming criminals.

Help Children by Improving the Home.

It is hard to remove the impression that the Children's Aid Society exists solely for the purpose of taking children from their parents. In a letter received from the Secretary of a newly organized Society, he says: "No cases have presented themselves where it seems advisable to have the children removed or taken from their parents." It was of course pointed out to him that the object in forming a Society was not to take children away, but to encourage and persuade negligent parents to love, protect, and provide for their children, so that removal would not be necessary. Hundreds of poor homes can be built up and made endurable for children by kindly and judicious intervention.

Children's Aid work should be so organized as to cover the country districts just as effectively as the crowded city.

Here is an example of how improvement can be secured by a good agent: "Things greatly improved since last visit. At former visit dirt, disorder, a heap of rags in one corner being the only bed for the father, mother, and five children. Now two bedrooms with a bedstead in each. House clean, tidy, and newly whitewashed. Children all much cleaner and more tidy. Visitor praised Mrs. E., who was busy baking bread, and encouraged her, with further suggestions as to improvements. Truly this is a wonderful change."

It is the personal touch that tells.

Paper Societies.

There are Societies that figure well on paper and yet do very little to justify their existence. Let the reader ask himself the question, Is the Society of which I am a director fulfilling or attempting to fulfill its high mission? If he cannot answer this question satisfactorily, then he should certainly bestir himself or give place to others, who will at least attempt to fully develop the possibilities of the movement. Not long ago a lady wrote from another city describing a pitiful case of child neglect. She was asked to communicate with the local Society, and she replied that although residing there several years she had not known the Society to do anything, except hold an occasional meeting. A letter was received from a gentleman describing his efforts to increase the usefulness of one of the Societies. He went to the President, who said he had only accepted office because nobody else would, and he found that most of the other officers took the same view of the situation, simply allowing their names to appear on paper, but having no intention to give any time or thought to the movement. Such Societies do positive harm, not only by neglecting the work, but my keeping the field to the exclusion of others who would take hold of the work. Do not let it be said that yours is a paper Society.

The Society a Juvenile Protective League.

In addition to the actual care of homeless or neglected children, the Children's Aid Society should constitute itself a juvenile protective league with the following among other objects:

First.—To systematically agitate against all that tends to rob children of the right to grow up in an atmosphere of purity and moral cleanliness.

Second.—To suppress vice and close up resorts of questionable character where children are permitted to congregate, or where their patronage is solicited.

Third.—To prosecute parties who contribute towards the delinquency of children, who initiate them into vice, and who prey upon their innocence for criminal or unlawful purposes.

Fourth.—To create a sentiment for the establishment of counter-attractions with wholesome uplifting influences, such as small parks, play

grounds, gymnasiums, free baths, communal social centers and the like.

Fifth.—To establish a personal service corps, so that individual attention may be given to children by interested men and women.

Sixth.—To start an educational campaign through the medium of the press on subjects relating to child saving, such as the existing laws with regard to the care and protection of minors, the compulsory education act, the laws regarding child labor, and other juvenile problems.

No Cause for Discouragement.

Our work is full of hope and full of promise, for it deals with young life not yet condemned either to pauperism or crime, though in many cases on the margin of both. While there may be occasional disappointments owing to the class with which we deal, still even where there is apparent failure we still have the assurance that the seed planted with prayerful earnestness and watered, it may be, with many tears, will blossom forth some day somewhere. Never let us falter therefore in our effort to reach and save the young, however fruitless the task may appear to our limited vision.

TORONTO.

During the year the Toronto Society received the guardianship of forty children and provided them with foster-homes. This makes a total of 705 children who have been made wards of the Society and placed in foster-homes.

There were 765 cases in the Children's Court, the chief charges being: vagrancy, 44; disorderly conduct, 310; theft, 168; house-breaking, 26; trespass, 40; malicious injury to property, 35; assault, 28; breach of City By-Laws, 78. These cases were disposed chiefly as follows: Fined, 132; suspended sentence, 455; discharged, 51; charges withdrawn, 25; transferred to St. Vincent de Paul Society, 46; committed to Industrial Schools, 44. Of these 258 were sent to the Shelter for various periods.

The total number of children involved in the complaints and Children's Court cases for the year was 1,398, and for the fifteen years of the Society's history, there have been 13,003 cases, involving the interests of 17,565 children.

The officers are as follows:

President: J. K. Macdonald.

Vice-Presidents: W. Harley Smith, M. D., R. S. Baird, Dr. Millman.

Treasurer: A. M. Campbell.

Agent and Secretary: William Duncan.

Honorary Solicitor: W. B. Raymond.

Executive Committee: Rev. James Murray, C. J. Copp, M.D., E. G. Parker, C. P. Smith, Rev. E. T. Fox, Ambrose Kent, W. H. Shaw, Ald. Sheppard, Mrs. William Oldright, Mrs. J. J. Follet, Mrs. C. C. Van Norman, Mrs. James Ryrie, Miss Wardrope, Mrs. John Lillie, Mrs. O. B. Sheppard, Mrs. Percy Leadley, Mrs. Ambrose Kent, Mrs. J. C. Fisher, Mrs. A. F. Rutter, Mrs. F. C. Jarvis, George H. Gooderham, Ald. J. J. Graham. Rev. H. A. Macpherson.

OTTAWA.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Ottawa Children's Aid Society was held on November 2nd, 1906, with Mr. W. L. Scott, President of the Society, in the chair, and was well attended by persons prominent in charitable work.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. John Armstrong, showed a balance on hand, though a much smaller one than last year. The total receipts for the year were $956.95 and the expenditures $698.81, leaving a balance on hand of $258.14. Sir Louis Davies, in an interesting speech, said that no society in the city was nearer the hearts of the people than the Children's Aid but that where a society had always a balance on hand of about $400 people could not be induced to give to the work so well as where there was no balance. He was glad the balance this year was less and hoped all the receipts would be used up next year.

Mr. John Keane, Secretary of the Society, presented his report, in which he pointed out the encouraging increase in the work of the Society and the new undertaking of engaging probation officers. During the past year no less than 84 children came under the control and protection of the Society. Foster-homes were found for 54 children and 16 new homes were found for some who were formerly placed but owing to circumstances were either returned or had to be removed. During the year it has been found expedient to place a larger number of children with their parents as foster-children during their good behavior than ever before and the results on the whole have been satisfactory.

In addition to the above, a number of children have been brought before the police magistrate or judge as delinquents. The appointment of two probation officers will enable the Society to deal more effectively with these children than in past years. A gratifying feature of the year's work was the diminished number of boys and girls sent to Industrial Schools.

The probation officers, Madame Bruchesi and Miss Cassaday, gave addresses showing how the probation system worked out and advocating the establishment of a detention home in Ottawa for delinquent children.

The following officers were elected:—

President: Mr. W. L. Scott.

Vice-Presidents: Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G., Rev. Canon Pollard, Rev. Father Whelan, Mr. John Gorman, Mrs. John Thorburn, Madame Lamothe.

Secretary: John Keane.

Council: Messrs. Cecil Arden, Ald. Boudreault, Ald. Laverdure, W. W. Edgar, Major Eliot, R. J. Farrell, Col. Irwin, Rev. Mr. Richardson, E. T. Smith, E. P. Stanton, A. H. Whitcher, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Bond, Miss Mary Bryson, Mrs. Hanbury-Williams, Miss Horne, Mrs. Leggo, Mrs. Hara, Miss Pinard, Miss Rheaume, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Mary McK. Scott.

Probation.

In his address at the annual meeting of the Ottawa Society, the president, Mr. W. L. Scott gave an interesting description of the probation system as follows:—

The present year has witnessed an important step in advance in the prosecution of our work among delinquent children, the adoption, namely, of probation work in connection with the Juvenile Court. In common with many States of the Union, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy, and New South Wales, Canada has a Juvenile Court Act, Chapter 58 of the

Dominion Statutes, of 1894. Under its provisions the trials of young persons under the age of 16 years, must take place without publicity and separately from the trials of older accused persons. It is further provided that whenever in the Province of Ontario an information is laid against a child, notice is to be given to the Children's Aid Society, if there is one, and opportunity afforded for full investigation by its officers and that the Court may advise and counsel with such officers and may act on their advice in dealing with the case. We have always endeavoured through our Secretary to carry out the work thus suggested to us, but with no idea of the complete and elaborate manner in which it is being done elsewhere. When Mr. Keane and I attended the National Conference of Charities and Correction in Philadelphia last May we found that the probation system in connection with the Juvenile Court, though of very recent origin, was already looked upon as the highest and most important development of child-saving work yet reached. Scarcely yet five years old, it has already been widely adopted in the United States and even in some European Countries, notably Italy, and through the exertions of philanthropists such as Judge Lindsay of Denver, Mr. Homer Folk of New York, Mrs. Schoff of Philadelphia and Judge Mack of Chicago, is daily gaining ground. The system is briefly as follows:—

What are known as Probation Officers are appointed to assist the Juvenile Court in dealing with the children that come before it. These officers, usually women, are appointed by the Court on the nomination of a voluntary Society such as ours, by whom their salaries are paid. In some States, like New Jersey, they are appointed and paid by the State, but the view usually taken is, that that is undesirable. It is thought that if paid by the State then work might become perfunctory and it is recognized that probation work if perfunctory would be of little value. As soon as a child is arrested, or informed against, the probation officer is notified, and she, after interviewing the child to get its story, visits the home and school and endeavours to obtain all possible information throwing any light on the child's environment and past record and the underlying causes of the delinquency. This information is given to the Judge or Magistrate at the trial and assists him in coming to a conclusion as to what course is best to follow in the interests of the child. In the great majority of cases the child is released on probation, in charge of the Probation Officer; it then becomes her duty to pay frequent visits to the home and to the child and as a kind and sympathetic friend endeavour in every way, both directly and through the parents to help the child to do better. I shall not enlarge further on the details of the system. We shall learn much more of it from the reports about to be read. Suffice it to say that on our return from Philadelphia it commended itself so strongly to the members of your committee that they decided to adopt it here, and Madame Bruchesi and Miss Cassaday were appointed Probation Officers, their duties commencing on the first of August.

The great advantages of the probation system for children needs, I think, no elaboration. It does its work with the least disturbance possible to natural social conditions and at a minimum of expense. It aims at reforming the children in their own homes and it frequently begins by reforming the home itself. More important than all it treats children not as criminals to be punished, but as Christians and future citizens to be helped and if possible saved. The law has always assumed that until the age of twenty-one, a person was not competent to enter in a binding contract, yet the old idea, now happily passing away, was that a child might commit a crime at almost any age. Children are not, strictly speaking, criminals. Their delinquencies are not due to their own fault. They are what their surroundings

have made them; but they are still in the formative period, still capable of being put on the right path. In every child is a germ of good, which expands and grows when subjected to the warmth of appreciation and comprehension of childish needs. Children who come before the Court are standing at the turning point of their lives; a false move, a wrong decision, means the beginning of a career of crime, a citizen who will be a menace to the community. A right decision accompanied by the help the child needs, will save the child and save the State from the expense of prosecuting and supporting a criminal. Let those of us who are fathers and mothers ask ourselves what our own children might have been under similar circumstances, and then consider whether we are not bound in justice to assist in giving to other helpless little ones the moral advantages our own have enjoyed.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,
Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children.

Dear Sir,—It affords me much pleasure to comply with your request for a statement of the work of this Society for the twelve months ending Sept. 30th, 1906.

During the term 364 cases were brought to the notice of the Agent, affecting the interest of 456 children. Of the cases 207 were from the Children's Court and 157 were private.

The Magistrate disposed of the court cases as follows: St. John's Industrial School, 13; St. Mary's Industrial School, 4; made wards of this Society, 8; remanded till called on, 43; fined, 40; discharged, 25; withdrawn, 8; discharged on suspended sentence after serving short terms in Blantyre Shelter, 66; total, 207.

The Children's Court, which now has nine sittings a week, has become a very serious task for the agents, but through it they are enabled to do much preventive and amendment work, which to our mind is of first importance.

All serious cases brought before these courts where guilt is apparent, by admission, or evidence, the Magistrate remands the accused to the Shelters for a week, according to their religion, at the same time directing the agents to make full enquiry as to their conduct generally, and more especially as to their home surroundings, and report when the case is called again.

Then when brought up on remand the agent gives their record, and home advantages or drawbacks, which has considerable influence with the Magistrate in deciding the case. If the agent reports that this is a first offence, with a previous good record, and that the surroundings are good, then His Worship usually remands the case till called on; but if the agent has to report, that this is a second or third case against the accused, and that their parents are bad, then in mercy to such children the Magistrate most frequently commits them to the Industrial School indefinitely, where they are saved from becoming perfect wrecks, and are taken off the streets, where their bad example was leading others into crime.

In looking back, and closely examining the effect of the action taken by this Society in dealing with some of the most depraved families in the city and comparing it with other methods of reformation and relief, we submit that our action, backed as it is with full power to enforce reformation is incomparable to all others. In the early years of our efforts this Society was asked to look after a woman of the town, who was said to have been married

and was the mother of three children, one boy and two girls of from seven to three years respectively, the girls being the younger. She by her bad conduct had driven her husband to desertion of her and their children, and then she could be seen every night from dusk till midnight, walking one of our principal streets, the small child in her arms and the other two trailing after her, all in rags and filth, begging from likely contributers, only to enable her to return to the tavern and her miserable den and vile companions, to revel for the rest of the night. This Society brought her and her children before the Magistrate on a charge of neglecting her children, and on hearing the evidence, he at once found her guilty and made the children wards of this Society. In less than a year we had found good foster-homes for all three children, but more especially was the three-year-old girl fortunate, she having been adopted by a worthy, well off young couple who were not blessed with children of their own, and who now lavish more than parental love on this, to them most precious child. The child, too, has grown up to be a beautiful and talented young girl, and for her age a remarkable vocalist, and the pride of her guardians. Thus it is apparent that these three children who had been taken out of degradation and misery, cease to be any longer a charge on the public, and have every opportunity to grow up to good and useful lives, if not to important positions in society, and at a nominal cost. The foregoing statement of the action and results of the work of this Society is a fair sample of many others.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT 1906-7.

Patron: His Grace the Most Rev. Dennis O'Connor, Archbishop of Toronto.

President: Matthew O'Connor.

Vice-Presidents: Eugene O'Keefe, M. J. Haney, Thomas Long, J. J. Murphy.

Secretary: W. T. Kernahan.

Assistant Secretary and Agent: P. Hynes.

Treasurer: Daniel Miller, 15 Admiral Road.

Solicitor: Hugh T. Kelly.

Physicians: Drs. McKenna, McKeown, McMahon, D. J. Sweeny.

Committee: J. J. Seitz, J. T. Ryan, L. V. McBrady, J. J. Hanratty, L. J. Cosgrave, F. P. Lee, E. J. Hearn, T. B. Winterbury, J. B. Wright, J. J. Ford, Mrs. Elmsley, Mrs. P. Hynes, Mrs. French, Mrs. Troman, Mrs. Hugh T. Kelly, Mrs. Falconbridge, Misses Foy, Walsh, Macdonell, Miller.

Advisory Board: Rev. J. L. Hand, M. O'Connor, Hugh T. Kelly, Remy Elmsley, and J. J. Pape.

HAMILTON.

The following resume of the year's work of the Children's Aid Society of Hamilton has been furnished by the Secretary:

From the first of December, 1905, to the first of December, 1906, this Society held ten business meetings. Besides looking after the interests of our own wards, we occasionally have to attend to those belonging to other branches of the Children's Aid Society, also the well-doing of boys and girls returned from Industrial Schools.

There were twenty-seven complaints made regarding neglected children, all of which were investigated and dealt with as circumstances warranted, twenty-five children being handed over to the care of this Society.

The following are some of the cases brought before the Police Magistrate and an order made giving the Society control in each instance:

Forty-one children were placed in foster-homes, twenty-six for the first time, fifteen being replaced. One boy was removed from his foster-home because the agreement was not being carried out. One girl was allowed to go home to her father; she is nearly twenty years old. One girl ran away from her foster-home and has not been found; also one boy. Four boys were sent to the Industrial School at Mimico. One little girl died and was buried under the name of her foster-parents as their only beloved daughter. One small girl has had a very serious operation and is still in a hospital. One girl has married well. She is a credit to herself, her foster-parents, and to our Society. As her mother was a very undesirable guardian we induced her to hand over the control of her daughter for three years at least, with the above result at the end of seven years.

We have at present the following children in the different institutions awaiting adoption or foster-homes: Infants' Home, 4 baby boys; Girls' Home, 4; Boys' Home, 5; St. Joseph's Convent, 2 boys and 9 girls; Orphan and Aged Women's Home, 4 boys, 28 in all—13 girls and 15 boys.

There have been no complaints about children carrying liquor from saloons since the law was changed, and only two complaints about children begging.

Twenty-five agreement papers have been signed, some of them promising fifty and some eighty dollars when the girl reaches the age of eighteen.

There were 294 letters written and 253 postcards sent.

In December, 1905, the St. Vincent de Paul appointed Mr. C. J. Bird agent to look after neglected Catholic children and to work in connection with the Children's Aid Society and under its directions.

A grant of $200.00 was received this year from the City Council.

The matter of a Shelter has not been definitely decided upon, but certain aldermen were appointed by the last Council to look into the matter, and no doubt a committee will be reappointed.

The twenty-nine sent to the Industrial School in 1905 will cost the city $1,885.00 for each year they are there. I do not know how many were there from Hamilton serving their second or third year. We only sent four down in 1906, but the twenty-nine are still there, so this year the city will pay $2,145.00, plus $65.00 for every boy who is serving his third year.

We have repeatedly asked for a Shelter. We believe we could manage most of these boys at a much smaller cost to the city and a greater benefit to the boy or girl, and many a wayward girl could be cared for nine out of every place to put her. Of the 199 wards that we have cared for nine out of every ten would have been a burden to the city, and if they had not been placed in foster-homes would have been before the courts again and again, each time an added expense. So year after year we are saving a lot of money, besides raising up good citizens, instead of evil being propagated.

Officers of the Society.

President: Adam Brown.

Vice-Presidents: Lieut.-Col. Moore, W. H. Wardrope, K.C., W. A. Robinson.

Recording Secretary: Mrs. Urquhart.

Treasurer: J. M. Burns.

Inspector: William Hunter.

Executive Committee: Hon. J. M. Gibson, George Rutherford, J. J. Greene, Lieut.-Col. Moore, W. H. Wardrope, K.C., W. A. Robinson, and

Mesdames Gibson, Evans, Lucas, Kilgour, Barker, Levy, Wingate, Zimmerman, Urquhart, Henderson, D. B. Pratt, F. Malloch, Misses Lawson and Duff.

Honorary Physician: Dr. O'Reilly.

Honorary Solicitor: William M. McClemont, B.C.L., LL.B.

ST. CATHARINES.

The Children's Aid Society of St. Catharines is actively engaged in work for neglected young people, and while there have not been a great number of cases looked after during the year, action has been taken wherever children have been reported as needing protection. A homeless boy, whose parents were dead, was sent to the Industrial School. A family of children were taken from their parents on account of neglect in the matter of school attendance, etc., but were returned upon their grandmother promising to care for them and see that they went to school regularly. Their condition at present is much improved. In another case a father was warned that if he did not send his children to school they would be taken from him, and as a result they now attend school regularly and are learning well. A drunken father has been warned that unless he takes better care of his little ones they will be taken from him. A child who had developed the habit of stealing was removed from her foster-home, and has since shown marked improvement. An English girl ran away from her foster-home and is now living in Hamilton. Another English girl was sentenced to the Mercer Reformatory for immoral conduct. A case has been reported of a neglected family of eleven children, the younger ones of whom will probably be taken charge of by the Society.

The officers of the Society are as follows:

President: Rev. N. I. Perry.

Vice-President: Dr. W. H. Merritt.

Treasurer: Mr. E. Poste.

Honorary Solicitor: Mr. Ingersoll.

Agent: Mr. R. E. Boyle.

NIAGARA FALLS.

There has been a Humane Society in existence at Niagara Falls for a period of about fifteen years, but during recent years a number of requests were made to the Society for assistance in dealing with neglected and dependent children. It was, therefore, decided after consideration to include the work of a Children's Aid Society under the same organization, and for this purpose a meeting was held on October 30th last, at which addresses were given by Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, and Mr. Kelso. It was unanimously decided to take up the work for children, and also to accept responsibility for the County of Welland and organize branch committees. Several cases have already been attended to, and the indications are that some valuable work will be done by this branch in the future.

The following officers were elected:

President and Inspector: Charles Black

First Vice-President: John Logan.

Second Vice-President: James Morden.

Treasurer: Joseph Cadham.

Secretary: Rev. A. E. Lavell.

Honorary Solicitor: D. Budd White.

Committee: J. H. Stuart, John Dobbie, W. J. McMurray, J. H. Jackson, A. Boyle, M. M. Buckley, George Morse. James Mowat, Berkeley Carter, and John Beasley, Mesdames J. A. Langmuir, F. E. Dalton, A. Land, F. A. Shirriff, H. Mewburn, J. E. Hutchings, and George Payne, Misses Bush, Ingles, M. A. Henderson, and M. E. Smith.

BRANTFORD.

The Children's Aid Society of Brantford continues to do good work, and the Secretary, Mr. S. M. Thomson, has been able during the past year to give valuable assistance in awakening fresh interest and enthusiasm in this movement at many points in Western Ontario. In addition, he has conducted special investigations, and has visited some seventy or eighty children in foster-homes. His report at the annual meeting of the Society was as follows:

The year 1906 has been an eventful one in the history of the Society, and it is with great pleasure that I have to report that the condition of children in the city and vicinity still continues to improve. As has been stated in previous reports, so again we have to record the fact that many of the evils found existing in the earlier history of the Society have entirely disappeared, and the complaints that do come to us are not generally of as serious a nature as we were accustomed to before. The "Children's Protection Act" was understood by those having the care of children and enforced by the proper authorities. There is still, however, much to be done, and it is only by constant care and vigilance that this state of affairs is maintained.

The demand for children of tender years for adoption continues unabated,, while applications for larger boys and girls (the latter especially) are so numerous that it is impossible, even when we make known our wants to sister societies, to fill anything like the number of excellent homes that are offered for them. The Shelter at 180 Sheridan Street, under charge of Mrs. Botwright, has never very many occupants, but they keep continually changing; as soon as some go others come to fill their places, and if any stay long with us there is usually some good reason why they should remain under the motherly care and training of the Matron, who has the happy faculty of improving them in many ways that tend to their present and future welfare, making them more acceptable to the homes where they are finally placed.

It is a matter for deep thankfulness that we have so few who have been once placed returned to us, and the Foster-Home Committee show great care in the selection of homes, endeavoring always to be sure that the home and surroundings are suitable before permitting a child to be placed in it.

Your Secretary has had greater opportunities during the past year of visiting the children in their homes than ever before, and has great pleasure in recording that the visits, unexpected though they were by the foster-parents and children alike, he had at all times a hearty welcome and cordial reception. The parents are well pleased with the children, and the children are doing well in the homes. Many of those who were placed under the care and protection of the Society in the early days are now men and women doing for themselves, living decent lives, respectable and respected by all with whom they have to do, fulfilling their duties as citizens, some among us, others like many more of our young people of Ontario, gone to the Great Northwest, with ambition to own and farm land of their own, where the

lessons learned and training received in the older Province will, we trust, not be lost, but may help them not only to have good homes of their own, but help also in the settlement and development of that vast portion of our Dominion, to which the eyes of the world are being at present directed. It is gratifying also to know that some are married and apparently happy nnd contented.

As in former years, your Secretary has again to put on record the many kindnesses received from the officers and members of the Society, from friends in the city as well as many at a distance, who are noting what is being done for helpless and neglected litle ones by this Branch of the Children's Aid. It is now thirteen years since the Society was formed. During all that time some of those who were appointed to office then still fulfil the duties pertaining to them with as much zeal and earnestness as ever. Mr. Cook has been Treasurer and Mrs. Winter a member of an important committee; Messrs. Harley and Sweet and Messrs. Brewster, Muirhead, and Heyd have all along acted as Honorary Solicitors, while you, Mr. President, along with Messrs. Frank and Harry Cockshutt, Sheriff Watt, Dr. Nichol, R. W. Robertson, Father Lennon, and many others, have been in one office or another all through these years.

Your Secretary has to especially thank Mr. T. H. Preston, M.P.P., for the gift of 700 copies of a twenty-page pamphlet giving a brief history of the Society since its organization, containing also much useful information for those interested in work for children. Police Magistrate Thomas Woodyatt, Chief Slemin, and the members of the Police Force all unite in assisting your Secretary in the discharge of his duties. There are on record over fifty complaints during the year against parents or guardians for ill-treatment or neglect, where almost 130 are children. The greater portion of these were outside the city and in widely scattered places, yet wherever they came from the utmost diligence was used either for improvement of the children's surroundings at home or their removal altogether.

The new officers:

Honorary President: Rev. Dr. Mackenzie.

President: T. H. Preston, M.P.P.

Vice-Presidents: F. M. Foster and W. B. Wood.

Secretary and Superintendent: S. M. Thomson.

Minute Secretary: Mrs. A. Elliott.

Treasurer: C. Cook.

Foster-Home Committee: J. Stanley, Sheriff Watt, Dr. Sager.

Printing Committee: R. W. Robertson, George H. Muirhead.

Honorary Solicitors: Messrs. Harley & Sweet, and Brewster, Muirhead & Heyd.

Finance Committee: C. Cook, J. T. Ham, Mrs. (Sheriff) Watt, and Miss Witty.

Executive Committee: Dr. Nichol, F. Cockshutt, H. Yeigh, John Mann, Rev. Father Lennon, Mrs. R. W. Robertson, Mrs. Hope, Mrs. Wheeland, Miss Bowes, J. P. Hogg, T. W. Standing, B. Hunn, W. F. Darroch, and resident clergymen.

Visiting Committee: Mrs. G. S. Winter, Mrs. Munro, and Mrs. S. M. Thomson.

NORWICH.

As a result the meeting in held in Norwich on October 13, 1906, at which Mr. S. M. Thomson was present, a Branch of the Children's Aid Society was organized.

The following officers were elected:
President: J. C. Shaw.
First Vice-President: Dr. Harvey.
Second Vice-President: J. D. Hogarth.
Secretary: Mrs. S. Trowhill.
Treasurer: H. Webster.
Agent: William Fairly.

WATERFORD.

At a largely attended meeting in Waterford on November 20th, 1906, Mr. S. M. Thomson, of Brantford, was present and gave an illustrated address on Child-Saving. A branch Society was formed and officers elected as follows:

President: Rev. T. Boyd.
First Vice-President: S. L. Squire.
Second Vice-President: Rev. F. C. Elliott.
Secretary: T. C. Savage.
Treasurer: W. E. Lundy.
Solicitors: C. C. Attorney, T. R. Slaght.
Executive: Mrs. Kitchen, Mrs. F. C. Elliott, Mrs. Albert Marlatt, Mrs. J. Clifford, Misses Cowdry and Beddell, P. G. Pierce, R. D. Gibson, H. R. Smale, A. E. McMichael, N. Clark, J. Mills, Col. J. E. York.

TILLSONBURG.

At a largely attended meeting in the interests of the Children's Aid Society, held in the Baptist Church on Monday evening, February 26, 1906, a Society was formally inaugurated. Mr. S. M. Thomson, Dr. R. V. Bray, of Chatham, and Mr. J. C. Shaw, of Norwich, addressed the meeting, explaining the needs of the Society and the great good being done by its timely aid.

The following officers were elected:
President: Rev. A. W. Tonge.
Vice-President: Rev. J. J. Brown.
Secretary: Mr. J. W. Hillburn.
Honorary Solicitor: Mr. L. B. C. Livingstone.

INGERSOLL.

The Children's Aid Society of Ingersoll held its annual meeting on the evening of Tuesday, January 8th, 1907, when the work accomplished during the year was gone over and a very satisfactory report presented. In February, 1906, the Society held a meeting, at which Mr. S. M. Thomson, of Brantford, gave an address on the work that was possible in the interests of young people. This meeting was largely attended, and was addressed also by Mr. Joseph Gibson and Mr. John C. Shaw, of Norwich.

The officers for the year are as follows:
President: T. R. Mayberry.
Vice-President: H. E. Robinson.
Secretary: James F. Morrey.
Treasurer: W. B. Nelles.
Honorary Solicitor: L. Paterson.

Ladies' Auxiliary: Mesdame E. Gibson, F. P. Leake, P. Myers, Neff, Thomas Seldon, Canfield, S. Noxon, W. B. Nelles, L. C. Menhenick, T. R. Mayberry, W. O. Smith, Miss N. Dundass.

SIMCOE.

In January, 1906, a meeting was held in Simcoe for the purpose of organizing a Children's Aid Society. Mr. Kelso was present and gave an illustrated lecture on the work. The meeting was largely attended and considerable interest shown in the movement, but it has been found difficult to get a Society regularly organized. Mr. Tom J. Agar kindly agreed to take an interest in the work until organization can be completed.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

A branch of the Children's Aid Society was formed at St. Williams on January 28, 1907, with the following officers:

President: Walter McCall.
Vice-President: Rev. D. Catchpole.
Secretary: Andrew McCall.
Agent: ——— ———
Treasurer: John F. Brock.
Honorary Solicitors: T. J. Agar and Frank Reid, Simcoe.
Finance Committee: John F. Brock, Rev. George Lounds, Rev. Horace Bray, Mrs. James Price, Miss Edith McCall.
Visiting Homes: Mrs. Arthur Myers.

LONDON.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of London was held on January 28, 1907, when favorable reports of the year's work were presented. The Secretary, J. Sanders, in his report said:

Cases of parents who have lost control of their children and have appealed to me for assistance have been numerous within the year. The fault was not in all cases with the child; over-indulgence, lack of forcefulness and parental tact were manifest if there was no suggestion of moral lapses, but unfortunately the conduct and habits of the parent were the more fruitful causes for juvenile delinquency. In all cases the fault was primarily traceable to the parent, and the parent I tried to reach through the child. Success attended most of my efforts, and in the few cases where I had to bring the parents before the Court this course was resorted to only when all other effort failed. In one case where the parents persistently neglected their children from their slavery to the drink habit, I was obliged, after repeated warnings, to prosecute, and the children are now wards of the Society by judicial order.

Referring to the progress of children in foster-homes, he says:

Surely the fact that such a large number of children have been transferred from the most miserable surroundings to homes where they are as one of the household, maintained and educated without any expense to the City,

County, or Province, and in homes where their welcome is genuine and their welfare a first care, is a gratifying result of the Society's operations, and must commend its work to the good-will and support of all desirous of elevating the type of our Canadian citizenship.

There were one hundred and two children under the Society's care during the year, 33 from City, 15 from County, 8 from outside points, 20 transferred from one home to another, and 20 others cared for in Shelter for short periods.

The Society has during its existence placed 567 children in foster-homes, and has now under supervision 369.

The Treasurer's statement showed receipts amounting to $2,635.

In presenting the report of the Board of Management, the President, Mr. D. M. Cameron, advocated securing the assistance of more volunteer probation officers, playgrounds, etc.

Mr. Kelso was present and gave an address.

The following officers were elected:

Lady Patronesses: Mrs. C. S. Hyman, Mrs. Adam Beck, Mrs. Thomas Coffey, Mrs. Joseph Judd.

President: Sheriff.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Yarker, Mrs. Leonard, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, W. H. Wortman.

Treasurer: J. I. A. Hunt, 363 Richmond St.

Secretary and Inspector: Joseph Sanders.

Honorary Solicitors: Messrs. McKillop and Murphy.

Auditors: Messrs. Frank Jewell and Andrew Dale.

Board of Management: Mrs. W. C. Allen, Mrs. F. P. Betts, Mrs. Geo. T. Brown, Miss Bullen, Mrs. C. W. Belton, Mrs. T. H. Carling, Mrs. Frank Cooper, Mrs. F. P. Drake, Mrs. H. Dreaney, Mrs. T. C. Duncan, Mrs. R. G. Fisher, Mrs. Thos. Galpin, Mrs. H. E. Gates, Miss Graydon, Mrs. F. F. Harper, Mrs. F. R. Hardie, Mrs. J. I. A. Hunt, Mrs. J. W. Hyman, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mrs. Jas. Kerrigan, Mrs. F. Love, Mrs. Talbot Macbeth, Miss S Macklin, Mrs. J. Macpherson, Mrs. G. McLean, Mrs. B. A. Mitchell, Mrs. N. Mills, Mrs. Purdy, Mrs. Regan, Mrs F. Reid, Mrs. S. J. Radcliffe, Miss Boyd, Mrs. C. B. Edwards, Mrs. Jas. Thorpe, Mrs. Andrew Thomson, Mrs. Jas. Wilson, Geo. W. Armstrong, Dr. A. V. Becher, V. Cronyn, Dr. F. R. Eccles, T. B. Escott, H. E. Gates, Rev. Dyson Hague, F. Heath, O. Labelle, Francis Love, P.M., Rev. Father O'Neil, J. S. Pearce, Rev. T. Shields, A. Talbot, E. Wyatt.

Appointed by City Council: Ald. Gerry, Ald. Scarlett.

CHATHAM.

The Children's Aid Society of Chatham and Kent County held its annual meeting on December 4th, 1906, when the work of the year was reviewed and a very interesting report presented. The Preident, Mr. D. S. Paterson was in the chair, and Mr. S. M. Thomson, of Brantford, gave an illustrated lecture on the work being done in the children's cause at various points in the Province.

In this report the Secretary, Dr. R. V. Bray, stated that he had made 99 visits during the year, 31 of these being out of town, visiting children, investigating complaints, giving assistance in the way of clothing, food, etc., attending the police and county courts, looking after runaway children, securing evidence to enable the Society to take charge of neglected and

ill-used children, etc. There were 23 cases reported as requiring investigation, embracing 54 children. Of this number 4 were committed by the judge to the care of the Society, two of these being now in good foster-homes, one in the Sick Children's Hospital at Toronto, and the other, a baby one year old, still in the shelter awaiting adoption. Twelve juveniles, ranging in age from twelve to fifteen years, were brought before the magistrate for various offences and were all disposed of locally, with the exception of one boy who was committed to the Industrial School at Mimico. So many good homes were offered for these neglected little ones that it was impossible to fill all the applications received. In only two cases were children changed in foster-homes. Dr. Bray also visited branch societies and did some good work along the line of organization of societies.

The officers for the past year were unanimously re-elected, and are as follows:—

President: D. S. Paterson, B.A.

Vice-Presidents: Mesdames W. D. Sheldon and W. Young, Messrs. W. R. Baxter and H. Macauley.

Executive Officer: Dr. R. V. Bray.

Secretary: Mrs. Annie Fraser.

Treasurer: F. Stone.

Honorary Solicitor: Thos. Scullard.

Auditor: C. E. Beeston.

Advisory Board: Miss Esther Abram, Mesdames J. L. Bray, Brady, W. M. Drader, S. M. Glenn, Goodland, Waddell, Malcolmson, W. E. McKeough, A. E. Pilkey, H. D. Smith, S. Stephenson, Jos. Taffs, D. S. Paterson, H. J. Stevens, J. E. Oldershaw, and F. E. Malott, Rev. W. H. G. Colles, Messrs. J. W. Humphrey, Robert Park and J. W. Plewes.

City Council: Mayor McKeough and Ald. Scullard.

County Council: Thos. Robinson and Clerk Gosnell.

Harwich C. E. Union: George W. Riseborough.

Correspondence Members: All Public School teachers of the County.

Children's Committee: East Kent—Mrs. W. C. Sifton, Palmira; John Vester, Fayo; J. G. Little, Ridgetown; Mrs. John Porter, Ridgetown; Harry J. French, Dresden; Arthur Leverton, Bothwell; Mrs. W. H. Jamieson, Blenheim; Mrs. Wm. Laughton, Bothwell. West Kent—Dr. Mitchell, Wallaceburg; Mrs. A. D. Brander, Wallaceburg; W. C. Estabrook, Glenwood; Mrs. John Ferguson, Tilbury; Mrs. John Shanks, Port Alma; Mrs. J. N. Halliday, Merlin; Robert Smith (Dover) Chatham.

DRESDEN.

There has been very little work for the Dresden Children's Aid Society to attend to during the past year but in a couple of instances parents were warned, with good effect, to look after their children better, and in several cases necessary clothing was provided for little ones in need of it. For some time past the Society has been in the habit of combining with work for children attention to needy old people but for the future the Council will be expected to look after the distribution of help to adults, while the Society will direct all its efforts towards improving the condition of the young.

The officers are as follows:—

President: Rev. B. A. Kinder.

Vice-President: Mrs. P. C. Blackburn.

Executive Committtee: Mrs. James McVean, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Dever, Mrs. Sandy McVean, Mr. W. McVean, Mr. T. Ennett, Mr. C. Tassie, Mr. Langford, and the officers.

The Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. J. W. Sharpe resigned and as yet no one has been appointed in her place.

LEAMINGTON.

Dr. R. V. Bray of Chatham visited Leamington on March 8, 1906, with the result that a Committee was formed to co-operate with the Children's Aid Society.

The Officers are as follows:—

President: Rev. R. Bennie.

Hon. Sec.: Dr. R. V. Bray.

Committee: Messrs. Greenhill, H. Tendon.

WALLACEBURG.

Dr. R. V. Bray visited Wallaceburg in May, 1906, for the purpose of organizing a branch Society. A meeting was held with the result that the following committee was formed:—

President: Mr. E. W. Dickenson.

Secretary: Mr. Chas. Crummer.

Committee of ladies and gentlemen.

SARNIA.

The annual meeting of the Sarnia Society was held on Friday evening, November 2nd, 1906, Mr. R. G. McArthur, presiding. The report of the Secretary, Mr. J. Wilkinson, showed a gratifying increase in the work done throughout the year. Fourteen new children were placed under the Society's care and these were all provided for as the officers considered best. Fifteen transfers to new homes were made, the reason for this large increase in the number of changes being that there are so many more wards in the charge of the Society. One boy was sent to the Industrial School at Mimico, a little girl was partially helped to the Sick Children's Hospital at Toronto, and other chidren who had not come directly under the control of the Society were looked after. Since its organization in 1898 the Society has taken under its care sixty-three children. Twenty-nine new homes have been found since the last report. The Society has been fortunate in their arrangement for a temporary shelter for children with Mrs. Gilbert Causley, who has been very kind to all children entrusted to her care.

The report presented by the Treasurer, Mr. H. Ingram, showed receipts to have been $169.03, and disbursements $125.95, leaving a balance on hand of $43.08.

The opinion was expressed that owing to the constantly increasing work of the Society the Town Council should be petitioned for a larger grant and that an effort should be made to add to the membership list and subscriptions.

Mr. J. Wilkinson has been appointed to give all his time to the work as secretary and agent.

President: R. G. McArthur.

Vice-President: G. L. Phillips.

Secretary and Agent: J. Wilkinson.

Treasurer: H. Ingram.

Solicitor: R. V. LeSueur.

Foster-Home Committee: Mesdames T. F. Towers, D. Clark, G. L. Phillips, Greenstreet, Ingram; Messrs. R. G. McArthur, D. Stokes, T. F. Towers, H. Ingram, W. F. Lawrence, J. Wilkinson, Dr. McLean.

Committee on Finance: Dr. A. McLean, W. F. Lawrence and D. D. Moshier.

Advisory Board: Mesdames. G. L. Phillips, W. F. Lawrence, H. Ingram, W. Ellis, D. Clark, G. S. Samis, T. F. Towers, D. Stokes, J. Dyble; Messrs. C. L. Crassweller, G. L. Phillips, T. F. Towers, W. F. Lawrence, D. Stokes, A. McLean, H. Ingram, D. D. Moshier.

GUELPH.

At the thirteenth annual meeting of the Guelph Humane and Children's Aid Society, held on November 9th, 1906, there was a large and enthusiastic attendance.

President Allan occupied the chair, and the report of the year's work was presented by Mr. D. Young. Early in the year the Rev. P. C. L. Harris was appointed as Inspector and since that time has proven himself an indefatigable worker in the children's interests. A Shelter was purchased for $2,500, but a number of improvements will have to be made in the building. The sum of $1,850 has been subscribed already and further contributions are desired. Many visits were made during the year and many warnings given. There were twenty-three children received at the Shelter, some of these being sent to the Industrial School. Six warnings for crulty to horses were given. A Branch Society was established at Fergus.

The chairman presented the financial statement for the year, which showed a balance on hand at present of $142.32, with about $300 still to be paid in. The total receipts amounted to $2,566.84.

On motion of Rev. P. C. L. Harris, the name of the Society was changed to the "Humane Society and Children's Aid of Guelph City and Wellington County."

Mr. J. J. Kelso gave an address, encouraging the Society in its good work. The following officers were elected for the year:

President: Sheriff Allan.

First Vice-President: Mrs. Thomas Goldie.

Second Vice-President: Mrs. T. J. Day.

Treasurer: Dr. Brock.

Secretary: Miss J. C. Melvin.

Executive: President and Officers, together with Mrs. J. C. Chadwick, Mrs. William Foster, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. W. Hart, Mrs. William Macdonald, Mrs. H. C. Scholfield, Mrs. J. I. McIntosh, Mrs. D. Allan, Mrs. Robert Cunningham, Misses Masters, Robertson, Forbes, Howitt, Col. Higinbotham, Mr. D. Young, Rev. M. Tovell, Rev. P. C. L. Harris, Rev. Mr. Glassford, Dr McLean.

An Advance Step.

"The Society has been extending its scope, and has now taken the name of The Humane and Children's Aid Society of the City of Guelph and the County of Wellington. It is intended to establish local branch societies in each of the towns and villages of the County. It was thought desirable that a Shelter be purchased, so that such improvements might be made as were necessary for the carrying on of the work. The brick building on Waterloo Avenue, so long used as a Shelter, was purchased for $2,050. The work has appealed to the sympathies of the public, who have subscribed liberally, but the Society still requires several hundred dollars to complete the purchase and make necessary improvements, including a furnace and bathroom.

The success of the work depends in a great measure on the ability and activity of the Inspector or Agent of the Society. During the past year the

Rev. P. C. L. Harris.

Society has had the partial service of the Rev. P. C. L. Harris, a gentleman who has shown himself to be eminently qualified for the work of Agent. During the limited time that he has been able to give to the work of the Society its work has increased, and the officers of the Society and the general public appreciate the good work done. At the meeting of the Executive, held in the Registry Office on Wednesday, the matter of extending the work was fully considered, and it was believed that the time had come when the Agent of the Society should devote his whole time to the work in the City and County. It was agreed that Mr. Harris be engaged for the next six months, and that he devote his whole time to the prosecution of the work, and receive therefor as remuneration a salary equivalent to that he would receive in his former professional capacity. The Society still requires help to the extent of several hundred dollars, and any person wishing to assist will kindly send their contribution to Dr. Brock, Treasurer of the Society." —Mercury.

STRATFORD.

The work in Stratford is in a very unsatisfactory state and the Society may be said to be practically out of existence. This is much to be regretted.

ST. THOMAS.

At the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of St. Thomas, Mr. W. J. Shaw, the Secretary, presented a report, showing that although only two children had been committed to the guardianship of the Society during the year, a number of cases had been investigated and action taken to ensure happier conditions for the children involved. The interests of nineteen young children in several families have been looked after and six children have been kept in the Shelter for short periods during the year. One girl was removed from a foster-home on account of lack of educational advantages, and in the case of another girl the foster-parents were warned to send her to school more regularly or she would be removed. Upon their promising amendment in this respect she was allowed to remain with them. In some cases where the home conditions have not been satisfactory it has been found impossible to take action on account of the unwillingness of those having a knowledge of the circumstance to give evidence, etc.

In May last the Society purchased a residence to be used as a Shelter for $3,000. A Shelter Fund of $567.34 which was already in existence was paid on the place, and a mortgage given for the balance of $2,432.66. Later a sum of $563.66 was willed to the Society for the purpose of a Shelter, and this was at once paid on the mortgage.

Mrs. Young, the Matron of the Shelter, resigned during the year and Mrs. Michael Upton was apointed in her place.

The President and Secretary waited upon the County and City Councils and secured an increased amount for maintenance of children. Donations to the extent of over $170.00 have been received from private individuals, and the newspapers have rendered valuable assistance in the matter of publishing reports, etc.

Mr. Shaw, who has been Secretary since 1902, asked to be relieved from his duties, and his resignation was accepted.

The following officers were elected:

President: F. W. Wright.
First Vice-President: George K. Crocker.
Second Vice-President: O. J. Stevenson.
Treasurer: Arthur Voaden.
Secretary: J. M. McCutcheon.
Assistant Secretary: Arthur J. Neal.

An Executive Committee and a Shelter Committee were also appointed.

GODERICH.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Huron was held on January 14th, 1907, the attendance being rather small. The following are points taken from the annual report, read by the President:

The year 1906 has been the busiest in the history of the Society, and the number and character of the cases dealt with would be a surprise to nine-tenths of the public.

The report of the executive for 1906 showed ten cases dealt with, involving thirteen children. Of these, two lads had been committed to the Industrial Schools, needing strict discipline; three were cases of girls led astray, one being fourteen years of age; two members of a desolate family have been taken from poverty and placed in good homes, while three others whose circumstances make anything like proper bringing up an impossibility, are being prepared for removal to the Shelter, from whence they will reach suitable homes. Two of the cases were infants, one dying while arrangements for its transference were being completed, and the other the child of dissolute parents, will be removed in a little while. Other details might be given, but these will show that even in the prosperous County of Huron there are frequent calls for the interference and co-operation of the Children's Aid Society. The report acknowledges the sympathy and financial aid given by the County Council, who have paid bills aggregating $65.37, for transportation, clothing, and maintenance in these cases. Grateful mention is made also of the cheerful and sympathetic co-operation of Mr. Joseph Sanders, Secretary of the Children's Shelter at London, and of the officials of the S. A. at London, both of whom have been extremely kind in their efforts and generous in their assistance with the cases put in their charge. Mr. Kelso, Provincial Superintendent, continues to urge the formation of several Branch Societies or local committees throughout the County, for the easier dealing with the cases arising in the various centres, but so far it has been difficult to enlist enough sympathy for carrying out of such a plan. In the past four years about thirty cases have been dealt with by the Society, only three of which have been sent to corrective schools, and nearly twenty children have been placed in foster-homes, and are now doing well and giving promise of successful careers. The details of some of these cases could not be published in a public journal, and only those who have witnessed some of them can realize how great was their need. The result of the efforts made by the Society has been that helpless children who were living in poverty and under surroundings which made their development into moral wrecks and criminals almost inevitable, have been placed in foster-homes, where they are being reared and trained as they ought to be, and are thus given the opportunity for honest and useful lives, which is their right at the hands of society. It is a terse and true saying that it is easier and cheaper to save and train a child than to reform a criminal, and even on the lower ground of economic reasons this work pays. The Society invites correspondence or information from any part of the County of Huron, and when once cases are brought to their notice, the Executive will do all possible to improve the conditions complained of. It is worth mentioning that not more than three of the cases dealt with belong to Goderich, the others being from various parts of the County, so that the interest in the work should be as wide as the whole County of Huron. Address or call on J. Mitchell, President, or A. Bissett Thom, Secretary-Treasurer, Goderich.

The officers for 1907 are:

President: James Mitchell.

Vice-resident: R. S. Williams.

Secretary-Treasurer: A. Bissett Thom.

Executive Committee: Mrs. C. Beck, Mrs. M. C. Swanson, Mrs. S. Clark, Mrs. J. P. Brown, Mrs. J. H. Robertson.

WALKERTON.

Report of the Children's Aid Society of the County of Bruce for 1906. The Board of Management has met at intervals during the year and has promptly disposed of all matters submitted for consideration.

With a view to make our work better known, a small pamphlet has been prepared and printed for distribution over the County. We believe that, when the character of our work is generally understood the usefulness of the Society will be greatly increased.

In order that we may more effectively deal with work in localities at a distance from Walkerton, we are following the policy of organizing Auxiliary Committees in the chief centres of population. During the year two such Committees were organized—one at Port Elgin and one at Southampton.

We feel that, as a Society, we should reach out more widely in our work, but the officers, as well as the members of the Board generally, are busily engaged in other occupations, and the Society has not as yet been financially able to employ agents to any considerable extent.

At our annual meeting, held in October, all the officers were reappointed. J. Morgan, Secretary; A. Shaw, President.

Board of Management.

President: A. Shaw, K.C.

Vice-Presidents: M. McNamara, Mrs. W. Collins, Miss Roether.

Secretary-Treasurer: J. Morgan, M.A.

Board: The Officers and Mrs. D. Robertson, Mrs. McNamara, Mrs. L. C. Benton, Miss A. Robertson.

Port Elgin Committee: Chairman, A. R. Innis; Secretary, R. Munro. Other members: Mrs. John Thompson, Mrs. Hugh McLaren, Mrs. Ridout, Mrs. D. Geddes, A. H. Ridout.

Southampton Committee: Chairman and Secretary, Dr. P. J. Scott. Other members: Peter Knechtel and D. McNamara.

PORT ELGIN AND SOUTHAMPTON.

J. Morgan, President of the Children's Aid Society at Walkerton, addressed a meeting at Port Elgin in March, 1906, and explained the working of the Children's Aid Society. Very considerable interest was taken in the object of the meeting, and an Auxiliary Committee was formed with the following members: Mr. A. R. Innis, Mr. R. Munro, Mr. A. H. Ridout, Mrs. John Thompson, Mrs. Hugh McLaren, Mrs. Ridout, and Mrs. Geddes.

Mr. Morgan also visited Southampton and formed a committee there, consisting of the following members: Dr. P. J. Scott, Mr. Peter Knechtel, Mr. D. McNamara.

OWEN SOUND.

After twelve years of active operation the Children's Aid Society of Owen Sound and the County of Grey has lost nothing of its usefulness or popularity, but holds a place in the public mind which is second to none in sympathy and interest.

The past year has been like no other in its history for some grave reasons; and yet, in dealing with and caring for the neglected and depen-

dent children which have come under its guardianship, it has been true to the principles of the Society, which are remedial where possible, and only resorting to sterner measures where mild remedies have failed.

Perhaps in no other way have the Society's operations been as fruitful of good results through the twelve years of its history as in its efforts to arouse and encourage parental oversight and care instead of the carelessness so often to be met with. Kindly warning and mild threatening as to the consequence of continued neglect, have led to improved conditions for the children of parents who were only thoughtless and careless. This is as it should be, and the fact that fewer children are becoming wards of the Society is no reflection on its usefulness, but the reverse. Impressing upon the minds and consciences of parents their obligation to care for the children committed to them, will in the long run be more beneficial than taking these children from them.

Another useful feature of the Society's operations is that the Agent becomes a recognized person to whom reference can be made in the interests of children generally. It involves not a little time and attention to be considered a Bureau of General Information, but proves to be well worth all it costs. It is not always that the Agent can be of much practical help, but can always give sympathetic attention to a report, however, wordy and inconsequent many of its details may be, or how far removed the facts may be from the Society's field of operation. Complaints of wives about neglectful or abusive husbands, or husbands about faulty wives, have in cases not a few been met with patient attention and followed by kindly counsel and advice, and have led to a better understanding between the parties concerned.

During the past year no lesss than forty cases were recorded of complaints brought before the Agent; some of them being dealt with as wisely as possible, while others were set aside as not the legitimate work of the Society.

Eight children have been committed to the Society during 1906 by the courts; new homes have been found for six of these, and also for three infants who were committed in 1905.

Forty visits have been made and reported, and on the whole the reports are favorable as to the foster-homes and the children committed to their care. One of the difficulties of the work of the Society is that of placing children in the right foster-homes. "Fitting a round peg into a square hole" is a homely, yet apt, illustration of some of the efforts in this direction. This is not necessarily a reflection on the home or on the child; it is simply a misfit. The only wise thing to do is to try again, and it is not an unusual thing that on a second or third trial we succeed in finding a home and a child that fit to the lasting satisfaction of both.

The Children's Shelter has received into its kindly protection twenty-eight children during the year, some of them for the first time and others on being returned from homes in which they did not fit. One of the children committed this year, a poor, emaciated little girl of eleven months, who was being poisoned and starved to death by unsuitable food, was rescued and sent to the Hospital for treatment before being sent to the Shelter. She is now growing plump and healthy, and will no doubt in time find a home and foster-parents who will care for her. Another was a poor little fellow whose eyes were weak from severe inflammation and who had a chronic cold in his head and a wheezy chest. He seemed likely to remain on our hands indefinitely, but by going pleasantly to a man who was desiring to adopt a baby, and nestling down in his arms in a friendly way, he won his way to the man's heart, and was carried off then and there to a home where he is a treasure.

Christmas time this year was a noted one for the generous gifts which were showered upon the children in the Shelter. Everything which a child's heart could desire or his stomach digest found its way to them. Valuable gifts of clothing, and money with which to buy more, are much appreciated by us all, and will help to provide outfits suitable for the coming winter, and will add materially to the comfort and well-being of the children.

One of the sad things which confronts the Agent of the Society is the large percentage of illegitimate children who are thrown upon its care. To take these poor little ones, handicapped from their birth, into our charge and do our best for them, is something, but not enough. There should be some plan devised more far-reaching in its preventative results, which would help their equally unfortunate mothers. More sinned against than sinning, yet modern society has very little sympathy for the girl who falls, and, once down, she has very little chance of recovering her lost footing, unless someone is prepared to lend her a helping hand. Could some such plan as the following be adopted? Secure the necessary legislation to make it obligatory on County or Local Courts of Justice to commit to some institution prepared for that purpose for one year every woman giving birth to an illegitimate child, who should be committed with her. Suitable, nourishing food and regular habits would soon restore her health and enable her to take advantage of a plain, practical course of Domestic Science, including all branches of instruction necessary for domestic service, plain needlework, reading, writing, etc. Diplomas might be granted to those taking the course successfully and an employment bureau conducted for the benefit of the girls desiring employment. These girls could then be sent out into the world equipped for a new start in life, and qualified to earn a respectable living and help supply a growing need in the world's social economy. Even the girl too far gone down the broad road to profit by such an opportunity would have had it, and for the time being the public good would have been served by having removed the menace which these girls always are. Mothers committed to such an institution would have the entire care of their own babies for a year under the supervision of a matron, and one of two good things would likely result, either the mother's love would make her unwilling to part with her child and willing to work for its support, or after a year's care it would be much easier to find a suitable foster-home for a baby that age than one younger, and this much would be accomplished towards minimizing the suffering and neglect of a class of beings whose very helplessness makes a claim on all who have the welfare of children at heart.

The officers are:

Honorary President: John Armstrong, Crown Attorney, Owen Sound.

President: R. B. Miller, Owen Sound.

Vice-Presidents: M. Forhan, H. H. Burgess, Dr. A. Cameron, Owen Sound; H. H. Miller, M.P., Hanover; E. Y. Godfrey, Meaford; N. W. Campbell, Durham.

Treasurer: C. H. Moore, Sheriff County of Grey.

Secretary: James Shaw, Owen Sound.

Honorary Solicitor: J. W. Frost.

Agent: Mrs. J. Lediard.

Executive: James Cleland, Meaford; Mrs. H. H. Miller, Hanover; Miss Julyan, Brookholm; Mrs. M. McArthur, Durham; A. E. Trout, J. C. Ryan, Rev. Father Buckley, Mrs. M. Galbraith, Mrs. Bridgewater, Mrs. D. R. Dobie, Owen Sound.

Corresponding Members: Rev. Dr. McRobbie and Mrs. Gardiner, Kemble; Mrs. James Cleland and Mrs. E. Y. Godfrey, Meaford; Mrs. M.

McArthur and James Carson, Durham; D. Knechtel, Hanover; Miss Stevenson, Thornbury; Mrs. Hartman, Clarksburg; Mrs. Pickle, Markdale; Rev. J. Wellwood, Dundalk, Ont.

BARRIE.

The annual meeting of the Barrie Children's Aid Society was held on the afternoon of January 15, 1906, and was fairly well attended. A deep interest was manifested in the work, and the following officers were elected for 1907:

President: H. H. Strathy, K.C.
First Vice-President: Rev. Dr. McLeod.
Second Vice-President: Rev. Dr. Dillon.
Third Vice-President: J. K. Ross.
Secretary: Rev. James Chapman.
Treasurer: Mrs. M. Burton.
Honorary Solicitors: D. Ross and C. W. Plaxton.
Executive Officer: Chief King.
Visitor: Mrs. T. McKee.
District Representatives: J. A. Mather, New Lowell; R. Graham, Saurin; C. S. Wright, Penetanguishene; Dr. McCullough, Alliston.

During the year several cases were attended to and action was taken wherever necessary in the interests of neglected young people.

COLLINGWOOD.

For some time the Collingwood Children's Aid Society had been inactive, and in March, 1906, the late Rev. James Lediard, of Owen Sound, visited this town for the purpose of reviving the interest in the work, and through his efforts a new Society was formed. Since that time several children have been looked after, though none have come under the direct guardianship of the Society. Mr. Kelso recently paid a visit to Collingwood and gave an address on the work.

ONONDAGO.

A Children's Committee was organized in Onondago by Mr. Thomson, of Brantford, in October, 1905, with the following officers:

President: S. J. Churchill.
Vice-President: William Simpson.
Secretary: Charles Edwards.
Treasurer: George McLellan.

The Secretary reports that no meetings have been held since the organization, but they expect Mr. Thomson to give an illustrated address in Onondago in the near future and are hoping for good results.

RIDGETOWN.

As Ridgetown is reported to have very few poor people within its boundaries, the work of the Children's Aid Society during the past year has not been at all heavy. Investigations were made in several cases, but action was

not considered necessary. However, the officers of the Society are watchful, and the interests of the young people in the vicinity will be protected in every way possible. The officers of the Society are as follows:

President: H. A. Thomson.
First Vice-President: P. H. Bowyer, M.P.P.
Second Vice-President: J. G. Little.
Treasurer: R. B. Hunter.
Advisory Board: Mesdames H. A. Thomson, P. H. Bowyer, J. McCulloch, P. J. Henry, O. K. Watson, B. St. John, William McMackon, W. U. Little, J. S. Dilliott, R. R. Lowthian, Messrs. J. C. Smith, L. J. Reycraft, Thomas Craig, C. A. Dunkley, L. J. Hummel, John Macgregor.

PETROLEA.

During the past year a branch of the Children's Aid Society was organized in Petrolea to attend to cases in that town and surrounding district. No work has yet been taken up, but willingness has been expressed to give every assistance possible.

The officers are as follows:

Honorary President: John D. Noble.
President: William English.
First Vice-President: Rev. Canon Craig.
Second Vice-President: R. S. Ford.
Secretary: Rev. George W. Arnold.
Treasurer: William Pratt.
Agents: Thomas Kelly and Dr. Fairbank.

FOREST.

There was a meeting held in Forest on March 22, 1906, and a Branch Children's Aid Society was organized. Mr. S. M. Thomson, of Brantford, was present and explained the working of the Act, and also gave an account of the work which has been done in Ontario by the Society.

The following officers were elected:

President: Montague A. A. Smith.
Secretary: John Ferguson.
Honorary Solicitor: W. J. Porte.

GALT.

Not much has been done in Galt during the past year. The President, Mr. J. R. Cavers, and Mr. James E. Kerr, Secretary, attend to any cases that are brought to their attention.

BERLIN.

Although the Children's Aid Society of Berlin suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. Colquhoun, who had been Secretary of the Society since its organization, much good work has been done, and several cases of neglected

children satisfactorily dealt with. At a meeting of the Society held in June Mr. W. M. Cram was appointed Secretary, and regular meetings of the Society were held on the second Tuesday of each month.

The officers of the Society are:

President: Rev. L. H. Wagner.

Vice-President: Rev. Mr. Boese.

Treasurer: Mrs. H. G. Lackner.

Secretary: W. M. Cram.

Executive Committee: Mrs. J. K. Kaufman, Mrs. H. L. Jansen, Mrs. W. H. Bowlby, Mrs. J. B. Snider, Mrs. E. Roat, Mrs. Catherine Breithaupt, Mrs. H. G. Brown, Rev. J. W. J. Andrew, Rev. W. A. Bradley, Rev. William Snider, Rev. G. D. Damm, Rev. William Kaiser, Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Rev. Mr. Lavell, Rev. Mr. Schulz, Rev. H. S. Hallman, Rev. Mr. Hauch, Rev. F. E. Oberlander, Rev. Mr. Hoffman, J. Cook, H. J. Bowman, E. P. Clement, K.C., Alexander Millar, K.C., John Fennell, Sheriff Motz, Dr. Honsberger, Dr. Hilliard.

Later the Society appointed Rev. C. R. Miller as agent and he will d vote all his time to the work.

WOODSTOCK.

The work in Woodstock is still on an unsatisfactory basis. Mr. Daniel Larke has had all the work, and, from all accounts, receives very little encouragement from the authorities.

COLBORNE.

The Children's Aid Society of Colborne is still in existence, though there is not very much work to be done. Mr. James McGlennon is President and Mr. W. W. Southon Secretary-Treasurer.

ORILLIA.

The Children's Aid Society of Orillia is practically defunct. No meetings were held during the year. Two children were made wards of the Society and sent to Toronto to be provided with foster-homes.

UXBRIDGE.

Mr. T. C. Nicholls is the local representative at Uxbridge, and is ready to give assistance whenever necessary. Mayor Crosley and Mr. D. Baird have also assisted in any needed work.

WINDSOR.

Although the Children's Aid Society of Windsor only came again into active operation about a year ago after a long rest, it has accomplished a good work for the neglected and dependent children of the district. At the

annual meeting, held on November 8th, 1906, the President, Mr. Francis Cleary, presented a report showing that five children had been taken in charge by the Society during the year. Of this number three were placed in excellent foster-homes, one, a boy, who was said to be incorrigible, was committed to the Victoria Industrial School, but was instead taken in charge by the Provincial Supt. and the fifth, who was an English boy, was sent to the agency holding guardianship. There are many good homes available for children and there is no difficulty in placing them.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President: Francis Cleary.

First Vice-President: J. E. D'Avignon.

Second Vice-President: Ald. R. S. Foster.

Treasurer: James Crampton.

Secretary: John M. Duck.

Board of Management: R. S. Foster, Alex. Moir, John M. Duck, Wm. Edgar, A. J. E. Belleperche, M. A. Brian, N. J. Clinton, A. McNee, A. D. Bowlby, Mrs. J. S Edgar, Mrs. Geo. Smith, Miss Holton, Miss Bartlet, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Douglass, Mrs. J. W. Drake, Mrs. A. P. E. Panet, Mrs. A. D. Learoyd and Mrs. John Davis.

ESSEX.

Regular meetings of the Essex Children's Aid Society have been held during the year and considerabe important work has been accomplished. A thorough canvass was made of the town and a good sum of money collected. The Society was about to take over the guardianship of a family of five children and did actually go through the proper legal proceedings in the case of two of them, girls, when relatives stepped in and offered them homes. One of these, however, a girl eight years of age, contracted typhoid fever and the Society took charge of her during her illness. They placed her in a temporary home, where she received first-class attention, and paid all expenses, amounting to $25. Several applications have been received for children and these have been forwarded to Brantford, London and Stratford. The Society is in debt to a small extent but hopes soon to be in possession of sufficient funds to discharge this.

The officers of the Society are as follows:—

President: C. E. Naylor.

First Vice-President: Dr. J. W. Brien.

Second Vice-President: Rev. J. E. Ford.

Treasurer: R. J. Shaw.

Secretary: Rev. J. A. Ross.

Committee on Finance and Audit: W. R. Richardson and J. E. Stone.

Temporary Home Committee: Dr. J. W. Brien and John Laing.

Foster Home Committee: President, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

Committee: Mrs. Jos. Robinson, Mrs. Brady, Mr. Daykin, Mrs. Hannan, Mrs. Walter Laing, C. E. Naylor, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Beaman, and Mr. Stone.

DUNNVILLE.

The Children's Aid Society of Dunnville is still active and several cases of neglected children have been investigated during the year. Mrs. Harvie, of the Provincial Office, visited Dunnville last spring and gave addresses on

child-saving in two of the churches. The following are officers of the Society:

President: William Shirton.
Secretary: R. A. Harrison.

STOUFFVILLE.

A Children's Aid Society was formed in Stouffville last April. At the time of the formation of the Society considerable enthusiasm was shown concerning child-saving work and it is gratifying to know that the interests of the neglected ones in this district will be well looked after. Since the Society came into existence not many cases have come up for consideration but wherever necessary action will be taken.

The officers are as follows:—

President: Mr. J. Heise.
Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. Ira Freel.
Committee: Dr. W. A. Sangster, Dr. Dales, Mr. David Stouffer, Mr. R. P. Coulson, Mr. S. M. Warriner, Mr. W. B. Sanders, Mr. John L. Baker, Mr. Jacob Boadway, Mr. W. Clark, Mrs. Truman, Mrs. Alex. McLean, Mrs. J. W. Shankel, Mrs. Samuel Hoover, and the Ministers of the town.

OSHAWA.

The Children's Aid Society of the Town of Oshawa and the Township of East Whitby has been doing a good work during the past year for children. A large number of children belonging to English families have been supplied with clothing and efforts have been made to have these little ones attend school, which from one cause and another is rather a difficult thing to bring about. Two bright little girls have been placed in foster-homes by the Society and are doing well. The foster-parents in both cases say that these little ones are the sunshine of their homes. The Agent of the Society reports that it is very gratifying to see the great improvement that has taken place in children who have been cared for since the formation of the Society.

The officers of the Society are as follows:—

President: Mayor F. L. Fowke.
Vice-President: James Storey.
Secretary: Miss Nash.
Treasurer: Mrs. Borsberry.
Agent: Mrs. John Bailes.
Hon. Solicitor: C. M. Jones.
Committee: Capt. Dillon, C. W. Scott, Geo. McLaughlin, William Purves, S. H. Graham, Mrs. A. E. Annis, Miss Mothersil, Mrs. J. W. Borsberry, Mrs. E. I. Rowse, Miss Jones, Mrs. Jos. Craig, Mrs. S. Hopkins and Mrs. J. D. Storey.

LINDSAY AND VICTORIA COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Victoria County Children's Aid Society was held in Lindsay on Friday afternoon, November 9th, with the President, Dr. J. A. White, in the chair.

The Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe, presented a report showing that during the year fourteen meetings were held and considerable work was done by

the Board of Managers. A girl was transferred from one foster-home to another and a boy who was continually running away from his foster-home and who threatened to become a juvenile tramp was committed to the Victoria Industrial School, a boy of sixteen who was arrested for horse-stealing was brought before the magistrate and, owing to his youth and promising appearance, was placed with a respectable merchant in the County as an apprentice, a helpless epileptic child was sent to the Orillia Asylum, two infants were received from their mothers and placed in good foster-homes, and a young boy belonging to a poor family in town was fitted out with good clothes in order to enable him to attend Sunday and day School. Many other cases were investigated and action taken where necessary.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. G. A. Milne, showed the annual receipts to have been $233.07 and disbursements $120.52, leaving a balance on hand of $112.55.

The President, Dr. White, gave an interesting address, and the meeting closed with the election of the following officers:—

Honorary President: Dr. Herriman.
President: Dr. J. A. White.
First Vice-President: John Rogers.
Secretary: Mrs. E. E. Sharpe.
Treasurer: Mrs. G. A. Milne.
Solicitors: L. V. O'Connor and James Peel.
Auditors: Lorne Campbell and G. E. Broderick.
Council: Mesdames Cairns, Spratt, Weldon, Gough, Sisson, Wilkinson, Simmonds, Braund, Misses Twamley and Hanahoe; Messrs. A. O'Loughlin, E. E. W. McGaffey, John Hore, J. H. Knight, F. C. Taylor, Duncan Ray, R. Kylie, William McWatters, Chief Nevison, Ald. Geo. Rea.

County Magistrate Makes a Good Suggestion.

At a meeting of the Children's Aid Society, the following letter from County Magistrate McSweyn, since deceased, was read:

J. A. White, Esq., M. D., Lindsay:

Dear Sir,—It has come to my notice that a good deal of the juvenile offences committed in small villages in this county has its origin in truancy from school. I have caused the peace officers to take more interest than heretofore in preventing this, and they are desirous of carrying out my instructions, but they find themselves handicapped from the fact that there is no officer of the Children's Aid Society located at those centres of population whom they might call in when charges would be made by them. And in too many cases the school boards treat the matter with indifference when it is brought to their notice. I would therefore suggest to you that you consult your Advisory Board and your solicitor, so that there may be a representative of the Children's Aid Society located at the following places, that is to say: Omemee, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls, Kinmount, Coboconk and Woodville. The very existence of such an officer would have a salutary effect in making the school attendance better, and almost entirely prevent all those minor offences committed by irresponsible children.

I feel confident that you will give this very serious consideration, for perhaps one-half of the misconduct which comes before me for judication has developed from the inattention of parents and others to exercise proper oversight of children of school age.

Yours truly, John McSweyn,
P. M. County of Victoria.

Agents and Officers.

The members expressed their cordial endorsation of the Magistrate's good advice, and appointed agents as follows: Rev. Mr. Creighton, Mr. Moore, Bobcaygeon; Dr. Graham, Mr. McFarlane, Fenelon Falls; Dr. Keith, Miss Curry, Omemee; Dr. Thompson, Coboconk; Mrs. J. McKay, Mrs. C. E. Weeks, Woodville; Mr. Mark, Mr. Hopkins, Kinmount; Rev. Fr. O'Sullivan, Victoria Road.

PETERBOROUGH SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Peterborough Children's Aid Society was held on December 12th, 1906, with the President, Mr. Hampden Burnham, in the chair.

In his address Mr. Burnham expressed the opinion that the Government should subsidize Children's Aid Societies in view of the importance of the work they were doing.

Mr. George Cochrane, the Agent of the Society, presented a report in which he said that during the past year he made 127 visits investigating complaints, etc. He gave great credit to Mr. and Mrs. Henry, who are in charge of the shelter, for the care given to the children placed under their charge. The Sewing Society has been re-organized by the Vice-President, Mrs. Birdsall, several of the ladies of the town ably assisting her.

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year to have been $978.33 and the disbursements, $954.78; balance on hand, $23.55.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. R. M. Dennistoun, showed that the Society had been very successful in the work taken up during the year. In fact, Mr. Dennistoun stated that it was a continual source of surprise to the Society that the work went on so smoothly. This is owing to the care taken to fit the children to the homes. If a child does not do well in one home it is sent to another where probably the conditions are more congenial to its particular disposition. Five children were taken by the Society from their home in a nothern part of the county, their mother being in destitute circumstances and unable to care for them. After being well fed and groomed in the Shelter for several weeks they were placed out in foster-homes, with exception of a boy three years of age, and are doing well. Three children of another family were also taken, their father having deserted them and their mother being quite unable to look after them. In another case the father, who was a widower, himself placed his little ones under the Society's care as he had to go to work and could not see after them. In another family three children came under the Society's care owing to the fact that the mother had a police court record and the father had deserted the children. In the case of an English family three children were kept in the Shelter for a time owing to the fact that the father was ill in the hospital, but upon his recovery they were returned to their parents. A little girl who was said to be incorrigible was returned to her parents after having been in the Shelter for three weeks and has been improved by this detention. In another instance a child was taken over by its relatives upon the Society assuming guardianship and thus protecting foster-parents from interference by the child's own parents. The Secretary thought the salary of the Agent, Mr. George Cochrane, inadequate and recommended that it should be increased.

Thanks were returned to Mayor Best for the use of the Shelter on very easy terms and to the Police Magistrates and others who had taken an interest in the work.

The following officers were elected:—

Honorary President: Hon. J. R. Stratton.

President: Mr. J. H. Burnham.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Birdsall and Mr. T. F. Matthews.

Secretary: E. L. Goodwill.

Treasurer: M. P. Campbell.

Agent: Mr. George Cochrane.

Representative to Charity Board: Mr. Geo. Cochrane.

Management Committee: Mesdames Peck, Best, Davis, Warde, O'Sullivan, Potter, Hughes, Charles, Ritchie, Garvin, Montgomery, Harding, Dr. Jessie Bernie, Lloyd, Dickson, Misses Gow and Halliday and Rev. Father McColl, Rev. Dr. Torrance, Rev. J. G. Potter, Rev. E. A. Langfeldt, Rev. Canon Davidson, Rev. Dr. Crothers, Rev. H. M. Manning, Rev. Wm. Major, Rev. Mr. Webb, Rev. J. G. Lewis, Rev. A. H. Brace, His Worship the Mayor, Dr. George Burnham, Mr. D. Hughes Charles, Mr. Jno. Butcher.

KINGSTON.

The Secretary has furnished the following report for 1906, of work done by the Childen's Aid Society of Kingston. The work of this Society during the year has been quietly carried on as in years past. Much of it cannot be fully reported. Only those who pay special attention to the work have any idea of the amount of labor involved in it. The Society has held seven meetings where from month to month a full report was made by the Agent and taken into consideration by the Society. Much interest has been shown by those who attended these meetings and it is desirable that more of our people would inform themselves on what is being done by the Children's Aid Society throughout Ontario.

During the year we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Thomson, Agent of the Children's Aid Society in Brantford, who met with the Society and discussed with us the importance of the work in which we are engaged. On Dec. 3, Mr. Kelso visited us, meeting with the Society in the afternoon and in the evening in Convocation Hall, gave an admirable and instructive illustrated lecture on the history and work of the Children's Aid. Those present were deeply impressed by what they heard and saw which we trust will lead them to take more interest in the work of the Society.

The Agent in the past year has, for various reasons, had to visit over thirty families, some of them a number of times. In these visits he has met with no unkindness and generally good results followed. Four or five calls from outside the City have come to us, and we have endeavoured to deal with them as fully as we could.

Two children have been placed in foster-homes. Two have had to be removed to new homes where they are now doing well. Two boys had run away from their homes but returned and are now seemingly satisfied and likely to remain. Our Society has now 22 children under their care. Four of these are yet either in the Hotel Dieu or the Orphans' Home. The agent has been able to visit all our wards in their foster-homes, the travelling expense being met through the agency of J. J. Kelso, Esq. They are pretty widely scattered but it was a pleasure to find them in good homes and so far as could be seen doing well. Considerable attention has been given to children not attending school and generally with good results.

When it was deemed desirable warnings have been sent to various parties which in most cases were properly received. The occasion of these warnings being sent was that complaints came of ill-treatment by parents or guardians.

The following are the officers for the current year, with power to add to their number.

President: Rev. Prof. A. Laird.
Vice-President: Rev. Archdeacon MacMorine.
Treasurer: Prof. S. W. Dyde.
Solicitor: G. M. Macdonell, Esq., K.C.
Secretary and Agent: Rev. D. Macallum.
Committee: Revs. D. Laing, Canon Starr, W. H. Sparling, Canon Cook, and B. W. Robertson, Esq., Mesdame Mowat, Aird, Ross and Misses Machar, Ronan, Offird.

NAPANEE.

There are not many cases to engage the attention of the Napanee Society, but the officers here promised to deal with any cases brought to their attention.

The following are the officers:
President: Mr. Stephen Gibson.
First Vice-President: Mrs. E. McGurn.
Second Vice-President: Dr. C. H. Wartman.
Secretary: Fred L. Cooper.
Treasurer: Miss M. Shirley.
Agent: Chief Creen.
Committee of Management: Mrs. A. W. Grange, Mrs. J. R. Defoe, Mrs. F. A. Ruttan, Mr. I. J. Lockwood, Mrs. James Gault, Dr. M. A. Symington, Mr. A. E. Paul, Mrs. Freeman Lane, Mrs. A. McNeill, Miss Cartwright,, Mr. Henry Wilson, Mr. Thomas Jamieson, Mr. Checkley, Mr. F. W. Burrows, Rev. A. McDonald, Mrs. W. T. Gibbard, Mr. E. W. Scott, Mr. V. Kouber.

COBOURG.

Although there have not been many children placed under its guardianship during the past year, the Children's Aid Society of Cobourg is ready at any time to take action where flagrant cases of neglect are brought to its attention. Three children who were under improper guardianship were committed to the Society, and with the assistance of the Central Office placed in excellent homes, where they are growing up in a happy and creditable manner. Since the Society was organized twenty-two children have been received under guardianship and placed in foster-homes and are now growing up without expense to the community. The reports made by visitors indicate that they are enjoying many advantages and will have opportunities to acquire a useful education. The Public School Inspector of the County is also President of the Children's Aid, and he issued a circular to the teachers in his district asking them to report to him any cases in which the services of the Society were needed. This example might with great advantage be followed by other school inspectors throughout the Province. A family of greatly neglected children in the vicinity of Cobourg was reported some time ago, but although undoubtedly under very hurtful influences, it was not considered desirable to take them away from their parents. They were

so filthy and indecent in their behavior that they were debarred from the school, and it was said that the mother was weak-minded and altogther incapable of giving them sufficient training to make them into worthy men and women.

The officers of the Society are:

President: A. Odell.
Vice-President: Mrs. H. F. Holland.
Secretary-Treasurer: John W. Bickle.
Honorary Solicitor: H. F. Holland, Esq.
Agent: J. C. Ruse.
Board of Management: Mrs. H. F. Holland, Mrs. W. Hoppen, Mrs. R. Wilson, Mrs. N. F. McNachtan, Mrs. W. Doheny, Mrs. D. McNaughton, Rev. A. W. Spragge, Rev. W. Beatty, Rev. H. T. Lewis, Rev. E. H. Murray, Rev. A. Margritt.

BROCKVILLE.

The Children's Aid Society of Brockville held its annual meeting on December 7th, 1906, and the report of the Agent, Mr. A. J. Traill, shows that the past year has been a particularly successful one. An appeal was made to the Town Council for a grant of $125.00 per annum, and to the County Council for a like amount, making in all $250.00, for the purpose of establishing a Shelter, the appeal in each case being most willingly and cheerfully granted. Fourteen children were rescued from unhappy surroundings and placed in good, Christian homes, a number of these little ones being under six years of age. A boy, whose mother was dead and whose father had deserted him, was sent to the Victoria Industrial School; a girl of fifteen, who had been tried in several homes and had not done well, was sent to Mr. Kelso and placed out by him on probation; and an infant one and a half years of age was returned to its mother, on promise of amendment.

The financial report showed an expenditure since last report of $102.85, leaving a balance in the treasury of $132.30.

The following officers were elected:

President: W. H. Osborne.
Secretary-Treasurer and Agent: A. J. Traill.

A committee was also appointed, consisting of the President, Agent, and one lady representative from each church.

GANANOQUE.

On November 6th, 1906, a meeting was held in Gananoque for the purpose of reorganizing the Children's Aid Society. Very little has been done as yet, but steps are being taken to put the Society on a better basis, and it is hoped that in a short time it will be in a position to do good work in the cause of neglected and dependent children.

The officers elected are as follows:

President: J. M. Walker.
Secretary: J. C. Linklater.
Treasurer: C. V. Ketchum.
Committee: Mrs. Ketchum, Mrs. B. O. Britton, Miss Colton, Mrs. Walter Bowden, Miss Edith McCammon, J. A. Jackson, B.A., and the clergymen of the town.

BOWMANVILLE.

It is only a short time since a Children's Aid Society was organized in Bowmanville, but already some important work has been done in improving the condition of neglected children in the district. Monthly meetings are held in order that any cases arising may receive prompt attention. Two families have been warned that if they do not do better their children will be taken from them, and the Society is having quite a healthy deterrent effect. Some children have been taken away from neglectful parents, and in every way possible the interests of the little ones are being protected. The officers of the Society are as follows:

President: P. C. Trebilcock.
First Vice-President: Rev. E. Carroll.
Second Vice-President: H. C. Hoar, Hampton.
Secretary-Treasurer: Rev. W. J. Cadman.
Honorary Solicitor: A. McLaughlin.
Agent: Chief Jarvis.

TWEED.

At a public meeting held in the Town Hall in October, 1906, the late Rev. James Lediard was present and gave an address. A Branch of the Children's Aid Society was formed, with the following officers:

Prsident: Rev. James Binnie.
Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. J. G. Frost.
Agent: P. K. Newton.
Committee: Mrs. E. R. Huyck, Mrs. F. J. Black, Mrs. Frank Countryman, Rev. R. Burns, Rev. C. A. French, S. P. Robins, G. H. Clare, and the Captain of the Salvation Army.

SMITH'S FALLS.

At a meeting held in Smith's Falls by the late Rev. James Lediard on October 7th, 1906, a Children's Aid Society was organized, with the following officers and committee:

President: Mr. R. J. Brodie.
Vice-President: Mr. G. F. McKim.
Secretary-Treasurer: Mr. T. Ferguson.
Committee: Miss Washburn, Mrs. A. Foster, Mrs. J. R. Lavall, Mrs. B. E. Sparham, Mr. J. B. Lyle, and Mr. John Gile.

PERTH.

In April, 1906, the late Rev. James Lediard visited Perth and gave an address, in which he explained fully the object of the Children's Protection Act and what was being done by Children's Aid Societies in other parts of the Province. His address aroused considerable enthusiasm, but it was considered by leading residents that there was not much need for a Society in Perth. However, the following persons were asked to attend to any cases of neglect that might be presented to them: Mr. J. M. Rogers, Barrister; Miss Waddell, Miss McCann, Mr. George James, Mr. Michell, P.S.I., and Mr. J. D. Moody.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

The first regular meeting of this Society was held in Shire Hall last Friday afternoon, the 2nd inst. The principal matter under discussion related to the children which are being prevented from attendance at school. The causes are truancy, neglect of parents or guardians, or the wilful prevention by the latter. The Ontario Act gives the Society power to remedy this evil, and the officers, the agent, and others will look into the cases reported. The present officers are as follows:

President: Mr. T. C. Tice, Principal of Public School.
Vice-Presidents: Revs. Armitage, Moore, Rae, Shearer.
Secretary-Treasurer: Mr. H. C. McMullen.
Agent: Mr. Abram Huycke.
Assistant Agent: Miss Sandys.
Council: The Warden, the Mayor of Picton, Messrs. G. D. Platt, A. G. Knight, J. E. Lent, J. C. North, D. J. Barker, W. Sherriff, R. A. Norman, Dr. Philp, and Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Hamly, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. J. R. Brown, Mrs. R. Davison, Mrs. George O'Brien, Mrs. J. Carter, Miss N. Conger, Miss Redmond, and Miss Margaret Moore.

The next regular meeting will be held at 4 p.m., Friday, December 7th. —Picton Times, November 3rd, 1906.

GRAVENHURST.

At a meeting held in Gravenhurst on Friday evening, March 30, 1906, at which Mr. Kelso gave an address, it was unanimously decided to organize a Children's Aid Branch. Several cases of neglected children have since been enquired into. Recently two children, a boy of twelve and a girl of seven, who had for a long time past been neglected, were removed from immoral surroundings and given better home surroundings than they have ever known before. One or two other cases are under consideration and will be attended to in the near future.

The officers are as follows:

Chairman: Dr. Elliott.
Secretary-Treasurer: W. H. Cross, Esq.
Committee: Messrs. J. Groves, B. G. Stewart, C. A. Gossage, Dr. J. A. C. Grant, W. J. Moore, Mesdames Mickle, Gossage, McPhee, Dow, Minns.

SAULT STE MARIE.

The Children's Aid Society of Sault Ste. Marie held its annual meeting in October, 1906, when a report of the work done during the year was presented and an address given by Mr. William O'Connor, of the Children's Department, Toronto. In the last year three boys and four girls were legally committed to the care of the Society, and these have all been satisfactorily provided for.

The officers elected for the present year are as follows:

President: John Dawson.
Vice-President: Mrs. Z. J. Turner.
Treasurer: George Williams.
Secretary: Frederick A. King.

KENORA.

The latest Children's Aid Branch to be organized was formed in Kenora, November, 1906. A Society in this far northern part of the Province was greatly desired for some years past, owing to the practical responsibility of bringing a homeless or neglected child to Toronto. With the co-operation of the Winnipeg Society, which sent its Executive Officer, Mr. F. J. Billiarde, to give an explanatory address, the work has now been successfully launched.

The officers selected are as follows:

President: Mrs. A. J. Parsons.

Treasurer: Mrs. Nicholson.

Secretary: Mrs. Earngey.

Assistant Secretary: Mrs. J. Beaudro.

Convener: Mrs. Scovil.

Council: Mrs. Lofthouse, Mrs. Pithre, Mrs. Hose, Mrs. Whiten, Mrs. Humble, Mrs. Gooding, Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Mrs. J. K. Brydon, Mrs. Beaudro, sr., Mrs. Reddick, Bishop Lofthouse, Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. A. Parsons, Rev. S. O. Nixon, Rev. C. W. McKim, Mr. Palmer, H. E. Armstrong, Rve. A. G. Olsen. Mr. Joseph Derry.

Honorary Solicitors: Mr. Allan McLennan, Mr. P. E. Mackenzie.

Agent: Chief Dalgleish.

NORTH BAY.

On March 29th, 1906, Mr Kelso visited North Bay for the purpose of arousing interest in child-saving work, and gave an address at a meeting, which was attended by the representative people of the town. As a result a Children's Aid Society was formed for the Town of North Bay and the District of Nipissing. The officers are as follows:

President: William McKenzie.

Secretary: G. A. McGaughey.

Committee: Rev. Father O'Brien, Rev. J. W. Stewart, Rev. G. L. Johnston, Rev. R. M. Carkner, Mrs. Detlor, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Lounsbury, Mrs. J. F. Ferguson, Mrs. Udy, Mrs. J. M. McNamara, Mrs. A. G. McGarthy, Mrs. G. B. McConachie, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. T. Wallace, Mr. D. J. McKeown, Dr. Wickett.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The four Industrial Schools have been doing good work during the year, in spite of many discouragements and difficulties. In considering results it must always be remembered that these Schools receive children well advanced in years, many of them mental and physical wrecks through long neglect, and accustomed through bitter and hurtful experiences in life to look upon the School with distrust and suspicion. Before anything can be accomplished it is necessary to get the boy in harmony with his new environment and willing to co-operate in his own education and reformation. Pernicious habits of long standing cannot be easily overcome, and there is always the danger of the constant association of large numbers of wayward children making it difficult to reach them with that individual influence and inspiration which alone can soften the heart and change the life. Boys and girls in Reform Schools who are not reached by this saving influence, but who drift on indifferently through their period of detention, are almost invariably made much worse. How great, then, is the responsibility that rests upon the officials of these schools from the highest to the lowest! Fortunately it may be said that in our Ontario Industrial Schools the greatest possible care is observed in the selection of teachers, and all appear to be animated by a sincere desire to permanently benefit and uplift the young people placed under their care. Statistics can be made to tell almost any kind of a story, but if a somewhat careful review of the work of these Schools for ten years past, from a perfectly independent standpoint, is of any value, then I would say that eighty per cent. of our Industrial School graduates have done well in after-life. This is a good showing, considering the wretched home life from which many of the children were taken and their bad habits and evil propensities when received. It is simply another demonstration of how much may be done to protect and save those whose hearts and characters are still in the plastic stage.

Following out the principle laid down when this Department was created, that the family home is the best place in which to develop sturdy self-reliant character in children, whether good or bad, it may not be out of place to say here that many inmates of the Industrial Schools would never have needed committal if the child-helping agencies of the country were properly organized and alive to their opportunities. Many boys are sent to a Reform School for petty offences that are entered into in a spirit of fun and mischief rather than with any criminal intent. It would indeed be no exaggeration to say that serious injustice has been done boys by well-meaning police officers and magistrates through severe and unsympathetic treatment. In studying the histories of lads in the Penetang Reformatory, many youths were found there for so-called crimes that almost every man in the country

of any spirit has committed at some time or other in his boyhood! These are cruelties and hardships that will not occur so frequently when we have a properly equipped Children's Court and probation system.

Strange to say, one of the chief causes of failure among Industrial School children is continued intimacy with their own parents. Many of these parents are the victims of intemperance, are morally corrupt, and have long since given up any effort or desire toward reformation. While they undoubtedly have affection for their children, it is of the selfish, animal kind, and when the boy or girl returns from the school with good resolves, there is neither the incentive nor the example in the home to sustain their inclinations in the right direction. Quite a number of such children have been sent to foster-homes in opposition to the parents' wishes and have done well. Others have been allowed to go home in response to many pleadings, and have soon fallen back to the old level of idleness and mischief. One can only deal with each case as fairly as possible after full consideration of all the circumstances. A lesson to be learned from these failures is that what the boy or girl needed in the first place was not Reform School treatment, but renovation of the home, or failing to secure that, foster-homes, away entirely from the influences that were destroying their moral growth and prospects of future success and happiness.

There are in the Industrial Schools a number of boys strong and healthy physically and yet so lacking mentally as to be totally unable to make their way in the world unaided. When given their liberty they fall into crime simply because unable to obtain or retain a situation. Their presence in an educational establishment is expensive and unnecessary, as there is nothing to be gained by attempting to develop brain-power. The solution, in my opinion, would be a farm home, managed entirely as a business enterprise, allowing the labor of these youths to go for their care and maintenance. In this way the community would be relieved and the lads would be far better off than if allowed, as is too often the case at present, to shift for themselves.

The Victoria School was greatly impeded in its work by a three months' quarantine, a period of great strain on both pupils and teachers, as it cut off all outside communication, prevented the parole of boys, and created a spirit of unrest and discontent that made life a burden to all concerned. The erection of a new assembly hall and the renovation of old buildings also tended to still further upset the regular life of the School, so that altogether the Superintendent and his assistants deserve the gratitude of the community for their heroic struggle with adversity.

A new building for thirty inmates is now being constructed at the Alexandra School, as the present building is overcrowded. It is designed on the most approved plan, with single bedrooms, and every facility for successful work.

St. John's and St. Mary's Schools have been doing excellent work, without any incident calling for special comment.

VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Mimico, January 18th, 1907.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,
Sup't Dependent and Neglected Children.

Sir,—The year ending Dec., 1906, has been in many respects a record of successful effort in the Victoria Industrial School. There have been many discouragements arising mainly from the conditions of our environment for a portion of the year. From May to September the school was under quarantine by order of the Provincial Board of Health, on account of an outbreak of diphtheria. While there was no fatal cases and but a few were actually ill with the disease, still the utmost precautions had to be exercised to prevent its spread in the school. The measures adopted by the Health Inspector proved successful in keeping the disease within limits. As a precautionary measure it is proposed to isolate all new comers for a brief period. Evidently the disease was brought into the school by new boys. As may readily be supposed the school was put to a great deal of extra expense, labor and anxiety during the continuance of the quarantine. Boys were not allowed to see their parents and friends nor were they allowed the usual privileges of Sabbath worship in Mimico. In fact all visiting was strictly prohibited. Boys, whose time for parole had come, were detained. The result was considerable discontent among them and there were frequently attempts at escape, some of which proved only too successful.

Aside from this, however, the work of the school has moved on in the usual avenues of activity and much good has been accomplished. The boys have responded to the efforts put forth in their behalf, and have done well. both in shop and school. The work of training in both these departments is necessarily slow with the majority of the boys. Owing to long habits of truancy with many of them they are not up to the average of the Public School boy in intelligence or attainments. For this and other reasons the teaching is often a discouraging and laborious task. Still it is remarkable how well some of them do in their school work. When a boy really sees his *need*, and realizes in some slight degree the great handicap he is under without a fairly good public school education, it is then he puts forth his best endeavors and eagerly responds to his teacher's efforts. More attention has also been given during the year to the *spiritual* needs of the boys. In the early part of the year the spirit of God touched the hearts of a large number. We are too apt at times to measure results of educational and religous work by arithmetic: rather is it an Algebraical process dealing with the unknowable in which influences are set to work which have far-reaching tendencies.

A great deal of good work has been accomplished in the improvement of our buildings, etc. These have all been re-painted. A class of from six to eight boys under a practical instructor has done all this work. Several changes have been made in the offices, dining-rooms and kitchen which have very greatly improved their general appearance and comfort—Some 1,200 feet of cement sidewalk has been laid, replacing, in some instances, the wooden walks. A large cistern with a capacity of 1,200 gallons was built for the reception of the rain water from all our buildings. Hitherto, this has been retained in small cisterns connected with different buildings where it was of very little use owing to the lack of means for pumping it to the elevated tank. This improvement meant a great deal of work in opening up drains

and making connections. Probably the most important work done during the year, was the connecting of our water system with that of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., directly south of the school grounds. The work of opening up a drain 1,800 feet long and four feet deep through a hard rocky soil, for the reception of the water pipes, was accomplished by a squad of the larger boys. We have now an abundant supply of water for all purposes for which we pay the company at the rate of 8c. per 1,000 gallons. The cost of this work was $1,171.77 taken from our capital account. What this boon means to the school can best be appreciated by those who know something of the disabilities arising from the lack of water. The school can now have a large skating rink which we hope to erect during the ensuing year at an approximate cost of $3,000. Now that we have plenty of water there is no reason why we should not have a swimming tank thoroughly equipped for the use of the boys. Every boy could then be taught to *swim*, a very necessary part of his training. I have for several years advocated the erection of an addition to our gymnasium in which a large tank could be built. But our Board of Management have not the means. A sum of $8,000 would be required. Surely before the winter of 1907 is with us, this long felt need in our school will be supplied.

Two other important additions have been made during the year: the erection of a large driving shed with sufficient accommodation for all our waggons, buggies, sleighs, farming implements, etc. Also an ice-house and cold storage. Both these have been long needed. Our cold storage building will cost us $1,100. The total amount expended on these and other miscellaneous improvements of a permanent character is $7,353.25, of which $5,081.48 has been met from our ordinary maintenance account; the balance from capital account.

Our new cottage has been completed at a cost of $21,500, including furnishings, etc. This cottage will compare favorably with the best found in any of the Industrial Schools on the continent. It is equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the boys and staff residing in it. It is intended for the largest and oldest boys in the school and has accommodation for 40. It was formally opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the afternoon of October 13th, when a large number of friends of the school availed themselves of the opportunity of being present.

Our new school building is well under way and will be ready for occupation in April. Provision is being made for three class-rooms with from twenty-five to thirty-five pupils in each. The smaller number of boys for each teacher will result in more individual teaching. There will also be a large Assembly Hall with small class rooms suitable for the needs of our Sabbath School. It will thus be seen that the year has been an exceedingly busy one, with unusual expenditures which have been largely met from our maintenance account.

A sum of twenty-five thousand dollars will be required for 1907, if our cottages are to be put in a condition they should be. They were very good for the time; but if we are to do our best work, there must be changes in several important particulars. Plans showing these changes have been prepared and we will be ready to proceed with the work when spring opens. We should also remove our barns and stables to a greater distance from the school. This, with necessary changes in their construction, will involve an expenditure of $2,000.

During the year there have been 285 boys in attendance. Of this number 87 were committed, 8 returned, 83 went out and one died. The attendance on December 31st, 1906, was 202.

Those committed came from the following municipalities: From Toronto 31; from Hamilton 13; from London 6; from Ottawa 2; from St. Catharines 2; from Windsor 1; from Guelph 2; from Waterloo 3; from Brockville 3; from Brantford 2; from Essex Co. 2; from Haldimand Co. 2; from York County 2; and one from the Counties of Leeds, Hastings, Lennox, Norfolk, Lincoln and the towns of Brampton, Berlin, Picton, Owen Sound, Oshawa, Goderich, Chatham, Oakville, Gravenhurst, Walkerton and the City of Winnipeg. Total 87.

Age of committal:—2 were 8 years of age; 4 were 9 years of age; 10 were 10 years of age; 7 were 11 years of age; 11 were 12 years of age; 21 were 13 years of age; 11 were 14 years of age; 17 were 15 years of age; 3 were 16 years of age; 1 was 17 years of age.

Social condition:—Both parents living 50; both parents dead 6; father dead 17; mother dead 9; mother deserted 3; father deserted 7.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

Receipts.

Municipalities	$13,776 65	
Government Grants	20,014 50	
Boys' parents	266 43	
		$34,057 18

Expenditure.

Ordinary maintenance	$25,165 63	
Salaries	8,121 45	
Driving shed	864 52	
Laundry	816 42	
Underground tank	590 00	
Granolithic walks	464 00	
Painting, etc.	926 67	
Miscellaneous (per improvements)	1,419 87	
		$38,368 56

Respectfully submitted,

C. Ferrier,
Superintendent.

ALEXANDRA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,
Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting the report of this school for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1906.

Admitted during the year	27 Girls.
Sent out 17, one absconded	18 "
Attendance Dec. 31st, 1905	37 "
Attendance Dec. 31st, 1906	46 "

Of those committed during the year, Toronto sent 15, Ottawa 2, Windsor 2, London 1, Counties of York, Norfolk, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, Haldimand, Town of Port Arthur, District of Muskoka, each 1.

Of those sent out, 6 returned to their former homes, 10 were placed in foster-homes, one was transferred to the Hospital for Epileptics.

The ages of those received during the year: 1 was 10, 2 were 11, 3 were 12, 12 were 14, 3 were 15, 6 were 16.

The health of the girls has been very good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred.

The work of this school has increased considerably during the past year. It has been found that the present building is inadequate to give comfortable accommodation to the increased number of girls admitted to the school. A new and spacious building is in course of erection. This building will have capacity for the accommodation of at least thirty-two girls. It is pleasantly situated at a short distance from the present building and has been economically and judiciously planned with the special object of making a home which shall be in every way conducive to the health and best interests of the girls. A new and separate boiler room is already completed from which both buildings are comfortably heated by steam.

The girls have proved quite receptive of the good influences and environment with which they are here surrounded and altogether the results of the work are most satisfactory and encouraging.

During several months of the past year the services of an experienced dressmaker were secured and the girls were taught, in a scientific way, to make their own clothes; besides doing the ordinary plain sewing.

Special instruction has also been imparted during the year in music. During vacation months the girls were privileged daily to attend a music class, where they received an intelligent grasp of the rudiments of music, sight singing and choral work.

The time of each girl is systematically employed each day in the various domestic departments and in the school room, under the instruction of a very efficient member of the Toronto Public School staff. Last June five of the girls wrote on the entrance examinations held in East Toronto, all of whom were successful, one receiving honors. Another classs is preparing to write on the same examinations next June.

Special attention and thought is given to the moral and spiritual welfare of the girls. Besides having a suitable library of girls' books, they receive each week Sunday School papers, Pleasant Hours, Onwards, East and West, King's Own. They have enjoyed many treats, both entertaining and instructive, such as concerts, lectures, games, lime-light views, etc. Each girl seems to do her part to give sunshine and happiness to the lives of her comrades.

I am, Sir,

Yours very respectfully

Josephine Parrott,
Superintendent.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

J. J. Kelso Esq.,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting the following report of St. John's Industrial School for the year ending Dec. 31, 1906.

There were in the school Dec. 31, 1905.....88 Boys.
Number received during year.....33 "
Sent out during year.....41 "
Number in school at present, Dec. 31, 1906...80 "

Whence received:—Toronto, 14; Hamilton, 7; Ottawa, 4; Owen Sound, 1; Brockville, 1; Peterboro, 1; Huron County, 1; Leeds, 2; City of Guelph. 1; City of Windsor, 1;

The health of the boys has been excellent during the year and a spirit of contentment exists among them. Only two boys absconded and they were returned after a short time.

Financial Statement.

St. John's Industrial School, for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Receipts: To cash in bank, $195,59; to municipalities, $523.97; to Government, $9,976.67; to bequests, $252.25; to other sources, $248.06; to interest on bank balances, $126.81	$16,039 35
Expenditure: By wages, $1,491; by house expense, $5,796.83; by building, $544.35, by balance in bank, $8,199.17.....	16,039 35

Very respectfully yours, Ben. Orbanus.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

At the end of 1905 St. Mary's School for Girls numbered twenty-four pupils, at the end of 1906 there were twenty-three registered. Eight children left during 1906, two of whom returned. The average age of the children is sixteen years, the majority are from Toronto, though Hamilton, Brantford, Walkerton, London, Penetanguishene and Ottawa are represented; the homes and parents whence they are taken, either indifferent or bad. They are taught in addition to the full course of studies prescribed for public and separate schools, washing, ironing, cooking, personal cleanliness, practical housekeeping, plain sewing, dressmaking, lace making, embroidery and music. The school is under the care and supervision of a teacher with a Normal School certificate.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION

BRITISH CHILDREN

Over Two Thousand Placed in Ontario Homes During the Year

During the past year 2,243 children were brought to Ontario from the orphanages of Great Britain and placed in foster-homes and situations in this Province. It will be remembered that in the year 1897 the Legislature of Ontario passed an Act requiring organizations engaging in this class of work to apply for and obtain Government permission. The Societies thus authorized agreed to observe the various regulations looking to the protection of the Province from an undesirable class. Under this law there are ten receiving homes in Ontario engaged in the work of placing out British children. They are required to visit the children regularly and see that they are kindly treated, and are given the necessary powers of guardianship to enforce any agreements that may be entered into. These receiving homes are in the hands of capable men and women, who have the best interests of the children at heart and who seek to protect them from neglect or ill-usage. Notwithstanding the large number provided for, cases of extreme abuse have been rare and the usual objections to work of this kind have been reduced to a minimum.

While there has been general improvement in the treatment and home advantages given English children throughout the country, there has been one flagrant case where a farmer, through wilful neglect and cruelty, caused the death of an English lad who was working for him. His conduct was greatly condemned on all sides, and after a fair trial he was sent to the penitentiary for seven years.

Before leaving for this country the children are individually inspected by Mr. P. Byrne, the Ontario Agent at Liverpool, and any child appearing to be defective or unsuitable for country life is rejected by him. His work, however, has been rendered light by the care of the Societies to send only children that can be depended upon both physically and morally to give a fair account of themselves.

For a considerable time past the Barnardo Home authorities have been gradually extending their boarding out operations, until there are at the present time over one thousand children placed out in various small towns and village districts for whom board is paid to the extent of $5 a month. Several complaints have been received lately from other English agencies and also from the Ontario Children's Aid Societies complaining that this is apt to injure the work of finding free homes for small children.

Child-Immigration Act.

This Ontario Act has frequently been highly commended by leading philanthropists in England, who after the first feeling of annoyance passed away recognized that it was really an Act for the better protection of English children. Referring to this law recently, Mr. J. W. C. Fegan said: "The Act is not only well-considered and beneficent in its aim, but is most carefully and wisely administered. It has done away with a most discreditable traffic in flesh and blood on the part of incompetent or unscrupulous persons who brought out children and dumped them down in the Province without any subsequent protection or supervision."

INSPECTOR BYRNE'S REPORT.

Ontario Government Agency, 7 James Street,
Liverpool, December 5th, 1906.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,

Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to report that in my capacity of Examiner of child emigrants I have officially inspected during the past season thirty-six parties who were sent out for settlement in Ontario by the following Training Homes in this country, namely:

Dr. Barnardo's Boys' Home, Stepney, London.
Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Home, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex.
Catholic Emigration Society's Home, Birmingham, and Branches.
Manchester Orphan Homes, Strangeways, Manchester.
Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Home, Liverpool.
Wesleyan Children's Home, Bonner Road, London.
Wesleyan Children's Home, Edgworth, Lancashire.
Miss Macpherson's Home, London.
Miss Smyly's Home, Dublin.
Mr. Fegan's Home, Southwark, London.
"Waifs' and Strays'" Society's Home, London.
The Quarrier Homes, Bridge of Weir, Scotland.
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Worcester.
Salvation Army, London.

The total number of children in the several parties was 2,232, against 2,305 last year. The boys numbered 1,523 and the girls 709. Decrease of boys as compared with last year, 107; increase of girls over last year, 34.

I am glad to be able to state that the children of these various parties seemed to me to be fully equal, in all respects, to the best sent out in previous years.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

P. Byrne, Agent for Ontario.

In one of his letters Inspector Byrne says: "These children were examined by me at their respective institutions. They have undergone much useful industrial training and the great majority are quite ready and compe-

tent to fill situations at once. I found, too, that in the matter of schooling a good average efficiency was shown. Altogether they are in every way eligible, and cannot fail to prove a desirable addition to the population of the Province."

In another letter he says: "The whole of these children were well up to the highest standard of previous parties."

CHILDREN RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

The following table gives the number of children as received by the Ontario distributing homes during the year:

Agency.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	726	425	1,151
Catholic Emigration Association	258	46	304
The J. W. C. Fegan Home, Toronto	100	...	100
The Macpherson Home, Stratford	124	75	199
Marchmont Home, Belleville	81	31	112
Church of England Society, Niagara	...	40	40
Quarrier Home, Brockville	101	86	187
The Salvation Army	22	...	22
Smyly Homes, Hespeler	30	13	43
The Stephenson Home, Hamilton	85	...	85
Total	1,527	716	2,243

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

During the past year there were received by the Canadian Agency of the Barnardo Homes and placed in Ontario a total of 726 boys and 425 girls. This number shows a slight decrease from the number placed out in the previous year, but otherwise, in spite of the irreparable loss sustained by the institutions in the death of their great founder, there has been no diminution in the activities of the work. The children placed out have varied in age from seven to sixteen, the average age being about twelve. One-third of the total number being under twelve have been boarded out in foster-homes, the managers claiming that past experience has demonstrated the advantages of that method of providing for the training and up-bringing of children whose future it is to become Canadian citizens in preference to their remaining in English institutions. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining foster-homes, and the reports go to show that, with the fewest exceptions, the children thrive and do well under the care of their foster-parents.

The demand for boys and girls, doubtless stimulated by the general prosperity of the country, has exceeded even the immense figures of last season, and it is within the mark to say that ten applications have been received for every boy and girl available for employment. The custom has always been to enquire with the utmost care into the character and position of persons applying for children, and as a result during the past year there have been few complaints of any kind respecting the surroundings of the young people or of their being subjected to neglect or misusage.

The system of supervision is being maintained as actively as in the past. The growth of the numbers has necessitated a slight strengthening of the staff, both at the Toronto and Winnipeg institutions. At the headquarters of the girls' work, Peterboro, a grievous loss was sustained in the death of Miss Loveday, who had been connected for the past twenty years with the work, and who perished in the fire at the Gilmour House, Ottawa, where she had gone for the purpose of visiting some wards of the Home. Her place has been taken by Miss Kennedy, who for several years past has occupied a responsible position in the Toronto office.

A large immigration work is being looked forward to during the coming year, and already a considerable number of applications have been accepted for the earlier arrivals.

Mr. A. B. Owen continues in charge of the Canadian work.

CATHOLIC EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

The work of the Catholic Emigration Association continues to be under the direction of Mr. Cecil Arden as Canadian Agent, the headquarters being St. George's Home, Hintonburg, Ontario. During the past year there have been received from England 258 boys, average age fourteen years, and 46 girls, average age fifteen years. These children have been placed in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba. In addition to the children received from England, there were replaced for various reasons 362 boys and 138 girls, so that during the year the Home has dealt with 804 children—620 boys and 184 girls. Of the 1,515 children on the Association's books, it is claimed that not one child has had to appear before a magistrate and only one has had to be returned to England. Eight children have died during the year. The Rev. Canon St. John, one of the pioneers of the Catholic Emigration work, came from England to visit children in this country, and expressed himself as very much gratified with the progress being made. The visiting of the children this year showed a most satisfactory condition of things, they being all well treated, with the exception of one or two, and these were instantly removed. The greatest difficulty met with is the collecting of wages, but in some instances the courts have been resorted to, and in future there will no doubt be fewere of such cases. Mr. Arden, when visiting in Saskatchewan in the summer, had the pleasure of seeing one of the old boys of the institution, who, with his brother, was farming 320 acres of free grant land, which they had obtained from the Government. They were well on the way to earning a comfortable livelihood, and have since paid the passage out from England of their mother and sister, who have joined them, and they have now a home all together.

THE FEGAN HOME, TORONTO.

This distributing Home, situated at 295 George Street, Toronto, is the Ontario Agency of the Southwark Boys' Home, London, England, conducted under the direction of Mr. J. W. C. Fegan. Mr. George Greenway continues to act as Canadian Agent and Mr. Morrison as Visitor, and the work done is

very satisfactory. During the past year a party, numbering 100 boys, was sent out from England, their ages ranging from ten to eighteen years. These lads had been under training in the English Homes on an average for five years. They were all placed in farm homes in Ontario, and are doing well so far. Mr. Morrison visited 480 boys during the year, and his reports are particularly satisfactory, not one case of bad treatment being found, while the conduct of the boys has been excellent. One man said his boy was the best to be found in Bruce County, and another said: "It would be a blessing to Canada if thousands of such boys as the one I have could be brought into the country."

As usual, there were many more applications for boys than it was possible to fill, and in this way the best homes could be selected and very fair wages obtained.

THE MISS MACPHERSON HOME, STRATFORD.

During the past year two large parties of young people and a smaller party of young fellows eighteen years of age and over were received at the Macpherson Home, Stratford. They came out in the following order: The first party in the early part of May, on the Allan Line Steamer Tunisian to Quebec, numbering 63 boys and 29 girls; the second party in May, numbering 18 boys; and the third party in August, numbering 43 boys and 46 girls; a total of 199. Judging by the way these young people left the receiving home soon after their arrival the demand for such settlers is as great, if not greater, than it has ever been, and certainly as many applications as usual have been received, and that without advertising. The arrival of these parties was not even announced in the press. The average age of young people this year has been about twelve, or between twelve and thirteen, the ages of the second party having raised the average a little this year.

The majority of the young people of both sexes have been placed in the country and with farmers, and the work of placing them has been very pleasant. One capital farmer writes as follows: "For twenty-one years I have had one of your young people in my home, and during part of that time two, and now J. is going out West, I come to you again." Of course he was gladly supplied with one to take J.'s place.

The Home still tries to carry out the principles of its founder, Miss Macpherson, and to keep families together wherever possible. In the last party were two little girls, the last of a family of five, who came out to join their mother and two brothers here.

There have been no infectious cases of disease in the Home during the year and but little sickness of any kind. Four children have been sent back to England, two on account of ill-health.

Mr. W. H. Merry continues to take charge of the work in this country.

MARCHMONT HOME, BELLEVILLE.

Rev. Dr. Wallace, who has charge of the Marchmont Home at Belleville, reports that eighty-one boys and thirty-one girls, total 112. were sent out during the past year. These were chiefly from the Manchester Refuges, but the Douglas Home, Isle of Man, also sent several boys, who were fine lads of just the stamp that Canada needs. The ages ranged from six to eighteen years, the younger ones being boys. There has been no difficulty in placing them. Good homes have been found for all, even the very little ones, and the visitors have found conditions to be very satisfactory in the foster-homes. One girl had to be removed, as her education was being neglected. She was very unwilling to leave, but is since grateful, as she is now with a minister's family and is delighted with her home. There have been a number of marriages during the year. One girl who had been in a home for eight years was given a very fine wedding by her mistress, being fitted out just as a daughter. Another girl married a relation of the family with whom she had lived since coming to Canada, and she is now living in the States. A number of the girls have taken up nursing as a profession. One graduated from a New York hospital with honors, another will graduate next year. and a third has just commenced the course. It is gratifying to see that the good work done by this agency is progressing in so satisfactory a manner.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

Mr. J. de W. Randall. the Ontario Honorary Secretary of the Church of England Homes for Waifs and Strays, reports that three parties of children came out from England during the year, forty in all, ranging in ages from five to nineteen years, the greater portion being from ten to fifteen years old. Two were returned to England as unfit for the conditions of this country. Fifty children have been placed out and are all in good homes, the demand still being very much in excess of the supply. The visiting has been steadily pursued by the lady visitor of the Home, her reports being satisfactory and showing that on the whole the children are doing well and are being well cared for. In August the Home was honored with a visit from Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, of London, England, founder of the Society. The year has been a very progressive one, and the inmates of the Home have been well looked after by the Lady Superintendent, Miss E. Bayley, and her efficient assistants.

QUARRIER RECEIVING HOME, BROCKVILLE.

During the year there were received at "Fairknowe," the Brockville receiving agency of the Quarrier Orphanages, Bridge-of-Weir, Scotland, two parties of children. In April a party of 100 boys came out and were all placed in homes almost immediately. Their ages ran from eight to twenty-one years, but the majority were between eleven and fifteen years. In June a

company of eighty-six girls and one five-year-old boy followed, and were also all provided for at once. The ages of these latter children were from ten to sixteen, although there was one nineteen years old. With two or three exceptions these children have all been placed east of Belleville. so that they may be more easily visited and looked after. Last summer three and part of the time four visitors were at work, so that the ground was got over in good time. Communication with the children is also kept up by letter, and during the year close on two hundred visits were received at the Home from children. With a few exceptions, they have all been placed on farms. Changes have been made in a few cases, but on the whole the children have been well treated, and the reports received have been very encouraging. The bulk of the applications received are for children from ten to fifteen years of age, and in spite of the heavy immigration there is still a great demand for boys and girls and there are many applications to fill. There is a great improvement both in the matter of wages and schooling. Mr. Burges continues in charge of this Home, and he does not advise the sending out of very small children if they have brothers or sisters, as those adopting young children do not care to have anyone coming between them in after years.

THE STEPHENSON HOME, HAMILTON.

The Hamilton Receiving Home of the Methodist Orphanages of Great Britain continues to be under the supervision of Mr. Frank Hills, who takes a deep personal interest in the welfare of all the children sent out to this country. During the year eighty-five children, from ten to twenty years of age, were received, all of these being boys. No difficulty has been found in placing these lads, the demand being greater than ever. There is an inclination on the part of the employers to make a generous advance of wages each year rather than let a boy make a change, and this secures for the boy a permanent home and a contented mind. Wages are higher than in former years, and the boys are enjoying their share of the general prosperity throughout the Dominion. No serious complaint has been made during the year, and the farmers continue to treat the boys with kindness and consideration. Every boy under age has been visited at least once during the year and in many cases more than one visit has been paid to a boy. As usual, the majority of the boys have been placed in Halidimand, Wentworth, and Halton. Others have gone into Lincoln, Norfolk, Middlesex, Wellington, and Huron.

SMYLY HOMES OF DUBLIN.

At "The Coombe," Hespeler, Ontario, the Canadian agency of the Smyly Orphan Home of Dublin, Ireland, there were received during the past year forty-three children—thirty boys and thirteen girls. The average age of the girls was fourteen and one-quarter years and of the boys thirteen

years. Of these nineteen boys and seven girls have been placed out. The remainder are still in the Home, as it is the policy of the management to give the children a short training in Canadian ways before sending them amongst strangers. The girls are being trained in household work and the boys are given work outside, attending to a growing poultry industry, vegetable and fruit gardening, the manipulation of bees, draining and stumping of hitherto waste land and carpentering. The younger boys are sent to the Public School in the town to receive a "finishing" amount of Canadian education. The children who have been sent to situations have in the majority of cases been placed with farmers in the immediate vicinity of the Home in order that they may be more readily visited from time to time. One important rule made during the year to safeguard the girls is that the Home refuses to place them on farms where there are hired men. The reports received have been uniformly good. Not a single boy has been returned and there are many applications still waiting to be filled. On the whole, the farmers seem to be exceedingly fond of the children they have taken into their homes. One boy who is placed with a farmer about three miles from Hespeler has so endeared himself to the people he is with that they seem unable to do without him. Last summer the Misses Smyly, the directors of the work, were visiting in Canada, and this boy was given a holiday that he might see them. but before his holiday was over foster-parents came to take him back, as they missed him so greatly. They are teaching him to play the organ this winter, and seem ready to do anything for him. As for the boy himself, he thoroughly appreciates everything done for him and is very happy and comfortable. Speaking of his place, he said: "When people are so kind to you, you feel that you can do anything for them." The following is a copy of a letter received concerning another lad: "It is just a little over six months since I applied to you for one of your Home boys. You will probably recollect that you sent J. to me almost immediately, and I thought you would be pleased to know whether he has proven satisfactory. It affords me the greatest pleasure to inform you that I have been exceedingly well pleased with the boy. I have found him uniformly truthful and honest and exceedingly willing and faithful in connection with his work. His disposition is bright and cheerful, he has no bad habits, and I consider that he reflects the very highest credit on your system of training and educating boys for a life in Canada. I think that our country is benefited by the introduction of boys of this class, who have been given a good, clean, moral education, such as your Homes provide, and they cannot help but develop into good and useful citizens."

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Tebbs are in charge of the work in Canada, and are very much interested. During her trip Miss A. D. Smyly visited many of the children, and was well pleased.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

During the past year the Salvation Army has brought out from England and placed in farm situation in Ontario twenty-two boys, of an average age of sixteen years. A receiving home for boys has been secured at Bedford Park, Ontario, situated in the midst of a farm of two hundred acres, to which the boys are brought when they arrive in this country, and are taught farm duties and initiated into Canadian ways. This training makes them more useful to their employers than they might otherwise be. No very young children have been brought out, the majority being fit for farm service. most of them came from the London County Council's Schools and are a sturdy class. Many of these lads are now receiving $60 a year and board, some are earning as much as $75. while others who are not capable of so much work are only receiving about $40 a year. Most of them are doing well in their situations. A few were unsatisfactory, but these were changed to more suitable situations and are now doing better. These young fellows were placed for the most part in the Counties of York, Simcoe, Middlesex, Peterborough, and Oxford, and in New Ontario.

This work of the Salvation Army is only in the initial stage, but as the results have been encouraging it is expected that during the ensuing year a larger work will be accomplished in the way of bringing out a good class of juvenile settlers to Canada. Mr. Philip Kyle is the Army's Chief Secretary in Toronto.

AS VIEWED IN ENGLAND.

The following report, taken from the London, England, *Standard* of August, 1906, will be read with interest by those who have been giving attention to this subject:

Pauper Children.

A Hopeful Experiment in Canada.

One of the greatest problems which confront those responsible for the administration of the Poor Law in this country is the question of how best to deal with pauper children. The present systems are both costly and unsatisfactory. The rearing of children in workhouses has long been condemned, and the large institutions, or what are called "barrack schools," though an advance on the former, leave much to be desired. The scheme of boarding out children into country homes, which would give them the influence of home life, most excellent in theory, has been found inadequate, owing to the difficulty of finding suitable families with whom to put the children.

Mrs. Close now comes forward with a most attractive scheme, which combines the improvement of the training and surroundings of the children, and a substantial relief to the rates. It is, in short, emigration. She proposes that the guardians should be empowered to purchase or hire a number of small farms in Canada, or in any of our Colonies. These farms to be capable of receiving fifteen to twenty children, who would be in charge of two ladies, a practical farmer being placed over the farm. She proposes that the children

should be educated at the ordinary elementary schools provided by the Canadian Government, and that in their spare time they should make themselves useful upon the farms, the girls and boys having suitable tasks allotted them. On the children reaching the age of fourteen or sixteen they should have the choice to return to England to seek situations or to settle in the Colony.

Not only has Mrs. Close advanced this scheme, but has already in a small way put it into effect. Through the kindness of Mr. Morris Riffer, who gave £1,000, the Duke of Argyll, and others, she has been enabled to purchase a farm in New Brunswick of about 185 acres, and there are now, under two thoroughly trained ladies, eleven children being brought up there.

At a well attended meeting at her residence, Eaton Square, yesterday afternoon, a meeting was held to further the scheme. The Duke of Argyll presided, and was supported by Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, Sir Henry and Lady Cunningham, Princess Lowenstein, Sir H. Prendergast, Lady Jane Taylor, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir J. and Lady Dorington, Hon. C. Duff Miller (Agent-General for New Brunswick), Colonel Lamb, and Brigadier Howell, of the Salvation Army, and many others.

Dr. Shadwell, who has actively interested himself in the scheme, explained its objects, and pointed out that there were in England twenty-one thousand children in workhouses or similar institutions, who cost on an average £260 per head. Under Mrs. Close's scheme the cost would only be £60. Farms could be purchased for £1,247 or 185 acres, to which twenty children could be attached, and after a few years they would be made self-supporting. The Canadian Governments entered into the idea with enthusiasm, and offered them excellent facilities. At present the guardians had no power to send children out of the country, and an Act of Parliament would be necessary to enable them to do so. It was, therefore, necessary to educate public opinion, and he was sure that when they thoroughly understood the scheme it would be welcomed, not only because it would relieve the rates, but because it would give the pauper children an opportunity of being brought up under healthy conditions, and give them a splendid start in life. (Applause.)

Mrs. Close said that the farm which she had purchased was twelve miles from St. John's, New Brunswick. The climate was healthy, and the temperature about the same as in Devonshire. The farm was 185 acres in extent, eighty of which were woodland and a hundred suitable for growing vegetables and fruit. The house had ten large rooms, and there were large barns adjacent. In charge of the farm there was a committee of local ladies and gentlemen, consisting of four gentlemen and three ladies. They received the funds and kept the accounts, and generally managed the business side of the question. The profits from the farm would be devoted to reducing the cost of the maintenance of the children. They assumed that it would cost about £22 per child for the first year, and they expected in the course of a few years that the farm would pay all expenses. A Canadian farmer and his wife lived in a house which she had caused to be built near by, and looked after the farm. In the farmhouse were the children, under the care of a lady, who was a Girton scholar, and she was assisted by a trained nurse. There were several doctors living in the neighborhood. The elder children were taken to and from school in brakes, which also took other children in the neighborhood, to a school some two or three miles away, and there was a school for small children within 300 yards from the farm.

In conclusion, Mrs. Close asked under what better or more healthy conditions could the children be brought up? (Applause.) The Canadian

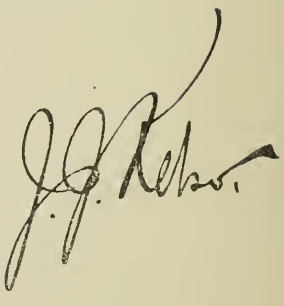
Government offered 200 acres of land for every twenty children that went out. There were also plenty of suitable spots in Nova Scotia for farms on which the children might be reared.

A large number of those present spoke with enthusiasm of the scheme, including the Duke of Argyll, Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, Sir Charles Tupper, and the representatives from the Salvation Army.

An influential committee, of which the Duke of Argyll consented to be president, was formed, to further the movement.

Mrs. Close was heartily thanked for her admirable efforts to solve such a difficult problem.

"If you pick up one poor little creature and straighten him out in his sleep, if you comfort one sobbing child, or show pity to one poor old woman whose long days have brought her back to childhood, your reward will not fail you; for that which you do to the least of God's children, you do to Him.—And His laws that govern this vast universe will repay you a thousandfold in your own better development."



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